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HISTORY
OF
UNION AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES,
NEW JERSEY,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF THEIR
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

EDITED BY
W. WOODFORD CLAYTON.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.
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HISTORY

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF

NEW JERSEY

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

FOR THE

W. WOODWARD DAYTON

IN THE

NEW JERSEY

REFERENCE USE ONLY

P R E F A C E.

THE History of Union and Middlesex Counties, although chiefly a compilation, contains much original matter. It has been the aim of the editor and of his assistants to investigate all original sources of information relating both to the general and local histories of the Counties, and to give due credit for all that has been borrowed, from whatever source. The authorities which have been consulted are numerous, embracing many volumes of history and historical collections, and an almost endless variety of lesser papers and documents, public and private, descending to the minutest details of social, ecclesiastical, and family records, and covering a period of two hundred and fifty years. That all this matter could be handled and wrought into a volume so comprehensive and exhaustive as the one now before the reader, without any errors or mistakes, would be too much to expect of human vigilance and skill, especially when exercised within the limits prescribed to the compilers. We have done the best we could under the circumstances. The volume doubtless contains some errors, but we trust that none of them are of so grave a character as to impair the general accuracy and value of the history.

Materials have been found for a somewhat larger volume than was originally contemplated in the prospectus. Indeed, such might naturally have been expected from counties so ancient and important as Union and Middlesex,—counties containing the first English settlements in East Jersey, the seats of the Proprietary and Colonial Governments, and the scenes of some of the most stirring and important events of the Revolutionary period. But the work might have been swollen to much larger dimensions, and yet been of less value. For, while it has been the endeavor of the editor to so condense the material introduced as to eliminate all trashy or worthless matter, he has been no less solicitous to conserve all important and valuable information relating to the counties.

The authorities consulted in the volume are chiefly referred to in foot-notes. Due credit has been given in most instances for the borrowed matter. The only exception to this rule is in some cases where assistant writers in furnishing matter to the editor were not sufficiently careful to indicate the sources whence they derived this data. It was afterwards found impossible to accurately insert the proper quotation marks. This explanation will show that, whatever may be the seeming, there has been no intentional plagiarism.

Dr. Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth, New Jersey," has been, with his permission, freely used, and has furnished much valuable material relating to Union County and to the Borough and City of Elizabeth.

In Middlesex County there is no better historical authority than the gentleman whose accurate and graceful pen has furnished matter for some of the most important chapters in that

department of the work,—Mr. Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick. Mr. Deshler's name is a sufficient guarantee that his part of the work at least has been well done. We acknowledge our indebtedness to him for valuable information and assistance in many ways, also to Dr. Cook, State Geologist, to Professor Smock, and to the members of the press and the county and local officials generally. The countenance and assistance of these gentlemen, and others, have greatly lightened our task in compiling the volume which is herewith submitted to the intelligent judgment of our readers.

W. WOODFORD CLAYTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1882.

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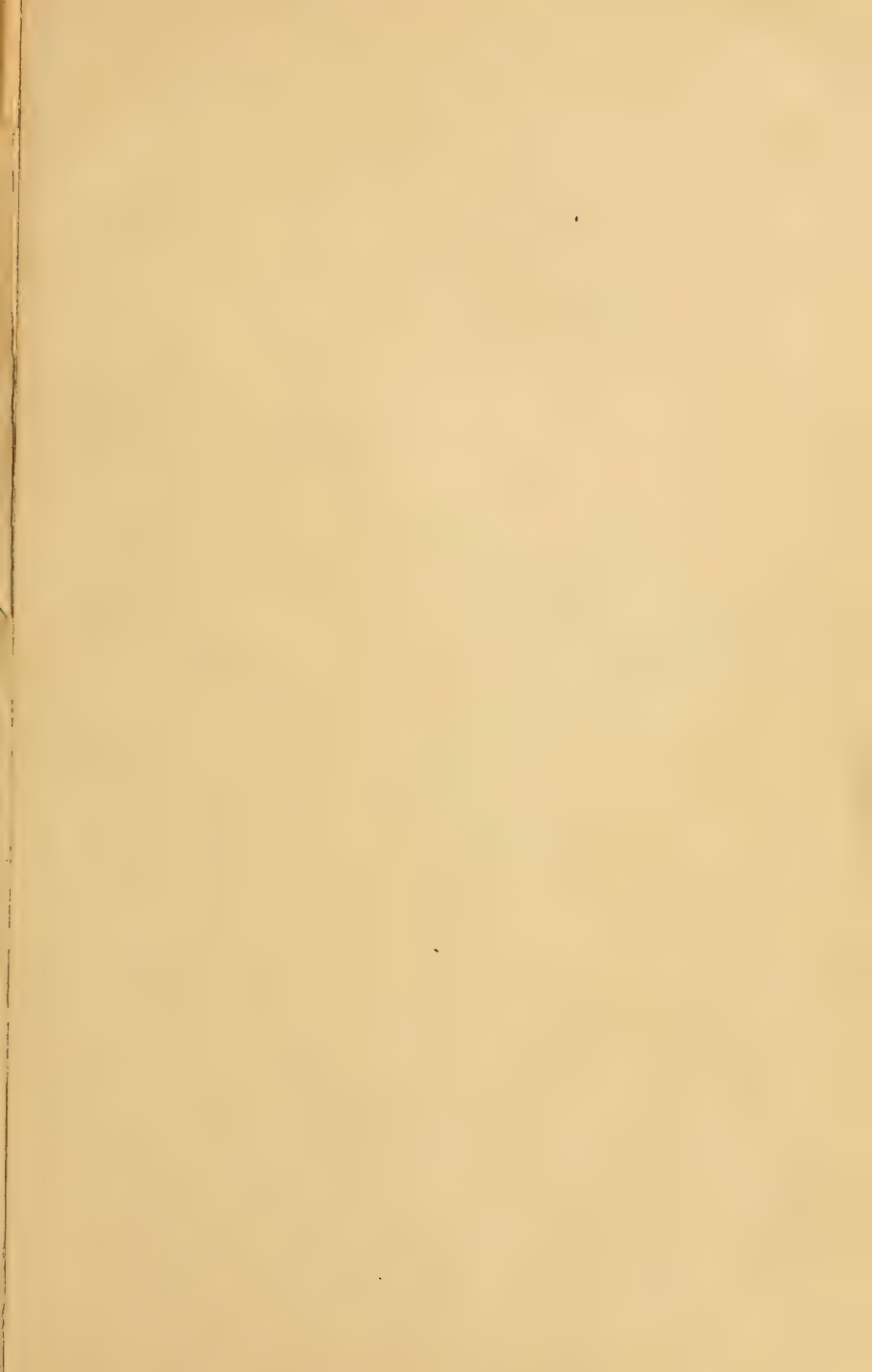
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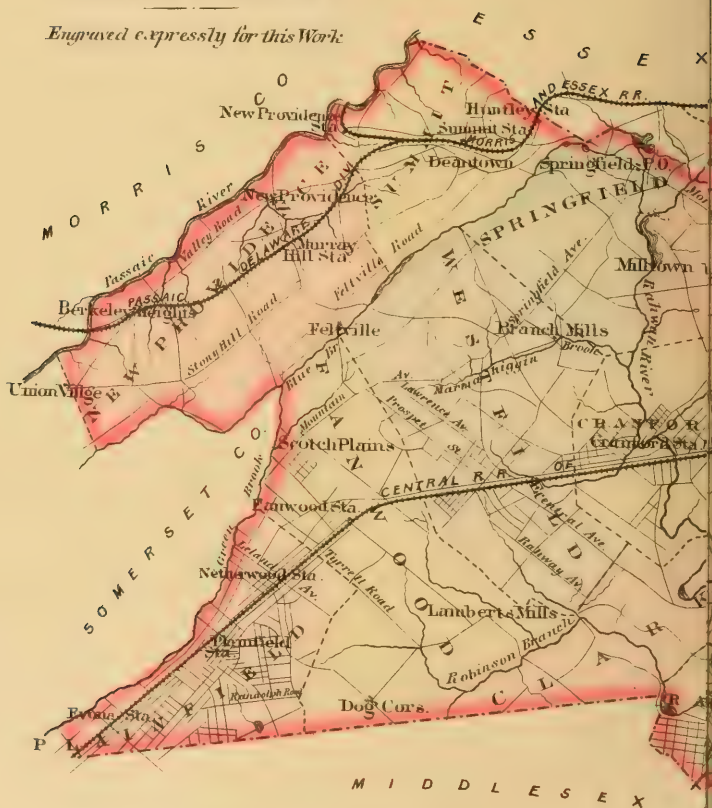
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OUTLINE MAP
of
UNION COUNTY

Engraved expressly for this Work





HISTORY

OF

UNION AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.

UNION COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLAND.

UNION COUNTY, although not organized under this name until the year 1857, embraces territory very anciently known and occupied by Europeans. That portion of it lying along the western shores of Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, was discovered, together with the North River and the Bay of New York, by Henry Hudson and his companions in 1609. Hudson was an Englishman by birth, and previously to sailing upon this voyage had made two trips to America under the auspices of English merchants, with a design of discovering a northwest passage to China and the Indies. Failing in these adventures, but not discouraged, although his former patrons refused to supply him with a vessel for another voyage, he applied to the rivals of the English, the Dutch East India Company of the United Netherlands, by whom he was fitted out with a two-masted "Vlie-boat" of eighty tons burden, called the "Half-Moon." This adventurous craft, manned by twenty men, part of whom were Dutch and part English, anchored in Sandy Hook Bay on the 3d of September, 1609.

Three days later, on Sunday, September 6th, the eye of the adventurous stranger from the Old World first rested on the goodly spot afterwards chosen by the Elizabeth Town Associates as the site of the first colony planted in Union County. The discoverers were John Coleman and four others, whom Hudson had sent in a boat through the Narrows to explore the harbor, and who, after finding "very good riding for ships, and a narrow river to the westward between two islands," which they entered and followed a distance of "two leagues to an open sea," must have seen directly before them across that sea, which was Newark Bay, the shores of that beautiful location chosen at a later time for the first English settlement in East Jersey. The journal of the voyage, kept by Juet, says, "The Lands were as pleasant with Grasse and

Flowers and goodly Trees as any they had seene, and very sweet smells came from them."

Coleman was slain the same day, on his return, by the treacherous arrow of a native, and his body was buried on Sandy Hook, at a place which still bears the name of Coleman's Point. Probably these hostile savages were of a different tribe from those who met Hudson in so pleasant a manner at his first landing, whom the journalist describes as "Very glad of our coming, and brought greene Tabacco, and gaue vs of it for Kniues and Beads. They go in Deere skins loose, well dressed. They haue yellow Copper. They desire Cloathes, and are very ciuill. They haue great store of Maiz or *Indian* Wheate, whereof they make good bread. The Countrey is full of great and tall Oakes."

The day following some of the crew landed, who "saw great store of Men, Women, and Children, who gaue them Tabacco at their coming on Land. So they went vp into the Woods, and saw great store of very goodly Oakes, and some Currants. One of them came aboard, and brought some dried. Many others also came aboard, some in Mantles of Feathers, and some in Skinnies of divers sorts of good Furies. Some women also came with Hempe. They had red Copper Tabacco pipes, and other things of Copper they did weare about their neckes."¹

Returning again through the Narrows, Hudson cast anchor on the 11th of September in the harbor of New York, "and saw it was a very good harbor for all winds." His first landing appears to have been at a point about six miles up on the New York side.

Having thus familiarized himself with the bays and inlets about Manhattan, he prepared next to explore the noble river which bears his name, and which he still hoped might be the long-sought passage to the Indies. With what feelings of joy this thought must have inspired him for a time, and how great must have been the disappointment when he found the

¹ Juet's Narrative, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Col., i. 135.

river gradually growing less and less navigable, and saw before him the lofty mountain ranges among which it had its source! The precise point at which he terminated his voyage northward is not material, though it is believed that he stopped at a point in what is now the town of Half-Moon, in Saratoga County, some eight or ten miles above Albany.¹ He returned on the 2d of October, and in consequence of an attack from the Indians at the head of Manhattan Island, "he bore gradually across the river, and anchored in Weehawken Cove, just above Castle Point."² On the 4th, with fair weather and a northwest wind, he weighed anchor, passed through the Kills to Amboy, and then stood out to sea."

Occupation of New Netherland.—The report of Hudson's discovery on his return to Holland created a great stir among the merchants. It had opened a new field for trade which they were eager not only to occupy, but to monopolize. In 1610, it appears that at least one ship was sent hither by the East India Company for the purpose of trading in furs, which it is well known continued for a number of years to be the principal object of commercial attraction to this part of the New World. Five years after Hudson's voyage, a company of merchants, who had procured from the States-General of Holland a patent for an exclusive trade on Hudson River, had built forts and established trading-posts at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany, and the mouth of the Rondout Kill. The latter was a small redoubt on the site of what is now a part of the city of Kingston, N. Y. It was known as the "Ronduit," from whence comes the name of Rondout.³ The fort near Albany was upon Castle Island, immediately below the present city, and the one at New York was erected on what is now the Battery. It was finished and occupied later than the others, on account of the hostility of the "fierce Mannhattans," who were not disposed to allow the Dutch to gain possession of the island. On the expiration of the grant of the United Company of New Netherland, the States-General refused to renew it, but they continued to trade thither until 1623 or 1624, when the Dutch West India Company, a powerful mercantile association chartered in 1621, took possession of the lands temporarily granted to their predecessors. In 1624, Peter Minuit was appointed Director of New Netherlands, built Fort Amsterdam, and brought over colonists who settled on Long Island. Staten Island and Manhattan were purchased of the Indians, and up to 1629 the settlements were merely trading-posts. In that year the West India Company's Council granted to certain individuals extensive seigniories or tracts of land with feudal rights over the lives and persons of their subjects. Under this grant Kilian Van Rensselaer,

a pearl-merchant of Amsterdam, secured in 1630 and subsequently a tract of land twenty-four by forty-eight miles in extent, composing the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia, and other wealthy patroons obtained large grants for similar seigniories in other portions of New Netherland.

The Dutch at the same time were engaged in colonization on the Delaware, which they called the South River, and regarded as a part of New Netherland. This river had also been discovered by Henry Hudson, who sailed into it a short distance prior to entering New York Bay. The West India Company attempted to settle this portion of their colony as early as the portion on the North River, and to put it all under the government at New Amsterdam. In 1623 the company dispatched a ship under the command of Cornelius Jacobse Mey, with settlers fully provided with means of subsistence and with articles of trade. Mey entered the Delaware Bay, and gave his name to the northern cape,—Cape May. After exploring the river he landed, and effected a settlement below Camden, erecting *Fort Nassau* on a small stream called by the natives *Sassackon*.

On the 12th of December, 1630, David Pieterse de Vries left the Texel in command of another vessel, and arrived on the Delaware in the course of the winter. He found none of the Europeans who had preceded him, and Fort Nassau had fallen into the hands of the Indians. Misfortune also awaited the new settlers. Having erected a fort, the commander returned to Holland; and during his absence a feud arose with one of the native tribes which at length terminated in the massacre of every one of the colonists. De Vries returned shortly afterwards with a new company, and was only saved from a similar fate by the kindness of an Indian woman. Disheartened by repeated disasters, the colony soon after abandoned the country, and for some years not a single European was left upon the shores of the Delaware. The Swedes next visited it, but into their history it is not our purpose here to enter.

De Vries, having been driven from the Delaware, next turned his attention to the Hudson, where in a few years he became an influential patroon of New Netherland.

About 1640 he purchased of the Indians a tract of about five hundred acres at Tappan, to which he gave the name of "Vriesendaël." "It was beautifully situated along the river-side, sheltered by high hills; and the fertile valley through which wound a stream, affording handsome mill-seats, yielded hay enough spontaneously for two hundred head of cattle. Buildings were soon erected, and Vriesendaël became for several years the home of its energetic owner."

The first attempt was made to plant a colony at Achter Kull, at the close of the year 1651. The policy of the Dutch government had been to encourage the settlement of colonies or manors similar to the lordships and seigniories of the Old World by men of

¹ He explored the river, according to his own account, a distance of fifty-three leagues from its mouth.

² Juet's Journal, N. Y. Hist. Coll., N. S., i. 331, quoted by Winfield.

³ Brodhead's Hist. N. Y., vol. i. p. 7.

large fortunes, known as patroons, to whom peculiar privileges both of trade and government were accorded. These manors were of great extent, and their proprietors were looked upon as an order of nobility, much like the old barons of the feudal period. The most desirable tracts, both on the North and South Rivers, had thus been colonized principally by several shrewd and enterprising directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company. The whole of the neck opposite New Amsterdam, as far as the Kills and Newark Bay, together with Staten Island, had been appropriated for years.

Directly west of these colonies stretched for miles along the waters of Achter Kull, and the estuary to the west of Staten Island, one of the most inviting regions in all New Netherland. To this land was now directed the eager attention of the Hon. Cornelis Van Werckhoven, one of the schepens of Utrecht, in Holland. He duly notified the Amsterdam Chamber of his intention to plant two colonies or manors in New Netherland. A commission was thereupon given to Augustine Heermans, of Bohemia, who had made New Amsterdam his home since the year 1633, and had become an influential and wealthy citizen, to purchase these lands from the natives. Accordingly Heermans negotiated with the resident proprietors, and purchased for Van Werckhoven the whole of the tract, extending from "the mouth of the Raritan Creek westerly up unto a creek, *Mankackewachky*, which runs northwest up into the country, and then from the Raritan Creek aforesaid northerly up along the river behind States Isle unto the creek, namely, from the Raritan Point, called Ompoge,¹ unto Pechciesse, the aforesaid creek, and so the said creek Pechciesse up to the very head of it, and from thence direct westerly throwe the Land until it meets with the aforesaid Creek and Meadow Ground called *Mankackewachky* aforesaid."²

Possession was given, and the trees in each hook of the tract were marked with the initials of Werckhoven. The land thus described included the region west of Staten Island, from the Raritan to the Passaic Rivers, and extended back into the country indefinitely.³

Three other tracts, one to the south of the Raritan, and two on Long Island, were purchased for the same good old Dutchman, with the hope of large gains from each. But objection having been made on the part of other as greedy speculators against the accumulation of so much territory in the hands of one owner, the case was referred to the Amsterdam Chamber, who decided that Van Werckhoven could retain but one of the tracts in question. He chose to locate himself on Long Island, and so commenced there the colony of New Utrecht, so named from his native city in Holland. The title to the land above described reverted, therefore, to the original owners.⁴

CHAPTER II.

ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE ACHTER KULL UNDER THE DUTCH RULE.

THE lands about Achter Kull and on the Raritan attracted the attention of people in New England and on Long Island, and desiring to found an English colony there, they applied to Governor Stuyvesant for a grant of land. The circumstances which led to the application were these: Certain New Englanders from the colony of New Haven, living on the poor and barren soil of Long Island, where they could scarcely gain a subsistence, were desirous of exchanging their situation for the more promising lands of this section of New Jersey. They may also have been actuated by political reasons. Charles II. had been restored to the throne of England, May 29, 1660, and it was but natural that the people of New England, who under the Protectorate had enjoyed the utmost freedom in the administration of their civil affairs, should feel some misgiving as to the security of their rights and liberties. They had, indeed, good reason to apprehend a serious conflict with the new government, and it was with extreme reluctance, especially on the part of the colonists of New Haven, among whom republican sentiments had been most fully developed, that they consented to proclaim the new monarch and to congratulate him on his accession to the throne. It was at this time that the thoughts of the people of Connecticut began to turn to the more liberal Dutch government of New Netherland, and some of them, together with their friends who had crossed the Sound and settled on Long Island, began to negotiate with Governor Stuyvesant for lands at Achter Kull, on Newark Bay. The first of these was John Stricklan (Strickland), a resident of Huntington, on Long Island, who, in behalf of himself and a number of other New England people, addressed the following letters to Capt. Bryan Newton, one of Governor Stuyvesant's Council, by whom they were duly presented to the director-general:

"WORTHY SIR: after my due respects presented unto you these few lines ar to request a kindness of you. taking you to be my spetial friend, and know no other like your self to intrust in such a Case as this: the thing I dezire and som others with me is this: that you woudte be pleased to take the first and moste sutable opportunity to speake with the honored governor, deziring him to resolve you in these particulars first. whither or no, that place vpon the mayne land which is called Arther Cull be free from any ingagements: secondly if free: then whither or no he will be pleased to grant it to a Company of honest men that may dezire to sit doune ther to make a plantation vnder his government and that you would be pleased haing so done to return an answer by the first, which we shall waite for, and haing incouragement we shall forthwith adree our selues to treat further with him aboute the matter thus not doubting of your faithfullness herin I take leave and rest yours to Commande

"JOHN STRICKLAN

"from Huntington february 15th 1660.

"Iett me intreate you to send the answer to Samuwell Mathies at Rudsorpe, that it maye be conveyed to me in safety: and that you woudte be pleased that it may be kept secret howeuer it goe.

"S^r if you can wth convenience I woud intreate you to send me an answer by y^e bearer of this, all convenient speede being requisite."

¹ Now Amboy, the city of Perth Amboy.

² East Jersey Records, lib. I. 9.

³ Hatfield's Elizabeth.

⁴ Ibid.

The second letter follows:

"WORTHY SIR: after my due respects presented unto you, these few lines are to intimate a Courtesy of you, that you would be pleased to speake with the honored gouernour, and loude Steuenson, to know of him if that place which is called Arther Coll be free to be disposed of, and whither or no he will gine incouragement to a Company of the inglish nation there to settle themselves, if vpon a view med they shall take satisfaction, and when you know his minde herin, that you would be pleased to return me a few wordes in answer by this bearer samuell mathews, and accordingly my self with some other friends, who have an eye that way will address our selves: I shall trouble you no further at present, but to intreate you to pardon my bowldness and so rest your louing friend to comend."

"JOHN STRICKLAND from huntington April 29: 1661."

These letters were received by the director-general and Council of New Netherland at a very opportune time, for their High Mightinesses, the Dutch rulers, had decided upon the policy of inviting Republicans disaffected on account of the restoration of the English monarchy, both in Old and New England, to come and settle in their dominions, where they could enjoy the utmost civil and religious freedom. In the spring of 1661 a proclamation was issued to "all Christian people of tender conscience, in England or elsewhere oppressed, to erect colonies anywhere within the jurisdiction of Petrus Stuyvesant, in the West Indies, between New England and Virginia, in America." A charter of "Conditions and Privileges" of a very liberal character had been drawn up by the West India Company, and approved Feb. 14, 1661.

On the 2d of June following Mr. Strickland received a favorable answer to his application, of which the following is a translation:

"The preceding requests being delivered to Capt. Lieutenant Brian Nuton, and being by him communicated to the Honble Director General and by his Excellency delivered to the Council, it is after question put resolved to give said Capt. Lieutenant for Answer, that he may let the Petitioners know that they may freely come to look at the indicated parcel of land, and if they like it, that further disposition would then be had on their application and proposal. This 2 June, 1661."¹

In this same month of June the General Court of Connecticut instructed their Governor, John Winthrop, to proceed to England and procure from the king a charter for the colony, to include the whole territory "eastward to Plymouth line, northward to the limits of Massachusetts Colony, westward to the Bay of Delaware, and also the islands contiguous." The object of this was to include the whole of Connecticut in one strong colony, under as liberal a charter as could be procured from the king; but the proposition excited in the colony of New Haven no little opposition and indignation, several of the magistrates chosen under the charter declining to take the prescribed oath. It is not strange, therefore, that the liberal proposals of the Dutch government, just then made public, should have met with a warm reception in New Haven and the adjacent towns. A deputation was sent to New Amsterdam to make further inquiry, and to ascertain the character of the lands to be settled. The situation proved more desirable than

had been anticipated. The deputation was so "courteously entertained" and made so favorable a report of the country as to induce Benjamin Fenn and Robert Treat, magistrates of Milford, Dr. Jasper Gunn, one of the deacons of the church of Milford, and Mr. Richard Law, one of the magistrates of Stamford, all of them of the New Haven jurisdiction, and originally from Weathersfield, on the Connecticut, to come down in November, 1661, with full powers to negotiate with Governor Stuyvesant for the settlement of a plantation in these parts, "within the limits of the company's jurisdiction behind Staten Island, about the Raritan River."

This attempt to effect a settlement failed on account of one condition which the director-general and Council at New Amsterdam were unwilling to concede. The New Haven people wanted an absolutely independent community, with all the rights and privileges of self-government. Among the conditions insisted upon by them were liberty to gather a church in the Congregational way, such as they had enjoyed in New England about twenty years past; the right of calling a Synod by the English Churches that might be gathered in New Netherland for the regulation of their ecclesiastical affairs; the right to administer justice in civil matters within themselves by magistrates of their own selection, without appeal to other authorities; the purchase of the lands by the Dutch government from the natives, and a full conveyance thereof to the associates forever, none to be allowed to settle among them except by their own consent; the right to collect debts, and a written charter stipulating these rights in full.²

All these conditions were freely granted by the director-general and Council, except the concession of self-government without appeal. This the Governor was unwilling to grant, as it would confer upon the proposed colony greater liberty than was enjoyed by the other towns and settlements of New Netherland. The delegation insisting upon the fullest concession of popular rights, and the Governor firmly resisting the demand, the conference was broken off, but was renewed in March, 1662, with the same result. The matter was then referred to the directors at Amsterdam, who reported March 26, 1663, saying they would have been pleased could the settlement have been made, inasmuch as it would "serve as a bulwark to our nation against the savages on the Raritan and Minisink." The chamber directed Stuyvesant to insist on retaining appellate jurisdiction in certain criminal cases, but to treat with the English on such terms as in his opinion were best adapted to promote the welfare of the State and its subjects. Although negotiations were resumed in June, 1663, it does not appear that any satisfactory result was arrived at so long as the country was under the juris-

¹ Albany Records, ix. 639, 641-43. O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii. 446.

² O'Callaghan, *N. Neth.*, ii. 4478. Albany Records, ix. 897, 899, 907; x. 73, 77. Hatfield's *Hist. Elizabeth*, 24, 25.

diction of the Dutch. Later in 1663 occurred the revolt against the Dutch government by the English people of Long Island, who placed themselves under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. "Early in December a party of twenty Englishmen from Jamaica, Flushing, and Gravesend proceeded in Stoffel Elsworth's sloop to the Raritan River, with the intention of purchasing a plantation from the Indians. But the design was frustrated by an armed party under command of Capt. Kregier, sent out for the purpose by Governor Stuyvesant in the company's yacht."¹

No further attempts appear to have been made to settle this part of the country till after the English conquest of 1664.

Events, however, had been shaping for several years which changed very materially the aspects of colonial affairs. Charles II. had for some time after his accession to the throne meditated the reduction of the American colonies to a state of immediate dependence on the crown and the extension of his power along the whole coast of North America. He was ready to embrace the first opportunity, therefore, that might offer for extending his jurisdiction over the coveted territory. "The Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa," more commonly known as "The Royal African Company," had just been chartered (Jan. 10, 1663), with the Duke of York as their president. They were nothing more nor less than slave-traders. In the prosecution of their nefarious traffic they had been greatly annoyed and very seriously damaged by the powerful and monopolizing West India Company of the United Provinces. Early in the following year, therefore, an expedition was secretly sent out by the Royal African Company against the African possessions of the Dutch Company, the two countries being at peace.² In order the more successfully to compete with the Dutch and to cripple them in their rivalry, the duke sought and obtained from his royal brother, Charles II., March 22, 1664, a grant of Long Island, and of all the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay, the province of Sagadahock, in what is now the State of Maine, and the islands along the coast of New England, together with the right of government or sovereignty, thus including not only the Dutch province of New Netherland, but a large part of the territory given by royal patent less than two years previously to the colony of Connecticut. The duke, as lord high admiral, had control of the royal navy. An expedition was immediately fitted out, consisting of four ships of war, under command of Col. Richard Nicolls, a faithful adherent of the royal family, to whom the duke gave a commission to serve as his deputy governor within the whole grant. With him were associated also Sir Robert Carr, Knight, George Cartwright, Esq., and Samuel Maverick, Esq., as royal

commissioners to visit the colonies, with plenary powers to adjust disputes, appeals, and complaints of every description and provide for the public welfare, looking well, of course, to the rights of the crown.

On Friday, August 29th, the fleet cast anchor in the outer bay of New Amsterdam. The next day orders were sent for the surrender of Manhattan. After various negotiations, protracted through the following week, the terms of capitulation were agreed upon on Saturday, August 27th, and on the following Monday the Dutch authorities surrendered the town and fort to the English, who immediately took possession. New Amsterdam became New York, in honor of the duke, and Fort Amsterdam, Fort James. Nicolls was proclaimed deputy governor, and the people quietly submitted to the sway of the conquerors. A few weeks sufficed to bring the whole province of New Netherland into subjection, and to give the control of the whole coast, from Maine to the Carolinas, to the crown of Great Britain.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

The Patent Granted.—Immediately upon the assumption of the government by Col. Nicolls, the attention of those settlers who had several years before sought a removal to Achter Kull, west of Staten Island, was directed again to this inviting region. An association was at once formed, and several of their number departed to go down to New York and secure of the Governor liberty to purchase and settle a plantation. Four weeks had scarcely elapsed since the surrender when we find them presenting the following petition:

"To the Right honourable Col. Richard Nicolls Esq^r Governour of New-York, &c. The Humble petition of us subscribed sheweth:

"That several of us Yor^e Peticioners being Intended formerly to have purchased and settled a plantation upon y^e River called after-cull River before Yor^e arrival into these parts: our Intentions, notwithstanding our making some way with the Indians & Charges & Expenses about the premises, was obstructed by the then Ruling Dutch. And some of us by Reason of not having any Accommodations here were put upon thoughts of Removing into some other of his Majesties Dominions: but now upon this Yor^e happy arrival and the Decease of the Duch Interest, we would Gladly proceed in the Design aforesaid. In order whereunto, we make bold wth all humility to petition to Yor^e Honor that you would Grant us liberty to purchase and settle a parcel of land to Improve our labour upon on the River before mentioned, and some of us being Destitute of habitations where we are, we crave Your Answer with as much Expedition as may be. we humbly Take our leaves at Present and subscribe Yor^e Honor to command.

"John Baillies
"Daniel Denton
"Thomas Benydiek
"Nathan^d Denton
"John Foster
"Luke Watson."

"from Jamaica commonly
so called Sept^r 26, 1664.

The application received the prompt attention of the new Governor, and the paper was presently returned with the following indorsement:

¹ Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth, p. 26. Whitehead's E. Jersey, p. 177.

² Brodhead's New York, I. 735.

"Upon Perusal of this Petition, I Do Consent unto the proposals and Shall Give the undertakers all Due Encouragement in so Good a work. Given under my hand in fort James, this 30th of Septem^r 1664.

"RICHARD NICOLLS."¹

Having thus secured the Governor's warrant for their enterprise, "the undertakers" made speedy arrangements for a conference with the native owners of the soil. Capt. John Baker, of the city of New York, it is said, was employed as the English and Dutch interpreter, and one of the natives as the Indian and Dutch interpreter. The conference was held at Staten Island, where the chief sagamores of the Indians then lived, and resulted satisfactorily to all the parties. A tract of land was purchased, for which the following deed was given:

"This Indenture made The 28th Day of October In the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles By The Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the faith, &c. Between Mattano Manamowauoc and Cowescomen of Staten Island of the one part and John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson of Jamaica In Long Island Husband Men on the other part Witnesseth That the said Mattano Manamowauoc and Cowescomen hath clearly Bargained and Sold to the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, Their Associates their heirs and Execut^{rs} One parcel of Land bounded on the South By a River commonly called The Raritans River And on the East by the River w^{ch} Parts Staten Island and The Main, and To Run Northward up after cull Bay. Till we come att the first River w^{ch} setteth westward out of the said Bay aforesaid And To Run west Into the Country Twice the Length as it Is broad from the North to The South of the aforementioned Bonnds, Together with the Lands, Meadows, woods, waters, feilds, fenns, fishings, fowlings, wth all and Singular the Appurtenances, wth All Guines, Profitts, and advantages arising upon the said Lands and all other the premises and appurtenances To the Said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson wth Their Associats for Ever To have and To hold The said Lands with the Appurtenances To the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson with their Associates their Execut^{rs} Assignes, And The said Mattano Manamowauoc covenant promise Grant and Agree To and wth the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson and their Associates their heirs and Execut^{rs} To Keep them Safe in the Enjoyment of the Said Lands from all Expulsion and Incumbrances whatsoever may arise of the Said Land. By Any person or persons By Reason of Any Title had or Growing before the Date of these presents, for which Bargain, Sale, Covenants, Grants & Agreements on the behalf of the sd Mattano manamowauoc and Cowescomen to be performed, Observed and Done the fores^d parties Are at their Entery upon the Said Land To pay To the sd Mattano Manamowauoc and Cowescoman, Twenty fathom of Trading Cloth, Two made Coats, Two Guns Two Kettles Ten Bars of Lead Twenty Handfuls of powder, And further the sd John Bayly Daniel Denton and Luke watson Do Covenant Promise Grant and Agree to and with the sd Mattano Manamowauoc and Cowescoman the fores^d Indians four hundred fathom of white wampom after a Years Expiration from the Day of the said John Bayly Daniel Denton and Luke watson Entery upon y^e said Lands. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals, the Day and Year aforesaid.

"The Mark of Mattano

"The Mark of Sewak herones N

"The Mark of Warinanco ~~~~~

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us witnesses

"CHARLES HORSLEY

"The Mark of

"RANDAL R HEWETT."²

Having thus made, in good faith, of the native proprietors a fair and equitable purchase of the desired

territory, and procured a carefully-worded deed of the said purchase, the Associates proceeded to submit the transaction to Governor Nicolls, from whom presently afterwards they obtained an official confirmation of their title by grant in due form, as follows:

"To all To whom These p^{re}sents shall come, I Richard Nicolls Esq^r Governour under his Royal Highness y^e Duke of York of all his Territories In America send Greeting Whereas there is a parcel of Land w^{ch} in my Government which hath been purchased of Mattano Manamowauoc and Cowescoman of Staten Island By John Bayly Daniel Denton & Luke watson of Jamaica In Long Island for a Consileration Express'd In a Certain Deed of Indenture Bearing date the 28th day of October Last, wherein the said parcel of Land was made over unto the said John Bayly Daniel Denton and Luke watson and their Associates, their and Every of their heirs Execut^{rs} admin^{rs} or Assigns for Ever as In the said Deed, Rec^{on} being thereunto had more fully and at Large Doth and may appear, Now To the End the said Lands may the sooner be planted Inhabited and manured I have thought fit to Give Confirm and Grant and by these p^{re}sents Do Give Confirm and Grant unto Cap^t John Baker of new Yorke. John Ogden of North-hampton, John Bailly and Luke watson of Jamaica on Long Island and their Associates their heirs Execut^{rs} admin^{rs} and assigns the said parcel of Land Bounded on the South By a River commonly called the Raritans River—On the East by y^e sea w^{ch} partes Staten Island and the main, to Run northwards up after cull Bay Till you come to the first River w^{ch} setteth westwards out of the 84 Bay And To Run west Into the Country Twice the Length of the Breadth thereof from the North to the South of the aforementioned Bonnds. Together with all Lands, Meadows Pastures woods waters, feilds fenns fishings fowling with all and singular the appurtenances, with all Guines Profits and advantages arising or that shall arise upon the sd Lands and premises To have and to hold the sd Lands and appurtenances To the sd Cap^t John Baker, John Ogden John Bayly and Luke watson and their Associates their heirs Execut^{rs} admin^{rs} and assigns forever, Rendering and paying Yearly unto his Royal Highness The Duke of Yorke or his assigns a certain Rent according To the customary Rate of y^e Country for New Plantations and Doing and p^{er}forming such Acts & Things as shall be appointed by his said Royal highness or his Deputy, and The sd Cap^t John Baker John Ogden John Bayly & Luke watson and Their Associates their heirs Execut^{rs} admin^{rs} and assigns are To Take Care and Charge of y^e sd Lands and p^{re}misses That People be carried thither with all convenient speed for the setting of plantacions thereon and that none have Libertie so To Do without the Consent and Approbation of y^e sd Cap^t John Baker John Ogden John Bayly and Luke watson and Their Associates Except they shall neglect their Planting thereof according To The true Intent and meaning of These p^{re}sents, and I Do Likewise promise and Grant that the persons so Inhabiting and planting the Lands and premises afores^d shall have Equal freedom Immunities and privileges with any of his Maj^{ties} subjects In any of his Colonys of America. And the sd Cap^t John Baker John Ogden John Bailly and Luke watson and their Associates have Libertie to purchase of the Natives (or Others who have the propertie thereof) as farre as Snake hill to the End and purposes afores^d—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first Day of December in the sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles The Second By the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c. at fort James In New York on the Island of manhatans.

"RICHARD NICOLLS."³

At or about the same time Governor Nicolls drew up and published certain proposals by which property in lands might be acquired in any of the unoccupied territories of the Duke of York in America, as follows:

"The Conditions for New Planters, in the Territories of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"The Purchasers are to be made from the Indian Sachems, and to be Recorded before the Governour.

"The Purchasers are not to pay for their Liberty of Purchasing to the Governour.

"The Purchasers are to Set out a Town and Inhabit together.

"No Purchaser shall at any Time Contract for himself with any Sa-

¹ E. Town Book, B, oth. end, 14. E. Town Bill in Chancery, 25.
² E. Town Book, B, oth. end, 10-11. E. Town Bill in Chancery, pp. 25-6. Ans. to do., p. 7. Grants, Concessions, &c., pp. 669-671. The whole cost and charges were estimated by Secretary Bollen at more than £154.

³ E. Town Book B, oth. end, pp. 11, 12. E. Town Bill in Chancery, p. 26. Grants, Concessions, &c., pp. 671-3

chem, without Consent of his Associates: or Special warrant from the Governour.

"The Purchasers are free from all manner of Assessments or Rates five Years after their Town Platt is Set out, and when the five years are Expired, they shall only be Liable to the Publick Rates and payments, according to the Custome of other Inhabitants both English and Dutch.

"All Lands thus Purchased and Posses'd, shall Remain to the Purchasers and their Heirs as free-lands to Dispose of as they Please.

"In all Territories of his Royal Highness, liberty of conscience is allowed; Provided such liberty is not Converted to licentiousness or the Disturbance of Others in the exercise of the Protestant Religion.

"The several Town-ships have liberty to make their Particular Laws, and deciding all Small Causes within themselves.

"The Lands which I intend shall be first Planted, are those upon the west side of Hudsons River, at or adjoining to the Sopes, but if any Number of men sufficient for Two or Three or more Towns, shall desire to Plant upon any other Lands, they shall have all Due Encouragement Proportionable to their Quality and undertakings.

"Every Town-ship is Obliged to pay their Minister, according to such Agreement as they shall make with them, and No man to refuse his Proportion, the minister being Elected by the Major Part of the householders, Inhabitants of the Town.

"Every Township hath the free Choice of all their Officers both Civil and military, and all men who shall take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty and are not Servants or Day-labourers, but are admitted to Enjoy a Town lott, are Esteemed free-men of the Jurisdiction, and cannot forfeit the same without Due Process in law."¹

These proposals were all that could be expected, emanating as they did from a court that was bitterly opposed to everything like democracy, exceedingly jealous of the power and privileges of the people, and so hostile to the Puritan party in the Church of England as to have driven more than two thousand non-conforming ministers into private life. They were regarded with peculiar favor by the new settlers in the duke's territories, and accepted as a liberal constitution for the planting of new towns and the organizing of new municipalities.

Encouraged by the Governor's concessions, and furnished with every requisite document to establish their right and title beyond all doubt and controversy to the absolute proprietorship of their lands, the four purchasers from Long Island, with their associates, took measures for a speedy and effective occupation of the fair domain thus lawfully and honorably acquired.

Settlement of the Patent.—The precise date of the occupation of the Elizabethtown purchase by the original proprietors is not on record. Mr. Hatfield is of the opinion, for various excellent reasons which he gives, that the settlement was actually commenced, ground broken, and something of a habitation attempted as early as Nov. 24, 1664.

The tradition that but four families were found in occupancy of the town so late as August, 1665, grew out of the fact, most probably, that but four names are recorded as purchasers in Governor Nicolls' grant. It seems to have been erroneously supposed that these four were the sole proprietors of the purchase, whereas the Indian deed expressly conveys the land, as also does Nicolls' grant, to the associates of these grantees

as well.² The whole transaction was a concerted enterprise, thought of and talked over, and agreed upon by a considerable number of persons like-minded and of like origin, residents of the same neighborhood on Long Island. Denton, one of the projectors of the undertaking, writes, four or five years afterward,—

"That the usual way is for a Company of a people to join together, either enough to make a Town or a lesser number; these go with the consent of the Governor, and view a Tract of Land, there being choice enough, and finding a place convenient for a Town, they return to the Governor, who upon their desire admits them into the Colony, and gives them a Grant or Patent for the said Land, for themselves and Associates. These persons being thus qualified, settle the place, and take in what inhabitants to themselves they shall see cause to admit of, till their Town be full."

The settlement at first was a compact one, in accordance with the plan which had been adopted in New England for mutual defense against the Indians, and which had been first applied in New Jersey in the establishment of the old town of Bergen in 1658. The object as set forth in the "Answer to the Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery," page 22, was as follows:

"As the country at their first coming was inhabited by no other than the native Indians, who were then in great numbers, the said purchasers and associates agreed at first to make small divisions of their lands, according to the usage and custom then in New England, to the end that they might settle and plant near together, so that in case any attempt was made by the Indians they might mutually aid and assist each other, the circumstances of the inhabitants at that day being so dangerous and troublesome that we, at this time, can have no adequate ideas of the hardships of."³

The settlers of the first two or three years were mainly of one class, and of the same general origin, almost wholly New Englanders from Long Island and Connecticut. Very few of the planters for the first five years came over directly from the mother-country. This will appear from an examination of the names of these pioneers, recorded as early as February, 1666, and to be found on subsequent pages.

Very soon after the commencement of their undertaking various meetings for consultation and agreement in relation to the division or allotment of the lands, and other regulations for the orderly transaction of the business of the town, were held, a

² Appended to the Indian Deed is the following receipt:

"Received of John Ogden in part of the above specified four hundred feet of wampum I say Received one hundred fathom of wampum by mee the 18 of August 1665. The mark of Mattano

"Witnesses, Samuel Edsall, James Bollen."

Indorsed on the deed is the following:

"The 24 November, 1665, paid to the Indians in full payment of this obligation.

"In Wampum one hundred and ninety fathom.....190

In a fowling piece and Lead..... 40

for 180 Gliders that was behind for the payment of Luke

Watson's oxen that were killed by the Indians 70

seaventy fathom of Wampum.....

the sum of three hundred fathom..... 300

(Witnesses) The mark of Mattano

Henry Creyk Warehouse

John Dickeson Sewah Herones

Jeremiah Osborne Mananawagouc

James Bollen Kawameeh

—E. J. Records, B. 181, 2, and i. 1, 2; ii. 12.

³ Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 22.

¹ E. Town Book, l. Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 6. Grants and Concessions, p. 667. Smith's History of New Jersey, i. 35-6. Mulford's New Jersey, p. 139.

record of which was made in a book provided for the purpose by one of their number, appointed to this service, and known as the town clerk. The character of this Town Book and the nature of the record may be seen by reference to the Town Book of Newark, published in 1864 by the New Jersey Historical Society. This book, so necessary for a proper understanding of the early history of the town, was safely kept, and records continued to be made in it until the year 1718, when, during the troubles of that period, the book disappeared, having been purloined or destroyed, or both, and has not since been forthcoming. The loss is irreparable. Extracts from this book have been preserved, the particularity of which deepens the regret felt at the loss of so much invaluable material. The earliest record of which we have now any knowledge is the following :

"At a Meeting Court held at Elizabeth Town in the Province of New Jersey, the 19th of February 1666, by the Freeholders and Inhabitants thereof, James Bollen, Esq., President, by the approbation of the Governor Philip Carteret, Esq. : it was concluded and agreed that the aforesaid town shall consist of fourscore families for the present, and that if hereafter more shall present, they may make an addition of twenty more, according to their discretion for the good and benefit of the town [as to them] shall seem fit.

"A true copy from Elizabeth Town Book of Records, No. A, fol. 14, per
"SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, Town Clerk." 1

Another record of the same date has, in like manner, been rescued from oblivion :

"It is further ordered and agreed, by the consent as aforesaid, that all persons that have taken, or shall take lots, shall come and settle and inhabit the same by the fifteenth day of April next, otherwise that the said lots shall be disposed of to any other persons that will come and settle thereon, and that every person that shall take up a home-lot shall be obliged to continue upon the same, or in the town, for the space of three years, either by himself in person or by his servants, or some other person that he shall bring into the town, that shall be approved of; and not to employ any for that purpose that are already belonging to the town; and that he shall not make any sale of the said lot for any time during the space of three years to come, but first shall make proffer to the inhabitants thereof October 28th, 1667, and it's further ordered That whosoever shall break this order shall pay four pounds a month, and proportionately during the time of their so Entertainment." 2

A similar regulation was adopted by the Newark people in the following year.³ Some division of the town plot into lots convenient for the settlers must have been made on their first coming. At this same meeting, or possibly at an earlier date,

"It was agreed, That small parcels of land should be laid out to every inhabitant who came, in part of what he was entitled to. To wit, To every inhabitant in the Town Plat of Elizabeth Town a home lot containing about four acres, and a pittle or addition to it containing about two acres." 4

Every settler, whatever proportion he may have contributed to the general expense, was put upon the same footing as regarded his homestead, the only difference being in the choice of a location, and this, probably, was determined, as at Newark, by lot.

"They agreed amongst themselves to go over and fix the Lotts, which was before by the whole Committee agreed upon to be Six acres, and after the Lotts prepared, and how they should begin and Succeed, the matter was solemnly submitted to the Lord for his Guidance." 5

The lots were laid out on both sides of the creek, beginning with the first upland above the salt meadows, and extending up the creek some two miles. The ordinary dimensions of these lots were four chains in breadth and ten chains in length, making a front on the street of two hundred and sixty-four feet, and extending back six hundred and sixty feet. In some cases, owing to the irregular course of the river and highways, the shape of the lots, which was ordinarily a parallelogram, varied from the regular form and size, but, as well as might be, equal privileges were secured. Owing to the indefiniteness of the surveys as recorded, and for want of everything like a map or diagram of the town plat, it is quite impossible to determine the locality of each settler.

At the town-meeting just mentioned the male inhabitants of the town were required to take the oath of allegiance, of which and the names subscribed a record has been preserved, as follows :

"The Oath of A Leagance and Fidelity taken by the Inhabitants of Elizabeth Town and the Jurisdiction thereof beginning the 19th February 1665.

"You doe sware upon the Holy Evangelist contained in this book to bare true faith and Allegiance to our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second and his Successors and to be true and faithfull to the Lords propyretors their Successors and the Government of this Province of New Jersey as long as you shall Continue an Inhabitant under the same without any Equivocation or Mentall Reservation whatsoever and so help you God.

"Mr. John Ogden senr

Capt Thomas Young
Michael Simkins
Abraham Shotwell
Thomas Skillman
John Woodrofe
Thomas Leonards
Jonas Wood
Jacob Clais
Rodrick Powell
Luke Watson
Stephen Crane
Joakim Andris
John Waynes Waynes
Jacob Moullains
William Johnson
John Gray
Nicolas Carter
Thomas Pope
William Cramer
Barnabas Wines
Thomas Tomson
Nathaniel Tuttle
Robert Mosse
Peter Mosse
William Trotter
Euan Salisbury
George Packe
Thomas More
Samuel Marsh
Moses Peterson
John Haynes
Caleb Carwithy

William Oliner
Humphry Spinage
Joseph phrasie
Zackery Graues
Peter Woolen-mon
Charles Tucker
Benjamin Homan
Jeffry Joanes
Christopher Young
Jerreny Osbourne
John Dickenson
Dennis denis White
John Ogden Junr
David Ogdden
Robert Vaguellin
Benjamin Price
Ben. Concklin
Robert Bond
Joseph Bond
Moses Tomson
Joseph Osburne
John Brackett senr
William Mocker
Isaack White-head
Nathaniel Bunnell
Matthias Heathfield
Jonathan Ogden
Leonard Hensley
John Parker
Daniel Harris
Richard Paynter
Francis Barber" 6

¹ E. Town Bill, p. 32. Ans. to do., p. 23.

² E. Town Bill, p. 32. Ans. to E. T. B., p. 24.

³ Newark Town Records, p. 6.

⁴ E. Town Bill, p. 33.

⁵ Newark Town Records

⁶ E. J. Records, iii. other end, 7.

The whole number is sixty-five. Capt. John Baker's name is wanting, on account of his absence in the service of Governor Nicolls, at Albany. Some names are found in this list not included in the list of Associates. They were the names, probably, of temporary residents employed as laborers or helpers. Baily and Denton had sold out; the former to Carteret, and the latter to Ogden.

The most reliable statement of the names of the original Associates is found in Elizabeth Town Book B, some fifty years after the settlement of the town, and is thus expressed:

"Richard Nicolls, by virtue of the Power and Authority vested in him by . . . James (then) Duke of York &c Did thereby Grant Bargain Sell and Confirm unto Capt John Baker (then) of New York, John Ogden (then) of North-Hampton, and . . . John Baily and Luke Watson, and their Associates the Premises aforesaid—In fee-simple, which same Associates (together with them the s^d Baker, Ogden, Baily, and Watson equally seised each to a Third Lot Right in p^{ns}ses) were, the said John Baker, John Ogden, J^{us} Baily, and Luke Watson, and with them Thomas Young, Benjamin Price, John Woodruff, Philip Carteret, Two Third lots, Robert Bond, Sealy Champain (Transfer'd to Benjamin Parkhurst) William Meeker, Thomas Thompson, Samuel Marsh, Town Lot for the Minister Willm Piles, Peter Conenhoven, John Brackett (Transfer'd to Sam^l Hopkins), James Bollen, Jacob M-lyen, Nicholas Carter, and Jeremiah Peck. And, To each a Second Lot-Right in the same Premises. Isaac Whitehead, Joseph Meeker, Humphry Spinning, Jeffery Jones, George Ross, Joseph Bond, Matthias Hethfield, Barnabas Winds, Robert White, Peter Morse, John Winans, Joseph Sayre, Richard Bench, Moses Thompson, John Gray, William Johnson, John Brackett Jr, Simon Rouse, William Trotter, John Ogden Junr, Jonas Wood, Robert Morse, M^r Lepary, Caleb Carwithe, William Pardon, and Stephen Osborne.— And to each a first lot Right in the same Premises, Jonathan Ogden, Abraham Shotwell, David Ogden, Nathaniel Tuttle, Benjamin Price Jr, Roger Lambert, Abraham Lawrence, John Hindes, Thomas Moor, Joseph frazzy, Yokam Andrews, Denis White, Nathanael Norton (since Transfer'd to Henry Norris), Great John Willson, Har Thompson, Benjamin Omsen, Evan Salsbury, Little John Willson, Stephen Crane, Henry Lyon, John Parker, John Ogden for John Dickinson, Leonard Headley, Nathanael Bonnel, George Morris, Joseph Osborn, Parley (Transfer'd to Henry Norris), George Pack, John Pope, Francis Barber, William Oliver, Richard Painter, and Charles Tooker." ¹

The number is eighty, of whom twenty-one had third lot-rights, twenty-six had second lot-rights, and thirty-three had first lot-rights. Carteret had, in addition to his own third lot-right, the third lot-right of Baily, of whom he had purchased it. Twenty-six had been admitted subsequently to the taking of the oath of allegiance in February, 1666, of whom some were sons of the first settlers.

Carteret brought over with him in the ship "Philip" eighteen male servants, belonging to Sir George and himself, a portion of whom were Frenchmen, probably from the Island of Jersey:

"John Dejardin	John Tayler.
Doct ^r Rowland.	John Clarek.
Claude Vallot.	Wm. ———.
Rich ^d Pewtinger.	Claude Barbour.
Richard Michell.	Chas. Seggin.
Richard Skinner.	Dan Perrin.
Wm. Hill.	John Mittins.
Henry Hill.	Robert Wallis.
Ereasmus House.	John alias Peter.

besides several others the same time imported, and many others since."²

In the first importation must have been included some female servants,—Mariah Thorell, Susannah Poulain, and Ellen Prou (all French) being of the number. Of the male servants, two were subsequently admitted as Associates, Claude Vallot and William Hill. Richard Michell had land given him by the Governor, but was not admitted as an Associate.³

CHAPTER IV.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND ASSOCIATES OF ELIZABETH TOWN.

THE following sketches of the original petitioners, of the other patentees, and of the eighty Associates of Elizabeth Town have been condensed from Mr. Hatfield's notices of them in his "History of Elizabeth":

The Original Petitioners.—John Strickland's name occupies the first place among those who sought here a home. He was, as already seen, a resident of Huntington, L. I. His application was in behalf of "a Company of the inglish nasion." He was simply their agent. The names of the "Company" have not been preserved. Strickland was an Englishman. He came over in 1630 with Winthrop's company, and was admitted a freeman in the Bay Colony May, 1631. He was a member of the church of Watertown, Mass., from which he, Jonas Wood, and others were dismissed May 29, 1635, to form a new church on the borders of the Connecticut River. Soon after he removed to Wethersfield, Conn. His son Thwait settled there, but the father, after a short sojourn, removed to Uncowah (Fairfield), Conn. Subsequently he took part in a bloody fight at Greenwich between the Dutch and Indians, at a spot since known as "Strickland's Plain." In 1644 he sold his estate at Uncowah to William Frost, and united with the Rev. Robert Fordham, John Ogden, John Karman, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood in settling on "the Great Plains on Long Island," to which they gave the name of Heemstede. In the patent obtained Nov. 16, 1644, he is called "Sticklan." In 1661 it appears that he resided at Huntington, whence he sought to remove to this place. He was induced, however, to settle at Jamaica, L. I., and in 1663 was one of the freeholders of that town. Yet he was a patentee of Huntington in 1666, and still later a resident of Hempstead. The names of at least four of his associates at Fairfield and Hempstead are found among the Elizabeth Town Associates. It is quite likely that they were interested in the petition of 1661. The petitioners of 1664 were all of them his neighbors at Jamaica, as some of them had been at Watertown, Wethersfield, Fairfield, and Hempstead.⁴

³ Hatfield's Elizabeth.

⁴ Trumbull's Connecticut, i. 163-64. Brodhead's N. York, i. 391, note. Ct. Col. Records, i. 2, 465-66. Thompson's L. Id., ii. 4-5. Macdonald's Jamaica, p. 38.

¹ E. Town Book, B, pp. 2, 3.

² E. J. Records, iii. o. c. 30.

John Baillies (Baylie, Baily), the first signer of the petition of 1664, was probably the same who resided at Guilford, Conn., in 1642. A John Baily was admitted a freeman of Connecticut May 21, 1657, and was chosen constable at Hartford March 16, 1657. This may have been his son. Previous to 1662 he had removed to Jamaica, L. I., where he was familiarly called "Goodman Baylie," and was licensed to keep an ordinary for the town. He was one of the four patentees of this town, but probably did not become a resident, as he disposed of his interest here Sept. 8, 1665, to Gov. Carteret for "a valuable sum." He was still living at Jamaica in 1683.¹

Daniel Denton, the next in order of the petitioners of 1664, and his brother Nathaniel, the fourth in order, were sons of the Rev. Richard Denton, "a Yorkshire man," first settled at Halifax, in England, who came to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, then to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635, whence he removed to Stamford in 1641, and thence to Hempstead, L. I., in 1644, having been the first minister of each of the last three towns. He returned to England in 1658, and died in 1662 at Essex. His two sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, were among the first patentees of Jamaica, L. I., in 1656. Daniel was the first clerk of the town, taught school, practiced medicine, and served as justice of the peace. He wrote "A Brief Description of New York," which was published in London in 1670, and was the first printed work on the subject in the English language. In 1673 he was a resident of Piscataway and a magistrate. Nathaniel continued at Jamaica, and was living in 1683. The two brothers sold their rights in the Elizabeth Town purchase in 1665 to Capt. John Baker and John Ogden. Another brother, Samuel, was also interested in the purchase.²

Thomas Benedict (Benydick), the third of the petitioners of 1664, was a native of Nottingham, Eng., where he was born in the year 1617. He was bred a weaver, and migrated to New England in 1638, with his step-sister, Mary Bridgum, whom, shortly after, he married. She was the mother of the numerous American family of Benedicts. Not long afterwards they removed to Southold, L. I., where their five sons and four daughters were born. In June, 1656, they were residents of Huntington, L. I., and were neighbors of the Stricklands. In 1662, "Goodman Benedict" was one of the leading men of Jamaica. With Daniel Denton, his townsman, he represented Jamaica in the Hempstead Convention, March 1, 1665. The same year, instead of carrying out his original design of removing with his neighbors to Achter Kull, he became a resident of Norwalk, Conn., which henceforth became the home of the family.³

John Foster, the fifth of the petitioners of 1664, was a resident of Jamaica. His father, Thomas, was of the Hempstead company, whither he came from Fairfield, Conn., as early as 1644. The family were dwelling at Jamaica in 1663. Foster was still a citizen of Jamaica in 1688. His interest in the new purchase was disposed of to another, but to whom and for what cause does not appear.⁴

Luke Watson, the last named of the petitioners of 1664, was the only one of them all that retained an interest in the Jersey enterprise, and became one of the founders of this town. His father married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Frost, of Fairfield, Conn., and had died before 1645. His widow was then married to John Gray, and with her husband and son, Luke Watson, removed first to Newtown, and then to Jamaica, L. I., whence they came hither. Watson was a man of some consideration at Jamaica, being one of the "four men" chosen, Aug. 6, 1659, "to be presented for magistrates to y^e governor." He was among the first emigrants to this place. He was located next north of Capt. Baker. He had an allotment of 170 acres of upland on the W. side of Rahway River, and N. of its W. Branch; also 130 acres of upland on the E. N. E. of Rahway River, and W. of William Johnson and Jeffry Jones; also 100 acres on the S. side of the creek; also 24 acres of meadow on Rahway River, and 6 acres elsewhere. His wife's name was Sarah. He sold, July 22, 1673, to "William Case of Road Island," for "2000 Pounds of good and Merchantable Sheep Wool," all his "Neck of Upland and Meadow laying and being on the East End of Elizabeth Towne River and known by the Name of Luke Watson's point within the bounds of Elizabeth Towne," computed to be 100 acres. He obtained, Jan. 21, 1675, a warrant for the survey of 400 acres. The next year he removed to the Hoar-kill settlement (Lewes), in Delaware, renting his house and lot to Benjamin Wade, to whom he sold them, March 16, 1677, for £24. The remainder of his interest here he sold, in 1678, to William Broadwell and Joseph Frazey. He was an active and useful citizen, and in 1683, 1687, 1689, and 1690 he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, of which his son, Luke, Jr., was a member in 1697.⁵

Such were the original petitioners, all of them originally from New England, and in full sympathy with the prevailing sentiments of that region. Two of them only, Bailey and Watson, became patentees, and of these only one a settler, and he but for ten or eleven years.

Other Patentees.—The other patentees were Capt. John Baker and John Ogden.

Capt. John Baker heads the list. He had been for some time a resident of New Amsterdam, though an

¹ *Ib.*, p. 33. Conn. Col. Records, i. 297, 326. Thompson's L. I., i. 468. N. Y. Doc. History, ii. 521.

² Macdonald's Jamaica, p. 46. N. Y. Col. Docm'ts, ii. 587. Chapin's Glastenbury, p. 31. Mather's Magnalia, B. III. c. 9. vol. i. 360. N. Y. Doc. Hist. ii. 521.

³ Hall's Norwalk, pp. 309-11.

⁴ Macdonald's Jamaica, pp. 33, 38, 41, 42, 242. Conn. Col. Records, i. 465. E. J. Records, ii. 17, 95, and 10 o. e.

⁵ Conn. Col. Records, i. 465. Macdonald's Jamaica, pp. 32, 37, 46. Proud's Pa., i. 236, 335, 340, 352, 417.

Englishman by birth, and had acquired a familiarity with the Dutch language that made him on several occasions useful as an interpreter in dealing with the Indians. It is probable, as previously intimated, that he was thus employed by Denton and his associates in the Staten Island negotiations for this town, and so became interested in the enterprise. The earliest definite information of him is found in the records (Dutch) of a court held at the city hall, New Orange (New York), Nov. 14, 1673, in an action against Capt. John Baker:

"Jan Smedes and Jan Mynderse, Carters declare that about nine years ago shortly after the surrender of this place [1664], they rode 300 p's of firewood out of the bush for Claes Dietlofsen, and afterwards brought the same firewood to Capt. Backer's house within this city, and the bill for carting has not yet been paid them by said Backer as they are prepared to declare or oath. Capt. Backer resided in Broadway in the house now occupied by Willem Van der Scheure [Schuyren]."

As Capt. Baker belonged, in 1673, to another jurisdiction, Claes probably gained nothing by the suit. The house that he occupied in Broadway was on the east side, a short distance below Wall Street. After the conquest of the city Governor Nicolls appointed him, Sept. 25, 1665, chief military officer at Albany. On this account his name is not included among those who took the oath of allegiance here in February following. In August, 1669, he was subjected to a court-martial at Fort James, New York, for an assault on William Paterson, a merchant of Albany, and judgment was rendered against him Oct. 6, 1669. He continued in command at Albany until May 14, 1670, from which time he became permanently a resident of this town. His house-lot was of the ordinary size, bounded S., E., and W. by the highways, and N. by Luke Watson. Afterwards it came into the possession of Matthias Hatfield, Esq., the grandson of the planter of that name. He obtained, March 14, 1675, a warrant for the survey of 1200 acres for "himself and his Wife and eight other Persons" of his family. He was appointed coroner March 28, 1683, and judge of small causes. He was a leading man in the community, and ever among the foremost in resisting the proprietary assumptions. He died in 1702.¹

John Ogden, the other patentee, who became a permanent resident, was one of the most influential founders of the town. He was at Stamford, Conn., in 1641, within a year after its settlement. He had previously married Jane, who, as tradition reports, was a sister of Robert Bond. In May, 1642, he and his brother Richard, both of them, at the time, of Stamford, entered into a contract with Governor William Kieft, Gisbert op Dyck, and Thomas Willett, of New Amsterdam, church-wardens, to build a stone church in the fort, 72 by 50 feet, for the sum of 2500 guilders (\$1000), to be paid in beaver, cash, or merchandise,

one hundred guilders to be added if the work proved satisfactory, and the use of the company's boat to be given the builders for carrying stone a month or six weeks if necessary. The work was duly and satisfactorily completed.²

It was probably in this way that the two brothers became acquainted with the west end of Long Island. Early in 1644, in company with the Rev. Robert Fordham, Rev. Richard Denton, and a few others, they removed from Stamford and settled at Hempstead, L. I., of which John Ogden was one of the patentees. At the expiration of five or six years, not liking the control of the Dutch, with whom he had considerable dealings at New Amsterdam, and disgusted with the cruelties practiced upon the natives, of whom scores, soon after his settlement at Hempstead, had there, by order of the government, been put to death, he removed to the east end of the island to dwell among his own countrymen. In 1647 he had obtained permission of the town of Southampton to plant a colony of six families at "North Sea," a tract of land bordering on the Great Peconic Bay, opposite Robbin Island, about three miles north of the village of Southampton. Some two or three years elapsed before his removal and the planting of the settlement at the North Sea, called, in the colonial records of Connecticut and New Haven, as well as in Nicolls' grant, "Northampton."

He was made a freeman of Southampton March 31, 1650, and was chosen by the General Court at Hartford, Conn., May 16, 1656, and again in 1657 and 1658, one of the magistrates for the colony. He sat in the General Court as a representative from Southampton in May, 1659, and in the Upper House May, 1661, and afterwards. His name appears repeatedly in the new charter of Connecticut (obtained April 23, 1662, by Governor Winthrop from Charles II.) as one of the magistrates and patentees of the colony, also quite frequently in the records both of Connecticut and New Haven. He was held in high honor at home, being one of their first men.

During his residence at Northampton, Ogden, by frequent visits as a trader to New Amsterdam, had kept up his acquaintance with his old friends and neighbors on the west end of the island. When, therefore, after the conquest, it was proposed to him to commence a fourth settlement in the new and inviting region of Achter Kull under English rule, he readily entered into the measure, and, in company with his old friend, Capt. Baker, purchased the interests of the Dentons and Goodman Benedict, and thus became, being a man of substance and distinction, the leading man of the new colony. He was among the very first, with his five full-grown boys, John, Jonathan, David, Joseph, and Benjamin, to remove to the new purchase and erect a dwelling on the

¹ Munsell's Albany, vii. 98, 101, 257, 259, 263. Alb. Records, xxii. 78-94. N. Y. Col. Docs., iii. 117, 119, 143, 148. E. J. Records, i. 76; ii. 18. B. 239; C. 13, 19; L. 3; O. 88. E. T. Book, B. 163. E. T. Bill, p. 110.

² Hinman's First Puritan Settlers of Conn., i. 232. Alb. Col. Records, ii. 18, 169; iv. 240. O'Callaghan's New Netherland, i. 162. Thompson's L. I. Id., ii. 4, 5. The name appears at times as "Oigden," "Ochden."

town-plot. He located his house, it is thought, on the Point road, now Elizabeth Avenue, near where Robert Ogden, his great-grandson, and Col. Barber afterwards lived. The bounds of his home-lot are not recorded.

He was appointed, Oct. 26, 1665, a justice of the peace, and, Nov. 1st, one of the Governor's Council. In the Legislature of 1668 he was one of the burgesses from this town. To carry forward his improvements, or to meet previous obligations, he borrowed, Oct. 9, 1668, of Cornelius Steenwick (the mayor of the City of New York, a wealthy merchant) £191 5s. 0d., "one fourth part thereof to be paid in good Wheat at 4/6 p^r Bushell one fourth part in good drie Ox hides at 6 stivers p^r pound dutch weight One fourth part in good merchantable Tobacco at 4 stivers p^r pound like weight and one fourth part in Good Corn fed fat Pork well packt in casks and delivered at New Yorke at Three Pounds ten Shillings p^r Barrell." As security he mortgaged, April 29, 1669, "a Certain Water Mill now in my Tenure or Occupation," as the mortgage expresses it, "near unto the Mansion or Dwelling House of Gov. Carterett in Elizabeth Towne."

This mill was located immediately west of the Broad Street stone bridge, and, with the dam across the creek just above, was, doubtless, constructed by Mr. Ogden, whence the creek was frequently called "Mill Creek," or "Mill River." The Governor's house was located east of the bridge and north of the creek, on the ground latterly occupied by the Thomas house.

Three of his sons, John, Jonathan, and David, took the oath of allegiance February, 1666, and were numbered among the original Associates. The house-lot of John, Jr., contained four acres, and was twelve by four chains in length and breadth, bounded S. E. by John Woodruff and Leonard Headley, N. E. by a highway, N. W. by Mrs. Hopkins, Sr., and S. W. by the creek, a highway between him and Mrs. Hopkins. He had also twelve acres of "upland Lying upon the way that goes to the Governor's point," also sixty acres of "upland Lying in the plaines" between Henry Norris and Leonard Headley, also nine acres of "meadow Lying at the east end of y^e great Island." Jonathan had a house-lot of six acres fifteen by four chains, bounded S. E. by his younger brother Joseph, and on the other sides by highways. He had twenty-two acres of upland in a triangle, bounded by the Governor and Benjamin Parkis; also eighty-four acres of upland "Lying in a plaine," bounded by Benjamin Parkis, Leonard Headley, Isaac Whitehead, Jr., and the Mill Brook, also fourteen acres of meadow in two plots on the creek and on the great island. David's house-lot contained five acres, and was bounded east by the Mill Creek, north by Jeffry Jones, and west and south by highways. He had, in addition, sixty acres of upland, bounded by Joseph Frazee, William Letts,

Samuel Marsh, Jr., and Capt. Baker, also eight acres of meadow on Thompson's Creek.¹

The Eighty Associates.—Such, as just narrated, were the original petitioners and patentees. Who were the other founders of the town? What was their origin, what were their principles, and where did they locate? In answering these inquiries, those who took the oath of allegiance, including all who were on the ground during the first year of the settlement, will be considered in alphabetical order.

Joakim Andris (Yokam Andross, Andrews) was probably from New Haven, Conn., and a son of William Andrews, who came to New Haven previous to 1643 with a family of eight persons. His house-lot contained 4 acres, and was bounded N. and E. by a highway, S. by Matthias Hatfield, and W. by Dennis White. He had died in 1675, and his widow, Amy, sold, June 22, 1675, to Thomas Moore "the house Orchard Garden Home Lott Pasture for Calves," and all that might be claimed by the concessions, a first lot-right, except 20 acres sold by her husband to Peter Moss, "and one pear tree and some Gousberry bushes," reserved for her use.²

Francis Barber has left no memorial of his origin. He sold, March 10, 1672, to Vincent Ronyon, carpenter, a house-lot (bought of William Pyles, who had bought it of Thomas Moore), 40 rods by 16, bounded N. by George Pack, and fronting on the highway. He was still here in the following year, but must have removed soon after to Staten Island, where, on the W. side of the island, on Smoking Point, Dec. 21, 1680, 88 acres of woodland and meadow were surveyed for him, and where, in 1686, he served as commissioner of excise. The Barber family of a later date had another origin and a more illustrious record.³

Robert Blackwell was one of the early settlers of this town, though his name is not found in any town document now extant. In a deed, on record in New York, Robert Blackwell is spoken of as "late of Elizabeth-town in New Jersey, merchant." He married, April 26, 1676, Mary Manningham, step-daughter of Capt. John Manning (by whom the city was surrendered, in 1673, to the Dutch), and so became the owner of Manning's Island, since known by his own name.⁴

Robert Bond was the father of Joseph, and a resident of Southampton, L. I., as early as 1643. He was appointed, October, 1644, by the General Court of

¹ Alb. Records, ii. 169; iv. 240. Hoadly's New Haven Records, i. 178; ii. 89, 191, 193, 293, 393. Trumbull's Conn. Records, i. 280, 281, 282, 295, 297, 314, 316; ii. 3-11. Doc. Hist. of N. Y., i. 684. E. T. Bill, pp. 30, 106, 108, 110. E. J. Records, i. 8, o. e., 2; ii. 19, 22, o. e., 21, 24, 25, 36, 42, 91, 92, 97; iii. 3, 4; L. 18, 21. Hinman, i. 289, 7 29. Howell's Southampton, pp. 26, 90.

² Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn., p. 160. E. J. Records, i. 46, 47. E. T. Bill, p. 108.

³ E. J. Records, i. 24. N. Y. Col. Docmts., iii. 409, 494. Albany Land Papers, i. 190.

⁴ N. York Deeds, i. 130. Alb. Records, xxxiii. 309. N. York Marriages, p. 31.

Connecticut, in company with Mr. More, "to demand of each family of Southampton the amount they would give for the maintenance of scholars at Cambridge College." He was one of the company that settled East Hampton in 1648. He came originally from Lynn, Mass., and was doubtless of the same stock with the Watertown family. He had a principal part in securing the land of East Hampton from the natives, and in transacting the business of the town. He was one of the first magistrates of the place, and repeatedly represented the town in the General Court of the colony. John Ogden and Capt. John Scott having had some differences with the town about Meantauquit (Montauk) in 1662, Robert Bond was chosen one of the commissioners to settle it. His intimacy with Ogden (tradition says that each married the other's sister) and others of his neighbors, who were about to remove to these parts, led him to cast in his lot with them, and lend his valuable counsels to the settlement of this town, where his influence was second only to John Ogden's. Carteret, at his coming, was glad to avail himself of his mature experience, and appointed him, Jan. 2, 1668, one of his Council, and an assistant to the justices. Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, highly commended him. He was appointed, March 13, 1676, justice of the peace. His first wife was Hannah, a sister of John Ogden. After her death he married at Newark, in 1672, Mary, the widow of Hugh Roberts. She was the daughter of Hugh Calkins, an emigrant from Wales in 1640, and a resident, first of Gloucester, Mass., and then of New London, Conn. He thus became interested in the Newark colony, and was elected the same year their representative. He continued still to reside in this town, where he died April, 1677. His wife survived him twenty-four years. Stephen Bond, of Newark, was one of his sons. The father received a warrant for 360 acres of land at E. Town, June 30, 1675, but a caveat was entered against it, Jan. 16, 1677, by Benjamin Price, Sr. Joseph, at the same date, received a warrant for 160 acres.¹

John Brackett, Sr., was from New Haven, Conn., of which he was one of the first settlers. He assented to the covenant there June 4, 1639, and as late as 1643 was unmarried. At the seating of the congregation in 1646 places were provided for him and "Sister Brackett," showing that previous to this time he had taken to himself a wife. He was frequently employed in laying out lands about the town, and his name is

of frequent occurrence in the colonial records until 1660. When troops were raised to resist the encroaching Dutch, he was appointed, June 23, 1654, one of the "surgeons." He was probably induced to accompany his neighbors to this colony in order to aid them in laying out their lands. Near the close of 1677, several of the planters having urged the Governor to define the exact bounds of their several possessions, he deputed Brackett, Dec. 19, 1667, in the absence of Vauquellin, the surveyor-general, "to lay out, survey, and bound the said bounds of Elizabeth Towne the planting fields towne lots and to lay out every particulars man's proportion according to his allotments and the directions" of the Governor, "for the avoiding of all controversies and disputes hereafter concerning the same, having had certain notice of the good experience, knowledge, skill, and faithfulness of John Brackett in the surveying and laying out of land." In the controversies of a later day it was affirmed by the town's party that they had "not seen, known, or heard of any one Survey made in pursuance of that commission." The surveys were probably made, but were superseded by later and more accurate surveys, and hence were not preserved. Brackett sold out his rights as early as 1670 to Samuel Hopkins, and returned to New Haven, both he and his son, who also had been admitted as an Associate. John, Jr., died at New Haven, Nov. 29, 1676. "Brackett's Brook," a branch of the E. Town Creek, in the north part of the town, indicates probably the locality of their allotment.²

Nathaniel Bunnell (Bonnel) was undoubtedly also from New Haven, Conn., and of the same family with William and Benjamin, of that town. William was there previous to 1650. Nathaniel had a house-lot of six acres, 15 by 4 chains, bounded E. by Thomas Price, W. and N. by Isaac Whitehead, Sr., and S. by a highway. He had also an allotment of 120 acres, "Lying upon the South Branch of Elizth Town Creek, and y^e plaine which said above mentioned Creek passeth through;" also "12 acres of meadow Lying in the great meadows upon John Woodruffe's Creek."³

Nicolas Carter came from Newtown, L. I. His name appears, April 12, 1656, among the purchasers of that place from the natives. His allotment there was 20 acres. He came there in 1652, from Stamford, Conn. He is repeatedly spoken of in the Newtown records, among the leading men of the town, until 1665, the date of his removal to this place. His son, Nicholas, born 1658, was apprenticed, March 25, 1669, to "Richard Painter, Taylor," of Elizabeth Town. The indenture says: "Unlawful Sports and Games he shall not use. Taverns or Tipling houses hee shall not haunt or frequent, his Masters Goods he shall not

¹ Conn. Col. Records, i. 398, 400, 428. Howell's Southampton, pp. 28, 180. N. Y. Doc^t Hist., i. 677, 680, 684. Hinman's P. S. of Conn., i. 289, 290, 729. Newark Bicentenary, pp. 111, 161. Newark Town Records, pp. 10, 23, 49, 85. Miss Calkins' Norwich, p. 171. Stearns' Newark, p. 79. ² Mass. His. Soc. Coll., x. 84. E. T. Bill, p. 164. E. J. Records, ii. 3. iii 25, 124, 135.

In the inventory of his estate, April 18, 1677, his house and all his land were valued at £70; two oxen, £12 10s.; two cows and calves, 2s.; one "farrow cow," £3 15s.; two two-year old heifers, 2s.; a cannon, £1 5s. The whole amounted to £151 11s. 5d.

² New Haven Col. Records, Index of vol. i. E. J. Records, iii. 12. E. T. Book, B., 20, 27. Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 23. Hinman, i. 240.

³ Savage's General. Dec., i. 300. E. J. Records, ii. 130. E. T. Bill, p. 103.

Imbezle purloin or by any unlawfull means diminish or Impair, his Masters Secrets he shall not disclose." His house-lot contained five acres, 10 by 5 chains, bounded E. and S. by highways, N. by the creek, and S. by William Hill. He had also twenty acres of upland on Luke Watson's Point, adjacent to Edward Case and Jacob Melyen; also forty acres of upland "in a swamp lying at the E. side of the blind Ridge," bounded partly by Aaron Thompson and Jacob Melyen. This tract and his house-lot he sold, March 16, 1677, to Benjamin Wade, for £30, payable in pipe-staves. He had also seventy acres of upland, bounded by Roger Lambert, George Pack, and the swamp; also 193 acres of upland on the Mill Creek, bounded by Barnabas Wines, the plain, a small brook, and the creek; also 22 acres of meadow in the Great Meadow, and 18 acres on Thompson's Creek. His allotments contained 368 acres. He bought also, March 9, 1677, of Jacob Melyen, then of the city of New York, 101 acres of land on the South Neck. The most of his lands he sold, May 18, 1681, to Samuel Wilson, and shortly after died.¹

Caleb Carwithy (Carwithe, Corwith) was the son of David, a resident of Southold, L. I., where he died, November, 1665. Caleb was a mariner, and quite a rover. At Hartford, Conn., he was arraigned, October, 1646, for pursuing an absconding debtor on the Sabbath-day. Previous to 1654 he made trading voyages between New Haven and Boston. In 1661 he resided at Southampton, L. I. He was admitted in 1664 a freeman at Huntington, L. I. The following year he came to this place. In the winter of 1669 he entered into an association with John Ogden, Sr., Jacob Melyen, William Johnson, Jeffry Jones, and others of this town for whaling purposes. His house-lot adjoined Charles Tucker on the west, and George Ross on the N. west. He sold thirty acres of land, Feb. 8, 1671, for £11, to William Piles. A year or two after he removed to Southampton, L. I., where he was living in 1683, and where his descendants have been quite numerous and respectable.²

William Cramer was a carpenter from Southold, L. I., where he married Elizabeth, the sister of Caleb Carwithy. He attached himself to the Governor's party, and seems not to have been numbered with the Town Associates. He was appointed, April 27, 1670, constable of the town, in place of William Piles. His house-lot contained 6 acres, of irregular form, bounded on the N. W. by Evan Salisbury, and on every other side by highways. He had also 5 acres of upland adjoining John Little; also 10 acres of upland lying in the swamp, bounded by Barnabas Wines, Richard Beach, and John Little; also 20 acres of upland, bounded by Stephen Crane, Roger

Lambert, and the great swamp; also 60 acres adjoining the last plot and Crane's Brook, bounded also, as before, by Crane and Lambert; also 80 acres "at the two mile brook," bound by unsurveyed land and the brook; also 8 acres of upland "in the neck," bounded by Caleb Carwithy, Luke Watson, and the creek meadow; also 6 acres of meadow on the creek, and 14 acres of meadow "at Rahawack,"—in all 209 acres. He sold out, Sept. 1, 1677, to John Toe, weaver, and soon after removed with Luke Watson to the Hoar-Kill (Lewes), Del. He died in 1695.³

Stephen Crane was from Connecticut, and was, probably, nearly related to Jasper Crane, of Newark, who was one of the first settlers of New Haven, Conn., in 1639, was at Branford in 1652, and at Newark in 1667. The family is quite ancient and honorable. Ralph Crane accompanied Sir Francis Drake to America in 1577, and Robert Crane was of the first company that came to Massachusetts Bay in 1630. Sir Robert Crane was of Essex County, England, in 1630; and Sir Richard, in 1643, of Wood Rising, Norfolk, England. Henry and Benjamin Crane were of Wethersfield, Conn., at an early day, and the former removed thence to Guilford. Stephen was born not later than 1640, and was married as early as 1663. His house-lot contained 6 acres, and was bounded S. E. by Samuel Trotter, N. W. by Crane's Brook, E. by the Mill Creek, and W. by the highway. He had also 60 acres between two swamps, and adjoining William Cramer; also 72 acres on Crane's Brook, bounded by the brook, William Cramer, Richard Beach, Nathaniel Tuttle, and William Pardon; also 18 acres of meadow "towards Rawack Point,"—in all 156 acres. He died about 1700.⁴

John Dickinson was from Southold, L. I., and a son or brother of Philemon, who came over in the "Mary Ann," 1637, to Salem, Mass., was admitted to the church in 1641, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Payne, of Salem, removed to Southold about 1649, was captain of a sloop in those parts, and resided at Oyster Bay in 1653. John was one of the witnesses, Aug. 18, 1665, to the payment to the Indians of a part of the purchase money for the town lands, and took the oath of allegiance in February following. He died soon after, and his rights were transferred to John Ogden.⁵

Joseph Frazee (Frazee) came with the first settlers, but whence does not appear. His house-lot contained 6 acres, of the usual form, 15 by 4 chains, and was bounded S. W. by David Ogden, N. E. by William Letts, S. E. by a highway, and N. W. by a swamp. He received, May 9, 1676, a warrant for 120 acres. Feb. 1, 1685, he received a warrant for 50 acres adjoining his own land, "betwixt Raway River and the

¹ E. J. Records, i. 7, 73, 101; ii. 92, 93; iii. 23; iv. 34. E. T. Bill, p. 104. Riker's Newtown, pp. 43, 46, 50, 62, 418.

² i. i. Col. Records, i. 143, 428; ii. 120. E. J. Records, i. 66; ii. 22, 34; iii. 22. Howell, pp. 48, 217. Bacon's N. Haven, p. 366. N. Y. Doc. History, ii. 538.

³ E. J. Records, i. 109, 160; ii. 19, 33; iii. 35. E. T. Book, B. 56. E. T. Bill, p. 106.

⁴ E. J. Records, ii. 20, 35. E. T. Bill, p. 104. Hinnman, i. 742-51.

⁵ Savage, ii. 49. Thompson's L. I., i. 486. 4 Mass. His. Soc. Coll., i. 99.

branch, in Compensation for two highways made through his Land, one leading to Vincent's and the other to Woodbridge." His son Joseph had also 135 acres on "Raway" River, adjoining Dr. Robinson's land, and 15 acres of meadow between Rahway River and "Emet's Creek." The house-lot he sold to William Looker, then of Woodbridge. Frazee bought, Sept. 21, 1678, of Luke Watson, 182 acres; and July 4, 1682, William Broadwell's town lands. His possessions were mostly along the Rahway River, and the family settled eventually in Westfield and New Providence. A tract of land on the Passaic River has, in consequence of their locating upon it, been called "Frazey's Meadows." Mr. Frazey sold, Sept. 7, 1698, 39 acres E. of the Rahway to Samuel Pack. He died in January, 1714.¹

John Gray was, as elsewhere said, the step-father of Luke Watson, having married, as early as 1644, Elizabeth, Watson's mother, and daughter of William Frost, of Uncowah (Fairfield), Conn. He was one of the patentees of Newtown, L. I., being, with three exceptions, the largest contributor among many to the expense of the purchase. He incurred, in 1653, the wrath of the Dutch government (for what does not appear), and sentence of banishment was pronounced against him March 24th. Again, Aug. 10, 1654, he was on trial, "accused of divers crimes," of which "abusing the magistrates" of the town alone is specified. He confessed, was indicted, and sentenced. Jan. 26, 1656, he is spoken of as "a fugitive from justice." Yet in 1658 he was still residing at Newtown. His offense was probably political. He must have been well advanced in life when he accompanied Watson to this town, and having lost his first wife had married Hannah —, to whom by deed, Sept. 10, 1675, he gave his estate. In April, 1673, when he sold his meadow land to William Pilles, he had removed to New Piscataway. He probably died soon after the gift to his wife. No record is found of his allotments.²

Daniel Harris was from Northampton, L. I., and a son of George, who was one of the neighbors of John Ogden. He came on with the first emigration (probably unmarried), induced, it may be, by his early companions, Ogden's boys. He has left no memorial. Henry Harris, who was one of Mr. Harriman's parishioners in 1696, may have been his son, and George Harris, in 1725, a grandson.³

Leonard Headley has left no memorial of his origin. He had surveyed, Oct. 14, 1678, "in right of himself and his wife," 150 acres. His house-lot contained 4 acres, 10 by 4 chains, bounded northwest by John Ogden, Jr., and on the other sides by highways. He had 8 acres of upland "at Brackett's Spring," and

along the brook, adjoining Hur Thompson and a swamp; also 6 acres of upland, "lying in the way going to the point," bounded in part by John Ogden, Jr., and John Woodruff; also 20 acres on the Creek, bounded by Daniel Dehart and Robert Vauquellin; also 33 acres, "in the plaine," bounded by George Morris and John Ogden, Jr.; also 65 acres of upland "at the North end of the plaine," "by the Mill brooke," and bounded by Margaret Baker, Jonathan Ogden, and Benjamin Parkis; also 14 acres in the Great Meadow. He died February, 1683, and Sarah Smith administered on his estate, which was valued at £99 3s. 6d.⁴

Matthias Heathfield (Hetfield, Hatfield) was a weaver, and came hither from New Haven, Conn., where he took the oath of fidelity May 1, 1660. In the Record of Surveys, Aug. 29, 1676, he is called "Hatfeild," and in his will, "Hattfield." He is supposed to have been a son of Thomas Hatfield, of Leyden, a member of John Robinson's church, and a native of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Thomas Hatfield, who settled about the same time at Mamaroneck, N. Y., was probably his brother. His house-lot contained 5 acres, 10 by 5 chains, bounded east by the highway and Thomas Moore, north and south by unsurveyed land, and west by Dennis White. He had also 22 acres of upland "in a triangle" bounded by William Letts, John Winans, Samuel Marsh, and a swamp; also 12 acres of upland, bounded by Nathaniel Bonnel, Robert Vauquellin, and a way that parted him from Governor Carteret; also 112 acres of upland on "the two mile brook;" also 40 acres of upland "towards the west branch of Elizabeth Town River," bounded by John Winans and an Indian path; also 14 acres of meadow "at Rawack," and 3 acres of meadow on the north side of East Town Creek,—in all 208 acres. He was a boatman, as well as a weaver, and seems to have been a man of considerable means. "For twelve hundred gilders secured to him by bill" (a large sum in those days) he purchased, Dec. 5, 1673, of "Abraham Lubbersson, of New Orania, in the New Netherlands, his dwelling-house and homelott, with all other accommodations belonging to s^d first Lott, within the bounds of Elizabeth, both upland and meadow."

It thus appears that Mr. Lubbersson was among the early settlers of the town. He had been a citizen of New Amsterdam before the conquest, and resided in 1665 in De Hoogh Straat (High Street), now Pearl, east of Broad Street, having previously lived for several years on the west side of the Prince Graft (Broad Street). This latter residence he sold Sept. 5, 1671, and is spoken of in the deed as "Abram Lubberse of Elizabeth towne in New Jearsie." He was one of the skippers of the port, having command of a Hudson River sloop. He came here in 1666 or 1667, and built the stone house on the lower part of

¹ E. J. Records, i. 87, 115, 137; ii. 10, 22; iv. 19; G. 137. E. T. Bill, p. 107. Wills, No. 1.

² E. J. Records, i. 51. Riker, p. 43. New Haven Col. Records, i. 465. Calendar of Dutch MSS., pp. 46, 131, 139, 159, 165, 198.

³ Howell's Southampton, pp. 234-35. Harriman's Ledger, p. 104.

⁴ E. J. Records, ii. 3, 98; A. 181.

Pearl Street, at its junction with Hatfield Street, now in the possession of Abel S. Hatfield. It is, undoubtedly, the oldest house in town, is in good repair, and has never been alienated from the family since its purchase in 1673. Mr. Lubberson had three children born here,—Abraham, Josias, and Andries. On the reconquest of New York by the Dutch, in 1673, he returned to his old home in New Orange, as the city was then called.

Mr. Hatfield was the original owner of the land on which the First Presbyterian Church stands, and is entitled to the credit of having given it to the town for a church and burial-place. When the church property was surveyed in 1766, the trustees affirmed "that the first Purchasers and Associates did give the 1st Tract of land for the use of the Presbyterian Church, the Record of which on or about the year 1719 was either lost or destroyed." This statement was admitted by the Town Committee, and they allowed, Aug. 27, 1766, the above "Lot of Land to the 1st Trustees their Heirs and Successors on the right of Matthias Hatfield, one of the 1st Associates." A grandson of Mr. Hatfield had then been a trustee of the church for twelve years, and was the first president of the board. He must have known the exact state of the case. Mr. Hatfield died in December, 1687, his wife, Maria (of Dutch nativity), and three sons, Isaac, Abraham, and Cornelius, surviving him. It is not known, though it is quite probable, that he left daughters also.¹

John Hinds (Heynes, Haynes, Haines) and his brother James were "East Enders" from Long Island. They were sons of James Hinds, who came over from England to Salem, Mass., as early as 1637, when he was admitted a freeman. He married in 1638, and at an early day removed to Southold, L. I., where he died March, 1653, his estate being valued at £123 5s. 4d. He had eight children,—John, James, Benjamin, Mary, James (2d), Jonathan, Sarah, and Thomas. His widow was married in June, 1656, to Ralph Dayton, of Southold. John was the oldest son, and was baptized Aug. 28, 1639. James was baptized Feb. 27, 1648. Benjamin Haines, who was at Southampton in 1639, and a resident of North Sea (Northampton) in 1657, was probably a brother of James, Sr. He was the grandfather of Stephen, who removed to this town as early as 1725, and was the ancestor of Governor Daniel Haines.

John Hinds, the son of James, Sr., of Southold, was bred a cooper. No record remains of his allotments of land. He married Mary, a daughter of Godman Thompson, and their daughter had been married as early as 1700 to Isaac Whitehead, Jr. He was a constable of the town in 1710 and 1711. A curious record of him occurs in the ledger of Rev.

John Harriman: "1695, Feb. 28, pr acco^t of teaching my son Samuel the mistery of a cooper, tho^t not pformed according to bargain—£4. 00. 00."

James was also a cooper, and came here about ten years later than his brother John. He received, July 11, 1677, a warrant, "in Right of himself & his wife," for 120 acres of land, on account of which he had a survey of 108 acres of upland, bounded by Richard Clark, James Emot, and the Westbrook; also 12 acres of "meadow in the great Meadows." He purchased Sept. 4, 1676, of William Looker, then of Jamaica, L. I., his house, garden, orchard, and house-lot, probably in the way of trade, as he continued still to reside in this town, and was living in 1703.²

Benjamin Homan (Oman) was from the east end of Long Island. John Homan was at Setauket (Brookhaven) a few years later, and was, it may be, either his father or his son. He was one of the Associates of the town, and had the usual allotments of land, but no mention is made of them in the records. He lived a bachelor until his death, April 1, 1684. He gave, by will, six acres to Benjamin Meeker, and the remainder of his estate, valued at £63 5s. 6d., to Martha Parkis (Parkhurst), of E. Town, widow. She may have been his sister.³

William Johnson was at New Haven, Conn., as early as the year 1648. Thomas and John, who came to Newark in 1666-67, the one from Milford, and the other from Branford, the sons of Robert, an emigrant to New Haven from Hull, England, were probably his cousins. They had a brother William, but he continued at Guilford, Conn., was a deacon of the church, and grandfather of Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of New York. William Johnson, of this town, had a house-lot of four acres, 10 by 4 chains, bounded west by Humphry Spinage, south by Jacob Melyen, and north and east by highways; also 12 acres of upland on "the little Neck," bounded by George Ross, Humphry Spinage, and his own meadow; also 60 acres of upland on "Rawack" River, bounded by Symon Rous, the swamp, the river, and his meadow,— "a highway to pass through the said Land;" also 60 acres of upland on "Rawack plaine," bounded by Luke Watson, Symon Rous, a swamp, and unsurveyed land; also 100 acres of upland on "the W. branch of Rawack River;" also 6 acres of meadow on Rawack River; also 6 acres of meadow on E. T. Creek, joining his 12 acre lot; also 13 acres of meadow on the Rawack River,—in all 262 acres. He mortgaged, Nov. 11, 1678, his whole estate in the town to Roger Lambert to secure the payment of £100, and subsequently Lambert became the owner.⁴

¹ New Haven Col. Records, i. 141. E. J. Records, ii. 24, 106-7; 26, n. c.; B. 206. Valentine's N. Y. Manual for 1850, p. 452; 1851, p. 440; 1854, pp. 475, 478, 480; 1865, p. 792; 1865, pp. 661, 672, 705, 710. E. T. Book, B. 47, 170.

² New Haven Col. Records, ii. 158-59. Savage's Gen. Dic., ii. 378-89, Howell, pp. 31, 236. E. J. Records, ii. 65; O. 89. Macdonald's Jamaica, p. 61. E. T. Bill, p. 105.

³ Thompson's L. I., ii. 399. E. J. Records, B. E. T. Bill, p. 104.

⁴ E. J. Records, i. 108, 127; ii. 20, 130. Ct. Col. Records, i. 94. E. T. Bill, p. 105.

Jeffry Jones was from Southold, L. I., where he was made a freeman May, 1664. He and Edward Jones, who was at Southampton as early as 1644, it is thought, were sons of the Rev. John Jones, who came with the Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Cambridge, and the Rev. John Wilson, of Boston, Mass., from England, arriving Oct. 2, 1635; was a colleague of Rev. Peter Bulkley, of Concord, Mass., from 1636 to 1644, when he came to Fairfield, Conn., and resided there until his death, 1664, being over seventy years of age. One of the sons, Rev. Eliphalet (born Jan. 9, 1640), was the first minister of Huntington, L. I. Jeffry Jones had a house-lot on the west side of Mill Creek, between David Ogden on the south, and William Cramer on the north. He had a warrant for 180 acres, but no return of the survey is on record. His house-lot he sold, Aug. 24, 1686, to Jonas Wood. He was associated, May 20, 1668, with Ogden, Bond, and Watson in running the boundary line between this town and Newark. He was also one of the Whaling Company, incorporated Feb. 15, 1669. An action of trespass and ejectment was brought against him by "the Proprietors," in the name of James Fullerton, in 1693, because of his refusal to take out a patent from them for his lands, and to pay them "Quit Rents." Judgment having been rendered against him, he appealed to the King in Council, by whom, Feb. 25, 1696, it was set aside. He outlived the most of the founders of the town, his death occurring in December, 1717.¹

Thomas Leonards was doubtless of the Southampton stock. He was admitted a freeman of Connecticut in 1658. He probably died soon after his coming, as no subsequent trace of him has been found.²

Samuel Marsh was from New Haven, Conn., where he took the oath of fidelity, May 2, 1647. He came here, among the first settlers from Connecticut, with his wife and seven children. His house-lot contained seven acres, of irregular form, 6 chains broad, and in length 15 chains on the west side and 10 chains on the east side, bounded on the west by Jonas Wood, and on the other sides by highways. He had also 18 acres of upland "in the Neck," bounded by John Winans, Matthias Hatfield, and William Letts, also 100 acres of upland "at Rowack," called by the name of Ragged Neck, bounded by Jeffry Jones, Simon Rouse, and his own meadow; also 60 acres of upland adjoining the 100 acre lot, bounded by Jeffry Jones, a great swamp, and his own land; also 14 acres of meadow on the north side of his upland, and 6 acres of meadow, at Luke Watson's neck, on the north side of Thompson's Creek,—in all 205 acres. His eldest son, Samuel, Jr., was admitted among the 80 Associates, and had an allotment of 80 acres of upland at

"Rahawack," bounded by Robert Vauquellin, Simon Rouse, Thomas Moore, Benjamin Wade, and a great swamp; also ten acres of upland on the two-mile brook, adjoining Matthias Hatfield and David Oliver; also 10 acres of meadow "lying at Rahawack in the Meadow of Samuel Marsh, Senr;"—in all 100 acres. "Old Marsh," as the father was familiarly called, died in September, 1683.³

William Meeker was also from New Haven, Conn., where he took the oath of fidelity, July 1, 1644. He was propounded, Oct. 7, 1646, to "be loader to mill" "for a 12 month," "to goe in all seasons except unreasonable weather." Frequently he appears in the records as "Meaker" and "Mecar." His house-lot contained six acres, bounded north by Henry Norris, west by the highway, south by his son Joseph, and east by the swamp. He had also thirteen acres of upland, bounded by his son Benjamin, Robert Bond, and Joseph Osborne; also 45 acres of upland "by Henry Lyon," bounded by his son Benjamin and Robert Bond; also 75 acres of upland, bounded by Hur Thompson, a small brook, and a swamp; also 12 acres of meadow on the south side of Bound Creek, and 2½ acres on E. Town Creek,—in all 152 acres. He was appointed, Oct. 13, 1671, constable of the town, and in performance of the duties of his office became obnoxious to the Governor and his party, and the property just described was forfeited in favor of William Pardon, as related on a subsequent page. His sons, Joseph and Benjamin, were also numbered among the eighty Associates. Joseph had a house-lot containing six acres, bounded north by his father, south by his brother Benjamin, east by Robert Vauquellin, and west by a highway. He had also 35 acres, bounded by Joseph Sayre, a small brook, a fresh meadow, and a highway that goes into the meadows; also 45 acres, "adjoining to Master Bond," bounded by Henry Lyon, Robert Bond, Henry Norris, and John Woodruff; also 12 acres "on the West Side of the plaine," bounded by Moses Thompson, Isaac Whitehead, Sr., Moses Hopkins, and the Mill Creek,—in all 98 acres. Benjamin had a house-lot, containing five acres, 9 by 5½ chains, bounded west by a highway, east by George Morris and Henry Lyon, north by his brother Joseph, and south by unsurveyed land. He had also 24 acres of upland, bounded by Joseph Osborne, Robert Bond, and "a run;" also 60 acres of upland, bounded by Robert Bond, Henry Lyon, and Isaac Whitehead, Sr.; also 66 acres of upland, bounded by Hur Thompson, two small brooks, and a swamp,—in all 155 acres. He was one of the town constables in 1711. Joseph kept a country store, and Benjamin was a carpenter, while both were planters. The father died in December, 1690.⁴

¹ *Id.*, pp. 44, 106, 120, 122. E. J. Records, i. 89; ii. 21; iii. 88, 119. *Wills*, A. 89. *Savage*, ii. 562. *Newark Records*, p. 10. *Conn. Col. Records*, i. 427. *Shattuck's Concord*, pp. 148-164.

² *Savage*, iii. 80.

³ *New Haven Col. Records*, i. 140, 229, 233, 270-71, 377, 474. E. J. Records, i. 159; ii. 29, 31, 35; A. 192. E. T. Bill, p. 105, 8. *Savage*, iii. 155.

⁴ *New Haven Col. Records*, i. 122, 139, 273. E. J. Records, ii. i, 18, 24, 69, 146; iii. 47, 82; O. 70, 71. E. T. Bill, p. 103.

Jacob Melyen (Moullains, Murline, Melleyns, Melyn, Meleins) came here from New Haven, Conn., but was previously of New Amsterdam. He was the son of the patroon, Cornelius Melyn, whose name is familiar to every student of Dutch American history. The father was born, 1602, at Antwerp, Holland, and emigrated in 1639 to New Netherland. He returned in 1640 for his wife (Janneken) and children, and obtained a grant of Staten Island. There he planted a colony in 1641, which was broken up by the Indian war of 1643. Removing to New Amsterdam, he took up his residence in Broad, between Stone and Pearl Streets, on the east side. He espoused the popular side in politics, for which he was heavily fined by Governor Stuyvesant, and banished for seven years. He returned to Holland for redress, was wrecked Sept. 27, 1647, and lost one of his sons, barely escaping with his own life. The home government sustained his appeal, but Stuyvesant still persisted in his opposition. After another voyage to Holland, he re-established himself in 1650 on Staten Island, continuing there until the colony was again dispersed by the Indians, in the massacre of 1655. He removed to New Haven, Conn., where he and his son Jacob took the oath of fidelity, April 7, 1657. In 1659 he repaired again to Holland, effected a settlement of his difficulties, relinquished Staten Island to the West India Company, and soon after returned to New Netherland. He had died in 1674, leaving his wife, three sons,—Jacob, Cornelis, and Isaac,—and three daughters,—Marian (married), and residing at New Haven), Susanna, and Magdaleen, who were married subsequently to Jacob Schellinger and Jacob Soper, merchants of New York.

Jacob, the eldest son, was born at Antwerp, Holland, about 1640, and came an infant to America. His boyhood was passed in the midst of the exciting scenes just referred to, by which he was educated in the love of liberty and hatred of oppression. He accompanied his father to Holland and back in 1659, returning to New Haven. He was reprimanded, May 1, 1660, by Governor Newman, as related in the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, for kissing and taking other improper liberties with Miss Sarah Tuttle. He married, in 1662, Hannah, the daughter of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Conn. Her sister Abigail, in 1657, had become the wife of Humphrey Spinning. He and Spinning attached themselves to the band of pilgrims who, in 1665, emigrated from New Haven to this town. He had been familiar, doubtless, with this particular locality from his childhood, by reason of his residence on Staten Island. His knowledge of the Dutch language, and possibly of the Indian tongue also, made him a valuable acquisition to the new colony of Achter Kull.

His house-lot contained four acres, 10 by 4 chains, and was bounded west by his brother-in-law, Humphrey Spinning south by John Winans, north by William Johnston, and east by a highway. This lot,

with his house, barn, orchard, etc., he sold, Feb. 8, 1678, to John Winans. He had 100 acres on the South Neck of Elizabeth township, which he sold, March 9, 1677, to Nicholas Carter. For himself, wife, and two servants he was allowed 360 acres. His patent gave him 450 acres. He was a partner in the Whaling Company of 1669. During the Dutch rule, 1673-74, he was in high favor, being appointed one of the schepens of the town, and captain of the militia company. He removed to New York in 1674, and resided in the Mill Street Lane (South William Street). Two of his children, Susanna and Jacob, were baptized in the Dutch Church, New York, Oct. 3, 1674, and three others, Daniel, Samuel, and Abigail, Aug. 7, 1677. Subsequently to 1683 he removed to Boston, probably for the convenience of educating his son Samuel (afterwards a minister of this town), who graduated in 1696 at Harvard College. At Boston he traded in leather, and served several years as constable. His decease occurred in December, 1706, his wife surviving until 1717. His daughter Abigail married (1) William Tilley and (2) Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. His daughter Joanna, born in 1683, about the time that he removed to Boston became the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, of this town. In his will he affirms that he had spent £300 on Samuel's education. In the *Boston News Letter*, Oct. 1, 1705, is an advertisement in these words: "A House and Land in the High-Fore-Street at the Sign of the Buck, in the South End of Boston, now in the Occupancy of Mr. Jacob Melyen, to be Sold."¹

Thomas More (Moor, Moore) was from Southold, L. I. He was the son of Thomas, who came over in 1630, in the "Mary and John," to Dorchester, Mass.; joined the church at Salem, was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1631, and removed with his brother, Deacon John Moore, first to Windsor, Conn., then to Southampton, and then to Southold, L. I. The father was a man of influence, and represented Southold in the General Court at New Haven in 1658, and at Hartford in 1664. Thomas, Jr., was at Newton in 1664, whence the following year he came to this town. His house-lot, "formerly belonging to Joachin Andriessen," he sold to William Pyles previous to 1672, and purchased, June 22, 1675, the house-lot, containing four acres, bounded north and east by a highway, south by Matthias Hatfield, and west by Denis White. He had also 60 acres of upland, "towards Rahawack," adjoining Benjamin Wade; also 42 acres "on the South side of Elizabeth River," bounded by Benjamin Wade, Humphrey Spinage, the river, and the plain; also 60 acres of upland, "on the North side of the said River," bounded by Humphrey Spinage, Stephen Osborne, and "the branch of the said Elizabeth River;" also 20 acres

¹ E. T. B. II, p. 108. E. J. Records, I, 101, 8, 163; II, 46; III, 25. N. Y. Col. Documents, II, 571, 582, 608, 706. Calendar of N. Y. His. Mss., 28, 40, 46, 124, 181. Savage, III, 195. Valentine's N. Y., 1863, p. 795. Boston News Letter, No. 76.

of meadow, adjoining William Pilles' upland,—in all 187 acres. Thomas Moore in 1676 had 80 acres surveyed for him on the south side of Staten Island. He survived until June, 1708.¹

Robert Mosse (Morss, Morse) and his son Peter were from Massachusetts. They were at Boston in 1644, at Newbury in 1654, and still later at Rowley, whence, in 1665, they came hither. The father was a tailor, and had a large family. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded north by his son Peter, south by William Pardon, west by the highway, and east by Elizabeth River and a highway. He had also 12 acres of upland, bounded by William Trotter, his son Peter, and Crane's Brook; also 44 acres of upland, bounded by the river, William Pardon, William Trotter, Daniel Tuttle, his son Peter, and the Common; also "a Neck of Land Lying between two brooks," 66 acres, bounded by West Brook, Peach Garden Brook, and Thompson's Creek; also another plot of 66 acres, adjoining on the west, lying on Peach Garden Brook; also 6 acres of meadow on Thompson's Creek, 9 acres on the Sound, and 7 acres on Peach Garden and West Brooks,—in all 202 acres. The tract on the E. T. Creek he disposed of, Sept. 26, 1681, to his son-in-law, William Broadwell, and several other tracts, June 24, 1686, to Jonas Wood. The next day he obtained a warrant for 150 acres more.

Peter's house-lot contained six acres, bounded west by a highway, north by William Trotter, south by his father, and east by E. T. Creek. He had also 12 acres of upland, adjoining his father; also 40 acres of upland "near the Ash Swamp upon a hill," bounded by William Pardon, Stephen Crane, John Little, and the Common; also "a Neck of Land at Rawack," 140 acres along West Brook, Rawack Swamp, and the Common; also 18 acres of meadow on Thompson's Creek, and 6 acres on Luke Watson's Point,—in all 224 acres, of which 20 acres were "in Right of Joachim Andriessen." The homestead was on "Thompson's Creek," hence more generally known of late as "Morse's Creek," long the boundary between Rahway and Elizabeth. Peter died in May, 1702.²

Nathaniel Norton was from the east end of Long Island, but, though admitted one of the eighty Associates, was induced after a short sojourn to return to the island. He took up his abode at Brookhaven, where he was living in 1675, and in 1683 his East Town rights were transferred to Henry Norris.³

William Oliver cannot now be traced with any certainty. He was probably the son of John, who died in 1746, or of Thomas, who died in 1652, at Boston or its vicinity, each of them leaving a large family. Thomas was of Bristol, and came over in 1632 from

London. William had a house-lot containing eight acres, 20 by 4 chains, bounded west by Charles Tucker, south by Jonas Wood, and north and east by highways. He had also 12 acres of upland "at Luke Watson's Point," bounded by Jeffry Jones, Caleb Carwithy, the meadows, and a highway; also 84 acres of upland "at Rawack," bounded by Peter Morse, Samuel Marsh, Sr., David Oliver, and William Pilles. He died about 1694.⁴

Joseph Osborn (Osbourne, Osburne) and Jeremy Osborn were from East Hampton, L. I. They were the sons of Goodman Thomas Osburne, one of the founders of that town in 1649 or 1650. He had been also one of the founders of New Haven, Conn., in 1639, where, in 1643, he was rated at £300, and had a family of six. Richard, then of New Haven, and afterwards of Fairfield, was his brother. Thomas was at Hingham, Mass., in 1635, and removed to Connecticut before the Pequot war of 1637, in which he served. Thomas, John, Jeremiah, Joseph, and Stephen were his sons. The first two settled in East Hampton, the others joined the company of emigrants to Achter Kull, and were founders of this town. Jeremiah was a witness, Aug. 18, 1665, to the payment of the money to the Indians for the purchase of the town. He probably died soon after, as his name does not appear among the original Associates. His brother Stephen had taken his place before 1673. Jeremiah Osborn, who was one of Mr. Harriman's parishioners from 1687 to 1705, and afterwards became a Quaker, was a son of Stephen, was born in 1661, removed to Morris County, and lived to an extreme old age. He made a long deposition, March 23, 1741, in the celebrated case of Daniel Cooper *vs.* John Crain and others, printed at length in the E. T. Bill in Chancery, Schedule X.

Joseph Osborn received a warrant for 150 acres of land, but the returns of the survey are not on record, consequently his several parcels of land cannot now be located. Stephen had two house-lots, "Lying and being in Elizabeth Towne Upon the Mill Creek," containing 12 acres, 12 by 10 chains, bounded W. by the creek, S. and E. by highways, and N. by an unsurveyed house-lot. One of these two lots probably was Jeremiah's. He sold them both, Oct. 13, 1689, to Joseph Wilson. He had also 12 acres of upland on "the little Neck," bounded by Jeremiah Peck, Joseph Sayre, John Woodruff, Moses Thompson, and a swamp; also 121 acres of upland on "the South branch of Elizabeth Towne Creek," bounded by Nathaniel Bonnel, Thomas Moore, George Ross, and the branch; also three acres of meadow on the E. T. Creek, and 12 acres "in the great Meadows at the upper end of Forkey Creek,"—in all 160 acres. He died July, 1698. Joseph was living in 1707.⁵

¹ N. H. Col. Records, ii. 52, 66, 159, 230, 248, 358, 392, 406. Conn. Col. Records, i. 28, 112, 386, 388. Alb. Records, iii. 116. Savage, iii. 227, 231. E. J. Records, i. 24, 46, 157; ii. 21, 31. E. T. Bill, p. 108.

² Savage, iii. 241. E. J. Records, i. 148, 149, 150; ii. 19, 23; iii. 153, 159; B. 121, 132; L. 90. E. T. Bill, p. 104.

³ New York Doc. Hist., ii. 468, 533.

⁴ N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, xii. 53. E. J. Records, ii. 10, 103; 25, o. e.; iii. 159. E. T. Bill, p. 108. Savage, iv. 101.

⁵ Savage, iii. 319. Barber's Conn., p. 160. Thompson's L. I., i. 295. E. J. Records, ii. 21, 24, 129. E. T. Bill, pp. 106, 108, 113-15.

George Pack came with the first colonists, but whence cannot now be learned. He had a house-lot containing six acres, bounded N. W. by John Little, and on the other sides by highways. He had also 30 acres of upland, bounded by Barnabas Wines, John Little, Nicholas Carter, and unsurveyed land; also 40 acres of upland, bounded by Joseph Sayre, Nicholas Carter, two small brooks, and unsurveyed land; also 4 acres of swamp and 12 acres of meadow on "the great River" (the Sound),—in all 118 acres. He died February, 1705.¹

Richard Paynter (Painter) was a tailor, who came hither from New York, but originally from Southampton. Carter's son was apprenticed to him March 25, 1669. His house-lot contained three acres, 10 by 3 chains, bounded S. by Capt. Philip Carteret, formerly Abraham Shotwell, and N. E. and W. by highways. He had also 20 acres of upland, bounded by a round hill, the Mill Creek, and Mrs. Baker; also 96 acres of upland, bounded by Isaac Whitehead, Jr., Leonard Headley, Joseph Sayre, and the Mill Brook; also 15½ acres of meadow,—in all 134½ acres. His residence here was of short duration. In the winter of 1670–71 he removed to New York, and sold, April 3, 1671, his "Plantation with the Dwelling-House, etc.," to Balthazar De Hart, of New York, merchant. De Hart died in January, 1672, and his executors sold, July 4, 1672, to Richard Skinner, of E. T., "Joyner," the house and property bought of Richard Painter ("wherein the above named Richard Skinner now Liveth and was servant unto the said Richard Painter and also to the said Balthazar De Hart") for £48; "£16 in Porke at Three Pounds the Barrell, Wheat at four Shillings the Bushell, Pease at three shillings the Bushell Beef in Life at three Pence the Pound." Skinner must have forfeited the property for want of fulfillment of the conditions of payment, and it was again sold, March 21, 1681, by Daniel De Hart, to George Jewell, then a recent comer from Piscataway. Painter was living in 1679 at Southampton, "on the west street running by the swamp."²

John Parker, it is thought, was from the east end of Long Island, probably of the Bridgehampton family. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded east and north by Governor Carteret, south by the highway, and west by Joseph Ogden. He had also six acres of upland on "the North Neck," bounded by Leonard Headley, John Ogden, Jr., and "the Common pasture;" also 60 acres of upland, bounded by John Woodruff, the meadow and the "Common Land;" also 12 acres of upland on the west side of Mr. Woodruff, and between two swamps; also 12½ acres of meadow in the same vicinity,—in all 96 acres. His house-lot he sold to Carteret, Aug. 15, 1675, for £8, probably without improvements. He died in Decem-

ber, 1702, leaving his property to Robert Smith, of Egg Harbor, Widow Sarah Browne, Thomas Headley, and "the Church of Christ in Elizabeth Town;" to the latter £3.³

Thomas Pope was an associate in 1644 of Strickland, Ogden, the Dentons, and Jonas Wood in settling Hempstead, L. I. He seems to have either accompanied or followed John Ogden to the east end of the island, as in 1652 he had a house-lot of 3 acres "next to Mr. Stanbrough," granted him at Southampton. His son John also is named among the early settlers of that town. His house-lot here was on the south side of the creek, adjoining the Governor. He sold it February, 1669, to William Pilles. He died previous to 1677. Mary, his widow, and her son, John, sold, Feb. 25, 1677, their dwelling-house and lot with 60 acres of upland, for £39, to Benjamin Wade. John was one of the eighty Associates. He received March 28, 1676, a warrant for 100 acres, and July 9, 1686, another for 150 acres. Of this last 120 acres were located "on Raway River," bounded by the river, "Pope's brook" (in the township of Springfield, near Milltown), and unoccupied land. The other 30 acres were bounded by Jeffry Jones, William Johnstone, and "Common Land." Of the first grant, a plot of 80 acres was bounded by John Miles, Joseph Frazee, and unsurveyed land. He had died in 1713. He gave the name to "Pope's Corners."⁴

Benjamin Price was from East Hampton. He came to the island, it is thought, with Lion Gardiner, in 1639. He subscribed as a witness the deed given March 10, 1640, by James Farret, Lord Stirling's agent, to Gardiner for the island that has ever since borne his name. He settled first at Southampton, but in 1649 united with several of his neighbors in settling East Hampton. He resided on the east side of the main street, not far from Gardiner and the Rev. Mr. James, and next to "the Parsonage lot, in the hart of the Towne." He took a leading part in town affairs, was appointed Oct. 7, 1651, recorder or town clerk, and Aug. 1, 1660, was one of the patentees of Montauk Point. He took an active part in furthering the emigration of so many East Enders to this locality, and was held in honor by his townsmen here. In 1675 he represented the town in the House of Burgesses, and was appointed Dec. 13, 1682, one of Governor Rudyard's Council; Feb. 4, 1683, justice of the peace; March 28, 1683, one of Governor Lawrie's Council; and Jan. 29, 1693, one of the judges of small causes. He outlived the most of the founders, his death occurring after Aug. 30, 1705, when his will was made, and not later than Oct. 7, 1712, when it was admitted to probate.

The locality of his house-lot is not on record. He had 24 acres of upland "along the Road Leading to the Point," adjoining his son Daniel; also 50 acres

¹ E. T. Bill, p. 108. E. J. Records, ii, 19, 21, 96.

² E. J. Records, i, 7, 25, 36; ii, 15, 73; A. 113. E. T. Bill, pp. 102, 107. Howell, p. 158.

³ Howell, p. 260. E. T. Bill, p. 108. E. J. Records, i, 140; ii, 3, 26.

⁴ E. J. Records, ii, 20; B. 370; L. 99, 197. E. T. Bill, p. 109. Thompson's L. 1, ii, 6. Howell, pp. 306, 7.

of upland adjoining "Henry Lyon's House," the Town Creek, "a Little Creeke on which Henry Bakers Tannfatt stands," Margaret Baker, John Woodruff, Leonard Headley, Ephraim Price, and Peter Woolverton; also 20 acres of upland on the Point road, adjoining Margaret Baker; also 120 acres of upland near the Great Meadow; also 9 acres of upland in the Great Meadow, north of Capt. Young; also 8 acres of upland "on the Long Meadow Island," on this side Rahway River; also 25 acres of upland on the Point road adjoining Margaret Baker; also 14 acres of meadow,—in all 270 acres.

Benjamin, Jr., his son, was also one of the eighty Associates. He was appointed, Aug. 22, 1695, one of the justices of the peace. His house lot contained six acres, bounded south and east by the highway, west by his brother Thomas, and north by Isaac Whitehead, Sr. He had also 41 acres of upland, bounded by Robert Bond, Joseph Bond, and unsurveyed land; also 19 acres of upland adjoining his father, and unsurveyed land; also 14 acres of upland adjoining his father and Joseph Ogden; also 88 acres of upland "near the Governor's point," bounded by his father and Daniel De Hart; also 10 acres of upland, bounded by his father and Col. Richard Townley; also two acres on "y^e way to y^e meadows," adjoining his father; also ten acres "of Salt Marsh in the great Meadow;" also 8 acres of meadow "by the Long pond & forked Creek;" also six acres of meadow "on a creek called Long Creek or forked creek,"—in all 200 acres.¹

Evan Salsbury, of whose origin nothing certain can now be ascertained, was probably Carwithy's friend and associate, coming with him from the east end of Long Island. His house-lot adjoined William Cramer on the southeast. He bought Cramer's house-lot and his second lot-right, but sold the two, Dec. 26, 1670, to John Little for £65. He is called a "brickmaker," but was bred a carpenter, and had previously, it is thought, followed the seas. Capt. John Young, of Southold, L. I., sold him, Oct. 4, 1671, his shallop of eight tons burden, "or thereabout," with all its appurtenances, the mast, sails, rigging, cable, anchor, etc., for "18,000 good Merchantable White-Oak pipe Staves," a bond being given for the payment, signed by Salsbury, Carwithy, and Cramer. The witnesses were Benjamin Price and Joseph Sayre. It is quite likely that he and Carwithy, who disappears from the records about this time, became "coasters," and of uncertain residence. Salsbury was here when the Dutch enrollment was made in 1673, but no further mention of him is made.²

Abraham Shotwell, whose origin is not known, was certainly in sympathy with the popular party of the town. In the contentions between the people and

Carteret, described in succeeding pages, Shotwell was bold and outspoken against the Governor's usurpations. He became the victim of Carteret's wrath, his house and grounds were confiscated, and he himself driven into exile. His house-lot was "next east of the mill." In July, 1683, it was thus described: "Bounded on the North by Land now in possession of George Jewell and runs along by his Fence three Chains and one-third of a Chaîne from thence running upon a South and by a West Line twelve Chains to the highway which Leads towards the mill or meeting house from thence it runs by the said highway westward three chains and one third part of a chain and from thence it runs along by the highway that leads from the Mill towards Newark upon a North and by East Line Twelve chains Containing in all four acres. Also, a small pece more Containing One Acre English measure running by the highway which Leads from the Mill or meeting house Eastward three Chains and one third part of a chain from thence it runs downward to the Creek upon a South and by a West Line Three Chains & from thence it runs away Westward as the Creek or highway runs, three Chains and one third part of a Chaîne and from thence it runs by the highway which Leads from the Mill towards Newark upon a North and by East Line three Chains." It is easy to identify this property as including the whole east side of Broad Street from the stone bridge to a point 792 feet north of Elizabeth Avenue,—a most valuable piece of property. Shotwell retired to New York, and appealed to the Lords Proprietors. In the mean time he returned to his home sustained by his townsmen. His appeal was not sustained, and he was informed, by orders from the proprietary government, that he must depart the town, and should he return that he would be subjected to severe indignities. His property was sold at public auction, Aug. 25, 1675, for £12, to Thomas Blumfield, carpenter, of Woodbridge, who resold it a fortnight later for £14 to Governor Carteret. It was on Shotwell's one-acre lot that the Governor is thought to have built his new house, where he resided at the time of his decease. Shotwell obtained a grant of land from the New York government, and died in exile. Daniel, who settled on Staten Island, was probably his son. John, another son, married, at New York, October, 1679, Elizabeth Burton. After Carteret's removal and death, John appealed to Governor Rudyard, who restored him by order, May 29, 1683, the property that had been arbitrarily wrested from his father. The Shotwell family settled mostly in the south and southwest parts of the town.³

Michael Simpkin was from Stamford, Conn. Nicholas Simkins in 1634 was captain of the Castle at Boston. Vincent Simkins (Smiking), a son or brother,

¹ E. J. Records, ii. 21; A. 169; C. 5, 75, 171, 233; E. 119; L. 1, 19; O. 40, 105, 106, 107. E. T. Bill, pp. 102, 109. Doc. His. of N. Y., i. 680, 686. Thompson's L. I., 295, 299. Hedgée's E. Hampton, pp. 6, 82-84.

² E. J. Records, i. 25-26, 59. E. T. Bill, p. 107.

³ E. J. Records, ii. 19; iii. 64; A. 51; L. 1, 4. E. T. Bill, p. 110. N. Y. Land Calendar, p. 309. N. Y. Marriages, p. 349.

probably, of the captain, accompanied the early colonists to Wethersfield, and was one of the company that bought, Oct. 30, 1640, Rippowams (Stamford) from the New Haven people, where he married, 1641, Mary, a daughter of Henry Ackerly. He had at least two sons, Daniel and John, most likely Michael also. He had died in 1656. Daniel settled in Bedford, N. Y., and John, with his widowed mother, removed to this town, where the mother soon after became the wife of William Oliver. He had an allotment of 80 acres of upland on the West Brook, bounded by William Cramer and William Oliver, a swamp and the two-mile brook; also 4 acres of meadow adjoining Aaron Thompson; also 3 acres of meadow on "Rawack River;" also 2 acres of meadow adjoining Jacob Melyen and George Pack,—in all 89 acres. John died unmarried before September, 1679, and his mother administered on his estate. Michael must have died soon after his coming, as no further mention of him is found.¹

Humphry Spinage (Spinning) was from New Haven, Conn. He was a nephew of Goodman Humphrey Spinage, one of the original settlers of New Haven, and one of the party that attempted to plant a colony on the Delaware in 1651. The nephew took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, April 7, 1657; and Oct. 14, 1657, married Abigail, the third daughter of George and Mary Hubbard, of Guilford, and sister of Hannah, the wife of Jacob Melyen. George Hubbard came from England about 1635, and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. He removed in 1644 to Milford, and in 1648 to Guilford. The house-lot of Humphrey Spinning contained four acres, 12 by 4 chains, and was bounded northeast and east by the rear of the house-lots of his brother-in-law, Jacob Melyen, William Johnson, and John Winans, and on every other side by a highway. He had also twelve acres of upland "on the Neck," bounded by Jeffry Jones, William Johnson, the meadows, and a highway; also 80 acres of upland "by Peach Garden Hill," bounded by Jacob Melyen, Charles Tucker, Peach Garden Brook, and his own meadow; also 40 acres of upland on the south side of the branch of Elizabeth River, bounded by Thomas Moore, John Winans, the plain, and Elizabeth Creek; also 60 acres on the north side of the branch, bounded by Benjamin Wade, Thomas Moore, the plain, and "the said River into Cranberry meadow;" also 7 acres of meadow on Peach Garden Brook; also 6 acres of meadow on Elizabeth Creek; also 9 acres on "the Point of Rawack Neck,"—in all 218 acres. He died September, 1689, leaving an estate valued at £223 8s. 0d.²

Thomas Tomson (Thompson) was one of the founders of East Hampton, L. I., in 1649, having come from

Lynn, Mass., by way of New London, Conn. At East Hampton he resided on the west side of the street, near Robert Bond and the two Mulfords. Goodman Thompson was one of the deputies of Elizabeth Town in the Legislature of 1672. He was active in opposing the arbitrary measures of Gov. Carteret, and was mulcted for his patriotism. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded north and south by Barnabas Wines, west by a highway, and east by the Mill Creek. He had also 18 acres of upland "on Luke Watson's Neck," bounded by Jacob Melyen, David Ogden, and a highway; also 52 acres of upland, bounded by Stephen Crane, Dennis White, George Pack, and his own land; also 20 acres of upland adjoining the last, bounded by his son Hur, Joseph Sayre, George Pack, and unsurveyed land; also 4 acres "in Rawack Meadow;" also 18 acres of meadow on a creek, which was named for him "Thompson's Creek," and since "Moris Creek,"—in all 118 acres. His three sons also were among the original Associates. Moses, who took the oath in February, 1666, had a warrant for 180 acres, but the survey is not on record. Aaron came into possession of the homestead at his father's death, September, 1676, and had a warrant for 60 acres in his own right, of which no return was made. Hur had a house-lot containing four acres, bounded south and east by a highway, north by Thomas Osborn, and east by unsurveyed land. He had also 12 acres of upland, bounded by Leonard Headley, Joseph Osborn, John Wilson, and a highway; also 45 acres of upland, bounded by Joseph Sayre, 2 small brooks, and unsurveyed land; also 40 acres of upland, bounded by Benjamin Meeker, a small brook, and the common; also 45 acres of upland, bounded by William Pardon, a small brook, the West Brook, and unsurveyed land; also 6 acres of meadow on the bay, 4 acres on Woodruff's Creek, and 10 acres more,—in all 161 acres. The father's estate at his death was valued at £152 15s. 6d.³

William Trotter came from Newbury, Mass. It may have been at his suggestion that so many of his former townsmen came on in the course of 1666-67 and settled the town of Woodbridge. His house-lot contained four acres, bounded east and west by a highway, south by Peter Morse, and north by Stephen Crane; also an addition of two acres, bounded east by the river, and on the other sides as the house-lot; also 13 acres of upland, bounded north and west by Robert Morse, south and east by "Elizabeth Town brook;" also 138 acres of upland, bounded by William Broadwell, a swamp, and unsurveyed land; also 23 acres of meadow in "the Common Meadow,"—in all 180 acres. In 1676 he had died. His name was given to a bridge in the northern part of the town plot.⁴

Charles Tucker (Tooker) was also a New Eng-

¹ Hinman's P. S. Conn., i. 232. Savage, iv. 101. E. J. Records, ii. 41, 102; 24, o. c.; iii. 159. E. T. Bill, p. 109.

² N. H. Col. Records, i. 36, 140, 202, 411. Savage, iv. 150. Chapin's Chastenburg, p. 172. E. J. Records, ii. 19, 36. E. T. Bill, pp. 105, 118.

³ Hedge's E. Hampton, pp. 4, 44. E. J. Records, ii. 21, 24, 29, 104; 26 o. c. E. T. Bill, pp. 104, 105.

⁴ Savage, iv. 332. Coffin's Newbury, pp. 62, 116. E. J. Records, ii. 60; L. 85.

lander, coming hither with the East Enders of Long Island. His parentage has not been determined. He was probably the son (or may have been the brother) of John Tooker, of Southold, residing as early as 1655 in that part of the town that was called Riverhead, originally from the vicinity of Boston, Mass., and made a freeman at Southold Oct. 9, 1662. Charles had a house-lot containing eight acres, bounded north by the highway, east by William Oliver, west by Caleb Carwithy, and south by "the Swamp in Common;" also 21 acres of meadow on Thompson's Creek, and adjoining "the great island." He had at first a plot of upland containing 86 acres; but as this was found by survey to be included in Jacob Melyen's allotment, he obtained in lieu 69 acres of upland on the two-mile brook. He had also a parcel of land called "Peach Garden Hill," containing 86 acres, bounded by Capt. John Baker, Humphrey Spinage, Peach Garden Brook, and the Common,—in all 184 acres.¹

Nathaniel Tuttle (Tuthill) was from Southold, L. I. His father, John Tuthill, and uncle, William, were from Norfolkshire, England. The latter came over in 1635 in the "Planter," landing at Boston. The two brothers settled at New Haven in 1639-40. John came to Southold in 1641 with the Rev. John Youngs. In 1647 he was one of the four patentees of Oyster Ponds, L. I. Nathaniel came here with the first emigration, probably a young and unmarried man. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded north by William Pardon, east by the Mill Creek, southeast by Aaron Thompson and Barnabas Wines (a small hollow and a highway lying between), west and south another highway. He had also 12 acres of upland on the south side of Crane's Brook, adjoining Richard Beach; also 34 acres of upland adjoining George Pack and William Pardon; also 75 acres, bounded by Richard Beach, William Pardon, Stephen Crane, Robert Morse, and the Mill Creek; also 6 acres on "the great river" (the Sound), near "the Points of Rawack;" also 20 acres of meadow on the west of Thompson's Creek,—in all 153 acres. At his death, February, 1696, his estate was valued at £107 3s. 0d.²

Robert Vauquellin and his wife came over with Governor Carteret in the ship "Philip," landing July 29, 1665, at New York. He was a native of the city of Caen, Lower Normandy, France, and a grandson, doubtless, of Jean Vauquellin de la Fresnaye, lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Caen, and chief justice of that country, whose decease occurred 1606, in his seventy-first year. Robert is styled in the East Jersey Records "Sieur des Prairies [des la Prairie], of the city of Caen, France," whence he is commonly called in the records and other documents of the day "Laprairie."³ In modern histories he is

more frequently but erroneously called Van Quellin, as if he had been a Dutchman and not a Frenchman. Jersey, the home of the Carteret family, was inhabited principally by Frenchmen, and there, most probably, Vauquellin resided before his emigration. He accompanied Capt. Philip Carteret, January, 1665, to England, and Feb. 10, 1665, was appointed by Berkeley and Carteret surveyor-general of their new domain in America. The surveys recorded in the East Jersey Records from 1675 to 1681 all bear his signature, generally "Ro Vauquellin," and sometimes "La Prairie." He was appointed, Feb. 2, 1666, one of Carteret's Council, and adhered faithfully to the Governor's party and interests. Though admitted by the town as one of the eighty Associates, he had scarcely any interest in common with these sturdy Puritans.

He had a warrant for 300 acres of land "in Right of him and his wife that came with the Governor." He had a house-lot containing 12 acres, 30 by 4 chains, bounded east by Philip Carteret, Esq., and Richard Pewtinger, west by William Pardon, Joseph Meeker, Benjamin Meeker, and George Morris, south by a highway, and north by his own land; also 8 acres of upland or swamp, bounded by George Morris, Richard Pewtinger, Henry Norris, and a highway; also 4 acres of upland "near the Gov' point, on the S. Side of Math. Hatfields Line;" also 40 acres of upland, bounded by John Woodruff, Benjamin Parkhurst, Samuel Moore, George Morris, and a highway; also 40 acres of upland "at Rawack," bounded by Simon Rouse, Samuel Marsh, Jr., unsurveyed land, a small brook, and "Rawack River;" also 40 acres of upland "at the two mile brook;" also 27 acres of upland, bounded by Leonard Headley, Joseph Sayre, Isaac Whitehead, Joseph Meeker, unsurveyed land, and the Mill Creek; also 4 acres of meadow on Elizabeth Town Creek, 4 acres on "Rawack River," and 12 acres "on a small branch in Rawack River,"—in all 191 acres. A caveat or protest was entered by Benjamin Price against the four acres adjoining Matthias Hatfield. He was naturalized March 8, 1669-70. Finding at length that the Puritanic townsmen with whom he was compelled to associate were anything but congenial company, he concluded to change his residence. In 1678 he had removed to Woodbridge. He obtained, Feb. 4, 1681, a warrant for 200 acres of land and meadow on the Raritan for himself, "in Right of two men Servants and one Woman, viz.: Elizabeth Hallard, Edward fox & Francis the Spaniard;" also, shortly after, another warrant for 500 acres on the Raritan. He had obtained a patent for 175 acres in Woodbridge as early as Dec. 20, 1669. He received a warrant March 10, 1687, for 200 more acres adjoining his own

¹ E. J. Records, i. 177; ii. 3, 22, 88, E. T. Bill, p. 105. Thompson's L. I., i. 409.

² E. J. Records, i. 160; ii. 19, 24. E. T. Bill, p. 105. Savage, iv. 350. Thompson's L. I., i. 374, 396.

³ The varieties of orthography at this period are shown by the fact that this name was written in at least twenty-two different ways: Vauquellin,

Vauquellin, Vauquellin, Van Quellin, Vanquillin, Voellin (as pronounced), Voellin, Vorklain, La Prairie, La prairie, La prairi, Laparary, La prerie, La Prie, La priere, Lepary, Lipyary, Delapary, Delepray, Deleprie, Delapairs, and Delapiere.

land in Woodbridge. After this no further mention is made of him in the records.

Dennis White was from Southampton, L. I. John White, the first settler of this name there, was at Lynn, Mass., in 1630, and at Southampton in 1647. Dennis was either his son or his brother. He had a house-lot containing nine acres, bounded east by Thomas Moore, Matthias Hatfield, and unsurveyed land, south-southeast by Jonas Wood, west and northwest by highways. He had also 90 acres of upland adjoining Aaron Thompson, also 12 acres of meadow,—in all 101 acres. In 1675 this property had come into the possession of Governor Carteret. It is likely, therefore, that Dennis White had removed from the town previous to that date, as nothing more is heard of him. Robert White (his brother it is thought) was also numbered among the eighty Associates, and had come in at an early date. His house-lot contained 8 acres, bounded southwest by Roger Lambert, northeast by John Little, southeast by William Letts, and northwest by a highway. He had also 50 acres of upland, bounded "by a little brook & a highway that goes to Woodbridge," John Winans, his own land, unsurveyed land, and the mile brook; also 3½ acres of upland adjoining Jonas Wood; also 4 acres of swamp, and 12 acres of meadow,—in all 108 acres, granted him "in Right of himself, his wife, & Daughter." The latter, whose name was Ann, was old enough in March, 1676, to be married. His wife, Agatha, had become a widow in 1688.¹

Isaac Whitehead was of the New Haven company of immigrants. He was the son of John, one of the founders of New Haven. Isaac was a planter there as early as 1643, and took the oath of fidelity March 7, 1648. He resided on the east side, next the sea, beyond the Cove River. He came hither with a wife and seven children. He was chosen the first town clerk, and served as such until his death. He was appointed, March 22, 1680, captain of the military company; also, March 28, 1683, one of the judges of small causes, also in 1686; also, Dec. 3, 1683, coroner of the county. He had a house-lot containing six acres, bounded southeast by Nathaniel Bonnell, northwest by his son Isaac, northeast by his own land, and southwest by a highway. He had also 18 acres of upland, bounded by his son Isaac, Benjamin Price, Jr., Nathaniel Bonnell, and his own house-lot; also 12 acres of upland "at the W. side of the plain," bounded by Robert Vauquellin, Samuel Hopkins, and Joseph Meeker; also 20 acres of upland on "the Long Neck," bounded by Robert Bond, Benjamin Price, Jr., Nicholas Carter, and Henry Lyon; also 45 acres of upland adjoining Benjamin Meeker and Henry Lyon; also 55 acres of upland "at the great pond," bounded by Rev. Jeremiah Peck, Henry Lyon, and "the Sinking Marsh;" also 8 acres of meadow

on Woodruff's Creek; also 10 acres of meadow on "Arthur Cull's bay;" also 3½ acres of meadow on East Town Creek,—in all 177½ acres. His decease occurred in February, 1691.

His eldest son, Isaac, born at New Haven, Nov. 20, 1652, was bred a cordwainer, and early became one of the Associates. He, too, was held in much consideration; he became, Nov. 4, 1693, captain of the militia; was appointed, Sept. 16, 1692, sheriff of the town; also, Jan. 29, 1693, one of the judges of small causes; also, April 1, 1693, coroner for the county; and Aug. 22, 1695, a justice of the peace for Essex. He had a house-lot containing four acres, bounded east by his father, and on the other sides by highways; also another house-lot of six acres, bounded north and west by his father, east by Thomas Frice, and south by a highway; also 64 acres of upland "on the East Side of the Mill Creek of Elizabeth Town," bounded by Jonathan Ogden, John Ogden, Jr., and Baltus De Hart; also 65 acres of upland "to the Northward of the Spring hill," bounded by Henry Lyon and Margaret Baker; also 35 acres of upland "on the North side of the Country road to Woodbridge," bounded by John Toe, James Hinds, Robert White, and Roger Lambert; also 6 acres of fresh meadow, adjoining John Woodruff; also 20 acres of meadow, a part "on Sloping Creek," and another part on "Oyster Creek,"—in all 200 acres. He died July 1, 1724.²

John Winans (Wynes, Waynes, Winons, Winnons, Wynons, Wynens, Wynans, Wynnings) was doubtless of the company that came from the east end of Long Island. It is quite likely that he was of the same family with Barnabas Wines, their names being frequently spelt alike. He was bred a weaver, a handicraft in great request at that early day. He had a house-lot containing 5 acres, 10 by 5 chains, bounded N. by Jacob Melyen, W. by Humphrey Spinage, and S. and E. by highways. He had also 16 acres of upland "on the Neck," between Matthias Hatfield and Samuel Marsh, Sr.; also 120 acres of upland "on Peach Garden Brook," bounded by Robert Morse, Matthias Hatfield, Robert White, and unsurveyed land; also 40 acres of land on "the S. branch of Elizabeth Creek or River," bounded by Humphrey Spinage, Matthias Hatfield, and the plain; also 4 acres of meadow "at Rawack," and 6 acres on Elizabeth Creek,—in all 200 acres. When his next neighbor, Jacob Melyen, had removed to New York, Winans bought, Feb. 8, 1678, his house-lot, house, barn, orchard, etc. He died at the close of 1694. His estate was valued at £271 15s. 8d.³

Barnabas Wines (Wynes, Winds) was from Southold, L. I. He was the son of Goodman Barnabas, who was made, May 6, 1635, a freeman of Watertown, Mass., sold out in 1642, and removed to South-

¹ Savage, iv. 310. Thompson's L. I., i. 327. Howell, pp. 15, 89, 96, 286, 287. E. J. Records, i. 166, o. e. 1; ii. 3, 19, 51, 73; o. e. 4; B. 383, 384; C. C. 64. E. T. Bill, pp. 106, 110.

² N. H. Col. Records, i. 94, 122, 125, 139, 434, 446, 459. Savage, iv. 516. E. J. Records, i. 18, 94; o. e. 24; C. 13, 106, 150, 171, 213; E. 46, 117; L. 76; O. 104, 108, 117. E. T. Bill, pp. 33, 34, 103.

³ E. J. Records, i. 108, 161; ii. 22, 37; D. 197. E. T. Bill, p. 105.

old, where Barnabas, Jr., was made a freeman in 1664. His brother Samuel remained with his father, but he himself joined the Achter Kull band of emigrants and came here in 1665. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded N. by Aaron Thompson, S. by William Cramer, E. by the Mill River, and W. by a highway; also two acres of upland adjoining Aaron Thompson; also four acres of upland "at Luke Watson's point;" also 30 acres of upland "in a Swamp between Richard Beach and William-Cramer;" also 86 acres of upland, bounded by Nicholas Carter, George Pack, Francis Barber, and unsurveyed land; also 12 acres of upland "Joining to the Calf pasture" and George Ross; also six acres of meadow at Thompson's Creek; also six acres of meadow at the S. side of E. T. Creek, and 12 acres by "the boggyish meadow,"—in all 164 acres.¹

Peter Wolverson (Wolferzen, Wolphertsen) Van Couwenhoven was a genuine Hollander from New Amsterdam. He was born at Amersfoort, in Utrecht, Holland, and was a step-son of Wolfert Gerritsen, who emigrated to New Netherland in 1630 as overseer of Kilian Van Rensselaer's colony at Rensselaerwyck, near Fort Orange. Gerritsen in 1633 entered the company's service, and removed to New Amsterdam. Three years afterwards he took up his abode at New Amersfoort, or Flatlands, L. I., of which he was one of the founders. Young Wolferzen, in 1639, or earlier, came to New Amsterdam, where at that time he contracted to build a house for Thomas Hall. The next year, Dec. 2, 1640, he married Hester Symons, a native of Amsterdam, but then of New York. His brother Jacob, also a resident of New Amsterdam, erected in 1645 a brewery in Stone Street. Peter, too, became a brewer and a general trader, first in company with his brother, and then by himself, at the N. W. corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets. He served one term of two years and four terms of a year each as one of the "Worshipful Schepens" of the city. In March, 1655, he was appointed city surveyor; also, June 30, 1663, a lieutenant of the military company of which Martin Kregier was captain. As such he did good service in the Esopus war, in the latter part of 1663, of which Kregier published a detailed narrative.

After the English conquest, Wolferzen had some difficulty with the Court of Assizes, and concluded to unite with his friends, John Ogden and Capt. Baker, in founding their new colony. In November, 1665, his wife having died, he married Alice Sybrants, of French extraction, with whom he removed at once to his new home. She died the following year, in giving birth to her son Peter, and was buried at New York. Her child was baptized in the Dutch Church, Feb. 27, 1669. In the list of Associates he is called "Peter Couenhoven." Having built a brewery, he

obtained from Governor Carteret a license "for the keeping of an Ordinary in Elizabeth Towne, and for the selling and retailing of all sorts of drink and strong Liquors," for one year from Sept. 29, 1666. To meet his expenditures he borrowed, July 12, 1667, of the Governor, "2727 gilders 17 stivers," mortgaging, as he says, "all my Land dwelling hows and out-houses, Brewhows, Copper and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, together With all my goods and cattle moveable and unmoveable that I now have or may hereafter have in Elizabeth Towne." When the Dutch reconquered New York, Wolferzen returned to the city, and Carteret came, by foreclosure, into possession of the property. He is said to have been "well versed in the Indian language."

He was entitled to 480 acres, for which the Governor issued a warrant March 14, 1675, to himself. Of this amount 200 acres were surveyed April 14, 1677, as follows: The house-lot, "formerly belonging to Peter Woolverson," contained eight acres, "being a triangle piece" near John Woodruff's landing by a small creek; also 40 acres of upland on the neck, bounded S. W. "by the highway that goes to the point, and all round by Governor Philip Carteret's land;" also 152 acres of upland "towards the plaine," bounded by Daniel De Hart, Elizabeth Creek, Leonard Headley, and unsurveyed land; also 3 acres of meadow, adjoining the house-lot on Elizabeth Creek; also 6 acres of meadow on "the bay of Kill von Kull," and 15 acres of meadow on Oyster Creek and the great pond,—in all 224 acres.²

Jonas Wood and his wife Elizabeth were neighbors of John Ogden in 1652, at North Sea, or Northampton, in the town of Southampton, L. I. Jonas and Edward Wood were members of the church at Watertown, Mass., in 1635, and with John Strickland and others, were dismissed May 29, 1635, to plant a colony on the Connecticut River, to which they gave the name of "Wethersfield." In 1640, Jonas, Edward, Jeremiah, and Jonas, Jr., removed from Wethersfield, and with others settled Rippowams (Stamford), Conn. Jonas and Edward are thought to have been brothers, and the other two their sons. In the spring of 1644 they joined the colony that crossed over to Long Island and settled Hempstead, Jonas being one of the patentees. Jonas and Jonas, Jr., subsequently settled at Huntington, L. I., and were both living there in 1675. The Jonas, therefore, who accompanied John Ogden to Northampton, and in 1665 to this town, must have been a son of Edward and a cousin of Jonas, Jr., supposing the latter, as is most natural, to have been the son of Jonas, Sr., there being three persons contemporaneous bearing the same name, and thus occasioning confusion in

¹ N. H. Col. Records, i. 97, 292, 400, Savage, iv. 593. Hinman's P. S. Conn., i. 198. E. J. Records, ii. 22, 90; o. c. 11.

² Valentine's N. Y., pp. 89, 90. O'Callaghan's N. Neth., ii. 476, 479, 500. Brodhead's N. Y., i. 353, 548, 571, 712-14. Doc. His. of N. Y., iv. 47-89. Valentine's Man. for 1852, pp. 393-95. Alb. Records, i. 156, 223; ii. 4; iv. 193; x. 170, 393; xxiii. 227. E. J. Records, i. 167; ii. 19, 50, 55; iii. 10, 11. E. T. Bill, p. 109. Biker's Newtown, pp. 55, 360, 361.

tracing their genealogy. He appears to have been much respected by his townsmen here. He received license July 10, 1679, to keep an ordinary, and was chosen Nov. 3, 1693, and again in 1694, a deputy to represent the town in the Legislature.

He had a house-lot containing six acres, bounded northwest by Richard Mitchell, southwest by William Lotts, southeast by the highway, and northeast by Samuel Marsh, Sr. He had also nine acres of upland, bounded by William Oliver, Charles Tucker, Richard Clarke, and George Ross; also 3 acres of upland adjoining Dennis White and the Common; also 150 acres of upland at "Rahawack," adjoining Jeffry Jones and Capt. John Baker; also 50 acres of upland, "a Ridge of Land between two Swamps," adjoining Robert White and the Common; also six acres of meadow on Elizabeth Creek, bounded by William Johnson, William Cramer, and Richard Clark; also 14 acres of meadow adjoining his upland at "Rahawack," and 10 acres of meadow on "Rahawack River,"—in all 228 acres. Several of these parcels he exchanged May 29, 1678, with Simon Rouse. In company with his son Samuel he purchased, June 24, 1686, several parcels of Robert Morse, and sold Aug. 25, 1686, a part of his patent; also June 29, 1687, 100 acres to "Andrise Prise Gaer, of E. T.," and Oct. 17, 1688, the half of his house-lot to James Emott, Esq., a new-comer in 1683.¹

John Woodruff (Woodrofe) was of the Southampton colony. He was the son of John Woodruff, who was living, 1657, on the E. side of the street, between Thomas Burnett and John Foster. The father died at Southampton in May, 1670. In his will, May 4, 1670, is this bequest: "I give unto my Eldest son John Woodruff of Elizabeth Town one halfe Crowne piece of Money in full of all portions & Patrimony whatsoever, to be expected from mee, or out of any part of my Estate." At the close of will he says, "I by this make my Wife Anne Woodruff and my youngest son John Woodruff joynt Executors of this my Last Will and Testament." Here are two sons of the same father named "John." Were they children of the same mother also? Or was one of them an adopted son?² His daughter Elizabeth was married to a son of Ralph Dayton (probably Robert), of East Hampton. His daughter Anne was married to a son of Robert Wooley. The emigrant son brought with him to this town his wife Mary, with "two men and a maid servant." His children were born after his arrival. He was appointed constable of the town Dec. 11, 1674, ensign July 15, 1675, and sheriff of the county Nov. 28, 1684.

His house-lot contained but 1½ acres, bounded W.

¹ Conn. Col. Records, i. 2, 172, 174, 190, 192, 276, 281, 283, 379, 380, 401. Chapin's *Glasterbury*, pp. 27, 47. Hinman's *P. S. of Conn.*, i. 18, 242, 465. Thompson's *L. I.*, i. 330, 467; ii. 5, 6, 105. Howell, p. 305. E. J. Records, i. 76, 109, 154; ii. 21, 30; iii. 158; D. 46, 121, 132; D. 48. E. T. Bill, p. 105.

² A similar case is related in the Shattuck family of Saybrook, Conn., at this same period. Shattuck Memorial, p. 72.

by John Ogden, and on the other sides by highways. He had also "a Farme cont^t Two Hundred Ninety two Acres," since known as "Woodruff's Farms," bounded N. and W. by a great swamp, E. by the common meadow, and S. by a small brook and John Parker; also 14 acres on the North Neck; also 5 acres bounded by the common pasture, his own land, a small brook, and Leonard Headley; also 8 acres of upland, bounded by the Governor and Jonathan and Joseph Ogden's house-lots; also 6 acres of upland joining John Parker's house-lot "at the Farmes," bounded by John Parker, the common swamp, John Wilson, and his own land, "through which a way must be Left for John Parker to pass through to his Plantation;" also 30 acres of meadow, joining the great island and his own land; also 4 acres of meadow adjoining the above; and 5½ acres of meadow on Elizabeth Town Creek,—in all 320 acres. Still later he obtained 120 acres more,—an island or hammock in the great meadow, containing 36 acres; also 22 acres by the brook in the swamp; also 30 acres of hassocks adjoining George Morris; also 14 acres of hassocks adjoining John Parker; also 9 acres of meadow on Oyster Creek; also five acres of meadow on the bay, and four acres on Forked Creek.³

Capt. Thomas Young and Christopher Young were from Southold, L. I. They were sons of the Rev. John Youngs, the first pastor of the Southold Church. The father was born in 1602, and Joan, his wife, in 1603. They married early, and had six children in 1637,—John, Thomas, Anne, Rachel, Mary, and Joseph. Christopher was born at a later date. John Young, in 1637, was the minister of "St. Margretts, Suff." in England. They sought, May 11th, "to passe to Salam in New England to inhabit;" but leave was refused. Three years later they succeeded, and with some of their church came to New Haven, whence they crossed to Long Island and founded Southold. John and Thomas were both mariners in command of coasters. Thomas was born, 1627, in England, and married, at Southold, Rebecca, a daughter of Thomas Mapes. In 1654 he removed to Oyster Bay. His wife died, and he married, 1658, Sarah, a daughter of John Frost.

It is quite probable that it was in Capt. Thomas Young's vessel that the first colonists from the towns on the east end of Long Island removed to this place, and in the same way others afterwards came, encouraged by the good reports brought them by Capt. Young of the new home so happily found by their old neighbors.

His name heads the list of those who took the oath of allegiance, February, 1666. On the 12th of the same month he was appointed one of the Governor's Council. Two days afterwards, John Day, cooper, of Elizabeth Town, binds himself as a servant to Capt.

³ N. Y. Book of Wills, i. 131. Howell, p. 306. E. J. Records, i. 150; ii. 14, 25; iii. 20, 23, 105; A. 406; C. 87; L. 103, 104. E. T. Bill, p. 102.

Philip Carteret and Capt. Thomas Young, of Elizabeth Town, for two years in the craft or trade of a cooper, to receive "competent meat Drink and house-room," and "the halfe p^{ts} of What Coopers Work he shall doe and earne." By indenture, March 25, 1672, Sewanam, a Long Island Indian, binds himself to "Thomas Young of Elizabeth Town, mariner," as his servant for four years, "about the House or Family or abroad whether by Land or Water," on condition of being supplied "with sufficient Meat Drink and Clothes Washing and Lodging according to his Rank and Quality," to receive for his services a mare, and "after the first voyage to Europe or Barbados one suit of apparel." It thus appears that Capt. Young was in the European and West India trade, and quite a venturesome navigator for the times.

He had a warrant for 240 acres of land, of which only 112 acres are described: 100 acres at Young's Point, bounded on three sides by Sir George and Philip Carteret, a great pond, and unsurveyed land, and on the other side by meadow, one line running "along the meadow till it comes to a point of land near the Indian wigwag;" also 12 acres of meadow contiguous to the above, the great pond, and the swampy meadows. The locality was chosen, doubtless, because of his seafaring pursuits. It was at the junction of Achter Kull Sound and Newark Bay, a point of land then called "Thomas Young's Point," but in later years "De Hart's Point," about a mile north from the Governor's or "Old Point," where the Carterets had most of the land. A lot of land was laid out for him, in 1676, on the south side of Staten Island, northeast of "Seedar Pointe." His brother Christopher sold, Nov. 20, 1667, all his accommodations at Elizabeth Town, being a first lot-right and a house-lot of four acres, bounded south by George Pack, north by the Common, west "by the highway that goeth to Woodbridge," and east by another highway, to Dennis White for £10. On the 8th of June following White assigned it to Young again, by whom, not long afterwards, it was sold to John Little. Neither of the brothers became permanent residents here. Capt. Thomas returned to Oyster Bay, where he rested from his earthly pilgrimage in 1689. Christopher returned to the island, and settled at Southold, his former home, where he was living in 1675 and 1683.¹

Benjamin Concklin came with his East Hampton neighbors, but for some unexplained cause soon after returned to his former home. Joseph and Joshua Concklin, of the same lineage, came here some forty years later, and founded the Concklin family of this town. They were probably children or grandchildren of the Benjamin here noticed."²

Roderick Powell was a servant, and in the May following, having run away from his master, is described as "a pitiful fellow." A Richard Powell, of another lineage doubtless, was here only a few years later, to whom the Governor sold, January, 1678, his Woodbridge lands, taking Powell's Elizabeth Town house and lands in exchange, and selling the latter soon after to Henry Lyon.³

Jacob Clais, Zachary Graves, Moses Peterson, and Thomas Skillman, who all took the oath, were either transient persons, or were mere laborers, and not freeholders.

Three other names at least are to be added to the list of those who were settlers during the first year,—James Bollen, Robert Sealey, and Philip Carteret.

James Bollen came over, it is thought, with the English fleet in 1664. As he was styled "captain," he may have been in command of one of the vessels. Col. Nicolls appointed him "Commissary of the Ammunition" at New York. He was one of those who were deputed by Nicolls to receive the surrender of the fort at New Amsterdam, Sept. 8, 1664. He remained at New York until August, 1665. In the court records for that year it appears that he frequently served as foreman of the jury, his name being written "Bullaine" and "Balline." When Capt. Carteret, on his first voyage to America, arrived at "Newportes neues, Virginia," he sent his dispatches, June 13, 1665, "to Capt. James Bullaigne in New York," indicating previous acquaintanceship, probably in the island of Jersey, and quite likely a French extraction for Bollen. He attached himself to Governor Carteret on his arrival at New York, and as secretary of the new province accompanied him in August to Elizabeth town. He adhered most rigidly to the Governor through his troublesome administration, and was rewarded with the entire confidence of his superior. He was appointed justice of the peace, Jan. 20, 1666, and as such officiated in almost every instance in the marriage services of the period. He presided at the town-meeting when the oath of allegiance was administered in February. He kept the records of the proprietary government, and several of the early volumes are the work of his fingers. Becoming exceedingly obnoxious to the town by his readiness to do all the Governor's bidding in opposition to the people, he exchanged properties, Sept. 30, 1673, with John Martin, of Woodbridge, and thenceforward ceased to reside here. His house-lot adjoined Abraham Shotwell's on the east. Martin sold the property, Nov. 6, 1674, to Henry Lyon, who resold it May 1, 1675, "together with the Cow Yard Orchard or Garden," to Carteret for £30. He died intestate in March, 1683, having survived his friend Carteret but a few weeks.⁴

¹ 4 Mass. His. Soc. Coll., i. 101; ii. 383. Thompson's L. I., i. 395; ii. 381-383. E. J. Records, i. 1, 25, 26; ii. 18, 105; o. e. 26; iii. 7, 8. E. T. Bill, pp. 61, 109, 110. New York Doc. History, ii. 451, 455, 536.

² Hedgcock's E. Hampton, pp. 4, 63. Thompson's L. I., i. 295, 310. Littell's Passaic Valley, pp. 83-90, 500-501.

³ E. J. Records, i. 98, 131; iii. 8.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., ii. 470; iii. 293-300, 752. Valentine's Manual for 1852, pp. 483, 492, 495. 3 Mass. His. Soc. Coll., x. 52. E. J. Records, i. 89; iii. 6; A. 1.

Robert Sealey (Seeley) came over probably with Winthrop. He was at Watertown, Mass., in 1630; was employed as surveyor in 1634; came to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636; was a lieutenant in the Pequot war of 1637; was one of the first settlers of New Haven in 1639; returned to England about 1646; came back and joined the Delaware Colony that was driven off by the Dutch in 1651; had command of the troops raised by New Haven to resist the Dutch in 1654; was at Saybrook in 1662; was at Huntington, L. I., and in charge of the militia in 1663; and was at New York in 1664. The next year he united with Ogden and others in settling Elizabethtown. His house-lot contained six acres, bounded north by Rev. Jeremiah Peck, west by the Mill Creek, east by the highway, and south by "the Parson's house Lott." John and Nathaniel Seeley, of Fairfield (1657), and Obadiah, of Stamford, Conn., it is thought, were his sons by his first wife. In December, 1666, he married Nancy Walker, at New York. He died intestate in October, 1668, and his widow sold, Nov. 2, 1668, his lands and rights here for £45 to Governor Carteret. The latter resold it Feb. 22, 1669-70, to one of his old Jersey friends, Claude Vallot, "of Champagne, in the kingdom of France," who had come over with the Governor, and having lived here five years as one of Carteret's "menial servants," had 12 days before been naturalized. In the list of Associates "Sealy Champain" is mentioned; it should be "Robert Sealey, transferred to Claude Vallot, of Champagne." Vallot exchanged the property Aug. 8, 1672, with Benjamin Parkhurst, of Woodbridge, and thenceforward made the latter place his home.¹

Capt. Philip Carteret, the Governor, is usually styled "the brother" of Sir George Carteret. Philip, the brother of Sir George, died in 1665. Consequently the Elizabeth Town Philip could not be the proprietor's brother. Nor could he be a brother-in-law. Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the wife of Sir George, had also a brother Philip, but he died in 1662. The mother of Sir George was Elizabeth Dumaesque, and the mother of the Lady Elizabeth was Ann Dowse, but Capt. Philip, the Governor, in his will speaks of his mother as "Rachel." Samuel Maverick, one of the royal commissioners, who knew Governor Carteret intimately, says, June 29, 1669, "As Sir George Carteret writes to his *cosen*, the present Gouverneur." The confusion may have been owing in part to the fact that each of them was the son of a Helier Carteret. But the father of Sir George was the great-grandson of Edward, and the father of Philip was the great-grandson of Edward's brother Richard, so that Sir George was but the *fourth* cousin of the Governor.

Philip Carteret was the son of Helier De Carteret, attorney-general of Jersey, and of Rachel —. He

was the first born of his mother, his birth having occurred in 1639, the year after her marriage. As such he became seigneur of the manor of La Houque, parish of St. Peter, Jersey. He was the grandson of Peter De Carteret, jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey, whose father, Francis, was the second son of Richard, seigneur of the manor of Vincheles, and brother of Edward, the ancestor of Sir George. Philip was forty years the junior of Sir George, being only in his twenty-sixth year, full of the vigor and elasticity of early manhood, when he embarked to seek his fortune in the New World. His subsequent history is elsewhere in this narrative related at length.

The family and their friends in Jersey were originally French, and the language, manners, and customs of France prevailed on the island. Most of those who came with Carteret in the ship "Philip" were probably from the Carteret estates in Jersey, and of French origin. The family, as has been seen, had been ardently devoted throughout the civil war to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and were high in the favor of the king and the Duke of York.²

It appears from this review, therefore, that the number of planters found here in February, 1666, or, if not on the ground, yet identified with the settlement, was about seventy. A large proportion, nearly all, had brought their wives with them. Some of them had several children also. A small number were considerably in years. The most of them, however, were young, vigorous, robust men, between the ages of twenty-five and forty,—just the men to lay the foundations of many generations.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

It would seem from Hudson's journal that the Indians on the east side of the Hudson River held no intercourse with those on the west side, and that the former were a much more fierce and implacable people than the latter. This probably arose from the fact that those east of the Hudson and along its upper banks were allies of the Iroquois, which were then the dominating confederacy of the red republicans of the forest. They had not only carried their conquests along the Hudson to the ocean, but along East River and Long Island Sound to the Connecticut, exacting submission and tribute from all the tribes of this region of country. They had also carried their conquering arms southward along the Susquehanna and the Delaware, reducing to submission the Andastes and the Lenni Lenapè; and even the Anticoeks, or tide-water people, along the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, trembled at their vindictive prowess.

¹ Mass. His. Soc. Coll., iii. 143, 163. Bacon's New Haven, p. 315. Chapin's Glasterbury, p. 46. N. Y. Marriages, p. 345. Savage, iv. 49. E. T. Bill, p. 108. E. J. Records, i. 6, 7; ii. 96. N. Y. Wills, i. 64.

² Collins' Peerage (ed. of 1735), iv. 321-326.

Rev. Mr. Abeel, quoted by Moulton, says that on the point where New York is now built Hudson found a very hostile people. But those living on the western side, from the Kills upward, "came daily on board of the vessel while she lay at anchor in the river, bringing with them to barter furs, the largest and finest oysters, Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, grapes, and some apples, all of which they exchanged for trifles."

That Hudson and the traders who followed him had gained some knowledge of the strength and resources of the Iroquois country is evident from the fact that they established their first trading-post at Albany instead of Manhattan. They must have also learned that the Iroquois, especially the Mohawks, the eastern branch of the confederacy, held an ascendancy over the lower tribes, and on this account sought first to gain the friendship and trade of the former. No doubt such an alliance with the masters enabled them the better to control the subjects, and prepared the way for their successful erection of a trading-post at Manhattan after they had carried on a successful and uninterrupted commerce at Fort Orange for at least ten years. During this time they had cemented such a friendship with the Mohawks as availed them for assistance in their subsequent struggle with the several tribes inhabiting this region.

The Delawares, or Lenni Lenape—Most writers on Indian antiquities have considered the tribes of the lower Hudson and of East New Jersey as branches of the general Delaware nation or Lenni Lenape, which means *original people*. Those most intimately connected with this region* were the Minisies and Mohicans—the former being the inhabitants of the range of country from the Minisink to Staten Island and from the Hudson to the Raritan Valley. The latter inhabited the east side of the lower Hudson to its mouth. The Dutch called them respectively the Sanhikans and the Manhikans. According to Brodhead,¹ the former were also called Wabingi, or Wappinges, the latter, as Heckewelder claims, being derived from the Delaware word *wouping*, signifying opossum. These were divided into numerous tribes, and these again into clans. In this section of New Jersey they were called Raritans, Hackensacks, Pomptons, and Tappeans. On the island of New York dwelt the fierce Manhattans, whom De Laet calls "a wicked nation," and "enemies of the Dutch." On Long Island, called by the natives Sewan-hacky, the land of shells, were the savage Metonwacks, divided into several tribes. The names of thirteen of these tribes have been preserved, viz., the Canarse and Nyack Indians, settled at the Narrows in Kings County; the Rockaway, Merrikoke, Marsapaigne, and Mattinecoe tribes in Queens County; and the Nissaquage, Setauket, Corchaug, Secataug, Patchogue, Shinnecoo, and Montauk, in Suffolk

County. These Indians sold their lands to the whites in 1702-3, except about five hundred acres, on which lived a remnant of the Montauks as late as 1829. Great efforts were made to civilize them by means of missions and schools, Rev. Azariah Horton being missionary among them in 1741; but all these efforts proved unavailing; they gradually became extinct.²

The Delawares—the Indian people with which this history has principally to deal—occupied a domain extending along the sea-shore from the Chesapeake to the country bordering Long Island Sound. Back from the coast it reached beyond the Susquehanna Valley to the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, and on the north joined the southern frontier of their domineering neighbors, the hated and dreaded Iroquois. This domain, of course, included not only the counties of Bergen and Passaic, but all of the State of New Jersey.

The principal tribes composing the Lenni Lenape or Delaware nation were those of the Unamis or Turtle, the Unalachtgo or Turkey, and the Minsi or Wolf. The latter, which was by far the most powerful and warlike of all these tribes, occupied the most northerly portion of the country of the Lenape and kept guard along the Iroquois border, from whence their domain extended southward to the Musconetcong³ Mountains, about the northern boundary of the present county of Hunterdon. The Unamis and Unalachtgo branches of the Lenape or Delaware nation (comprising the tribes of Assanpink, Matas, Shackamaxons, Chichequaas, Raritans, Nanticokes, Tutelos, and many others) inhabited the country between that of the Minsi and the sea-coast, embracing the present counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, and all that part of the State of New Jersey south of their northern boundaries. The tribes who occupied and roamed over the counties of Bergen and Passaic were those of the Turkey and Wolf branches of the Lenni Lenape nation, but the possessions and boundaries of each cannot be clearly defined.

The Indian name of the Delaware nation, Lenni Lenape, signifies, in their tongue, "the original peo-

² Furman's Notes to Denton's "Brief Description of New York," pp. 37-42.

³ "The Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Munsie, had chosen to live back of the other two tribes, and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Menawce and being at hand to afford aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenape. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Musconetcong, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Conowing, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and even as late as the year 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many hunting settlements here and there scattered."—*History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania*, by Rev. John Heckewelder.

¹ Brodhead, i. 73.

ple,"—a title which they had adopted under the claim that they were descended from the most ancient of all Indian ancestry. This claim was admitted by the Wyandots, Miamis, and more than twenty other aboriginal nations, who accorded to the Lenapè the title of *grandfathers*, or a people whose ancestry antedated their own. The Rev. John Heckewelder, in his "History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations," says of the Delaware nation,—

"They will not admit that the whites are superior beings. They say that the hair of their heads, their features, and the various colors of their eyes evince that they are not, like themselves, *Lenni Lenapè*,—an original people,—a race of men that has existed unchanged from the beginning of time; but that they are a mixed race, and therefore a troublesome one. Wherever they may be, the Great Spirit, knowing the wickedness of their disposition, found it necessary to give them a Great Book, and taught them how to read it that they might know and observe what He wished them to do and what to abstain from. But they—the Indians—have no need of any such book to let them know the will of their Maker: they find it engraved on their own hearts; they have had sufficient discernment given to them to distinguish good from evil, and by following that guide they are sure not to err."

Traditions among the Delaware Tribes.—Concerning the origin of the Lenapè, numerous and essentially differing traditions were current among the various tribes. One of these traditions is mentioned by Loskiel in his "History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the North American Indians," as follows:

"Among the Delaware, those of the Minsi or Wolf tribe say that in the beginning they dwelt in the earth under a lake, and were fortunately extricated from this unpleasant abode by the discovery which one of their men made of a hole, through which he ascended to the surface; on which, as he was walking, he found a deer, which he carried back with him into his subterraneous habitation; that the deer was eaten, and he and his companions found the meat so good that they unanimously determined to leave their dark abode and remove to a place where they could enjoy the light of heaven and have such excellent game in abundance.

"The two other tribes, the Unamis or Tortoise, and the Unalachtgos or Turkey, have much similar notions, but reject the story of the lake, which seems peculiar to the Minsi tribe."

There was another leading tradition current among the nations of the Lenapè, which was to the effect that, ages before, their ancestors had lived in a far-off country to the west, beyond great rivers and mountains, and that, in the belief that there existed, away towards the rising sun, a red man's paradise,—a land of deer and beaver and salmon,—they had left their western home and traveled eastward for many moons, until they stood on the western shore of the Namisi Sipu (Mississippi), and there they met a numerous nation, migrating like themselves. They were a stranger tribe, of whose very existence the Lenapè had been ignorant. They were none other than the Mengwe; and this was the first meeting of those two peoples, who afterwards became rivals and enemies, and continued such for centuries. Both were now travelers and bound on the same errand. But they found a lion in their path, for beyond the great river lay the domain of a nation called Allegewi, who were not only strong in numbers and brave, but more skilled than themselves in the art of war, who had reared

great defenses of earth inclosing their villages and strongholds. In the true spirit of military strategy, they permitted a part of the emigrants to cross the river, and then, having divided their antagonists, fell upon them with great fury to annihilate them. But when the Lenapè saw this they at once formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Mengwe. The main body crossed the river and attacked the Allegewi with such desperate energy that they defeated and afterwards drove them into the interior, where they fought from stronghold to stronghold, till finally, after a long and bloody war, the Allegewi were not only humiliated, but exterminated, and their country was occupied by the victors. After this both nations ranged eastward, the Mengwe taking the northern and the Lenapè still keeping the more southern route, until, after long journeyings, the former reached the Mohicanittuck (Hudson River) and the latter rested upon the banks of the Lenapè Whittuck,—the beautiful river now known as the Delaware,—and here they found that Indian elysium of which they had dreamed before they left their old homes in the land of the setting sun.

These and other similar Indian traditions may or may not have some degree of foundation in fact. There are to-day many enthusiastic searchers through the realms of aboriginal lore who accept them as authentic, and who believe that the combined Lenapè and Mengwe *did* destroy a great and comparatively civilized people, and that the unfortunate Allegewi who were thus extinguished were none other than the mysterious Mound-Builders of the Mississippi Valley. This, however, is but one of the many profitless conjectures which have been indulged in with reference to that unknown people, and is in no way pertinent to this history. All Indian tribes were fond of narrating the long journeys and great deeds of their forefathers, and of tracing their ancestry back for centuries, some of them claiming descent from the great Manitou himself. Missionaries and travelers among them who were, or professed to be, familiar with their language and customs have spoken with apparent sincerity of Indian chronology running back to a period before the Christian era, and some of the old enthusiasts claimed that these aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel.¹ But all the

¹ In a small, quaint, and now very rare volume entitled "An Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America, Never made Publick till now, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698," and dedicated "To the Right Honourable Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Thomas Lane, Knights and Aldermen of the City of London, and to the rest of the Worthy members of the West Jersey Proprietors," is found the following in reference to the aborigines of this region: "The first Inhabitants of this Country were the *Indians*, being supposed to be part of the Ten dispersed Tribes of Israel, for indeed they are very like the Jews in their Persons, and something in their Practices and Worship; for they (as the Pennsylvania Indians) observe the *New Moons* with great devotion and Reverence: And their first Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they get in the whole year, to a false Deity or Sham God whom they must please, else (as they fancy) many misfortunes will befall them, and great injuries will be done them. When they bury their

traditions of the Indians were so clouded and involved in improbability and so interwoven with superstition, and the speculations of antiquarian writers have almost uniformly been so baseless and chimerical, that the whole subject of Indian origin may be dismissed as profitless.

Totems, or Tribal Badges of the Indians.—The Indians, from the earliest times, considered themselves in a manner connected with certain animals, as is evident from various customs preserved among them, and from the fact that, both collectively and individually, they assumed the names of such animals. Loskiel says,—

"It might indeed be supposed that those animals' names which they have given to their several tribes were mere badges of distinction, or 'costs-of-arms,' as Pylæus calls them; but if we pay attention to the reasons which they give for those denominations, the idea of a supposed family connection is easily discernible. The *Torloise*—or, as they are commonly called, the *Turtle*—tribe, among the Lenapè, claim a superiority and ascendancy over the others, because their relation, the great *Torloise*, a fabled monster, the Atlas of their mythology, bears, according to their traditions, this great island on his back,¹ and also because he is amphibious and can live both on land and in the water, which neither of the heads of the other tribes can do. The merits of the *Turkey*, which gives its name to the second tribe, are that he is stationary and always remains with or about them. As to the *Wolf*, after which the third tribe is named, he is a rambler by nature, running from one place to another in quest of his prey; yet they consider him as their benefactor, as it was by his means that the Indians got out of the interior of the earth. It was he, they believe, who by the appointment of the Great Spirit killed the deer which the Moussee found who first discovered the way to the surface of the earth, and which allured them to come out of their damp and dark residence. For that reason the wolf is to be honored and his name to be preserved forever among them.

'These animals' names, it is true, they all use as national badges, in order to distinguish their tribes from each other at home and abroad. In this point of view Mr. Pylæus was right in considering them as 'costs-of-arms.' The *Turtle* warrior draws, either with a coal or with paint, here and there on the trees along the war-path, the whole animal, carrying a gun with the muzzle projecting forward; and if he leaves a mark at the place where he has made a stroke on his enemy, it will be the picture of a *Torloise*. Those of the *Turkey* tribe paint only one foot of a turkey, and the *Wolf* tribe sometimes a wolf at large with one foot and leg raised up to serve as a hand, in which the animal also carries a gun with the muzzle forward. They, however, do not generally use the word 'wolf' when speaking of their tribe, but call themselves *P'duk-sit*, which means round foot, that animal having a round foot, like a dog."

Indian Population in New Jersey.—It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were very numerous. In an old publication entitled "A Description of New Albion," and dated A.D. 1648, it is found stated that the native people in this section were governed by about twenty kings; but the insignificance of the power of those "kings" may be inferred from the accompanying statement that there were "twelve hundred [Indians] under the two Raritan kings on the north side, next to Hudson's River, and those came down to the ocean about Little Egg-bay and Sandy Barnegatte; and about the South Cape two small kings of forty men apiece, and a third

reduced to fourteen men, at Roymont." From which it appears evident that the so-called "kings" were no more than ordinary chiefs, and that some of these scarcely had a following. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," concludes, from the above-quoted statement, "that there were probably not more than two thousand [Indians] within the province while it was under the domination of the Dutch." And in a publication² bearing date fifty years later (1698) the statement is made that "the Dutch and Swedes inform us that they [the Indians] are greatly decreased in number to what they were when they came first into this country. And the *Indians* themselves say that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here."

Conquest of the Lenni Lenapè by the Iroquois.

—Before the European explorers had penetrated to the territories of the Lenapè the power and prowess of the Iroquois had reduced the former nation to the condition of vassals. The attitude of the Iroquois, however, was not wholly that of conquerors over the Delawares, for they mingled, to some extent, the character of protectors with that of masters. It has been said of them that "the humiliation of tributary nations was to them [the Iroquois] tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with." This means, simply, that the Mengwe would, so far as lay in their power, see that none others than themselves should be permitted to despoil the Lenapè. They exacted from them an annual tribute, an acknowledgment of their state of vassalage, and on this condition they were permitted to occupy their former hunting-grounds. Bands of the Five Nations, however, were interspersed among the Delawares,³ probably more as a sort of police, and for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye upon them, than for any other purpose.

The Delawares regarded their conquerors with feelings of inextinguishable hatred (though these were held in abeyance by fear), and they also pretended to a feeling of superiority on account of their more ancient lineage and their further removal from original barbarism, which latter claim was perhaps well grounded. On the part of the Iroquois, they maintained a feeling of haughty superiority towards their vassals, whom they spoke of as no longer men and warriors, but as *women*. There is no recorded instance in which unmeasured insult and stinging contempt were more wantonly and publicly heaped on a cowed and humiliated people than on the occasion of a

² Gabriel Thomas' "Historical Description of the Province and County of West Jersey in America."

³ The same policy was pursued by the Five Nations towards the Shawanese, who had been expelled from the far Southwest by stronger tribes, and a portion of whom, traveling eastward as far as the country adjoining the Delawares, had been permitted to erect their lodges there, but were, like the Lenapè, held in a state of subjection by the Iroquois.

Dead, they put into the ground with them some House Utensils and some Money (as tokens of their Love and Affection), with other Things, expecting they shall have Occasion for them in the other World."

¹ And they believed that sometimes the grandfather *torloise* became weary and shook himself or changed his position, and that this was the cause of earthquakes.

treaty held in Philadelphia in 1742, when Connossatego, an old Iroquois chief, having been requested by the Governor to attend (really for the purpose of forcing the Delawares to yield up the rich lands of the Minisink), arose in the council, where whites and Delawares and Iroquois were convened, and in the name of all the deputies of his confederacy said to the Governor that the Delawares had been an unruly people and were altogether in the wrong, and that they should be removed from their lands; and then, turning superciliously towards the abashed Delawares, said to them, "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken until you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed, signed by nine of your chiefs over fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take it upon yourselves to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you! You know you are women and can no more sell lands than women. Nor is it fit that you should have power to sell lands, since you would abuse it. You have had clothes, meat, and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children, as you are. What makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even to the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? This is acting in the dark,—very differently from the conduct which our Six Nations observe in the sales of land. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part in this as in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons *we charge you to remove instantly! We do not give you liberty to think about it. You are women!* Take the advice of a wise man, and *remove instantly!* You may return to the other side of the river, where you came from, but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not already swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. You may go either to Wyoming or Shamokin, and then we shall have you under our eye and can see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but *go, and take this belt of wampum.*" He then forbade them ever again to interfere in any matters between white man and Indian, or ever, under any pretext, to pretend to sell lands; and as they (the Iroquois), he said, had some business of importance to transact with the Englishmen, he commanded them to immediately leave the council, like children and women, as they were.

Heckewelder, however, attempts to rescue the good name of the humbled Delawares by giving some of their explanations, intended to show that the epithet "women," as applied to them by the Iroquois, was originally a term of distinction rather than reproach, and "that the making women of the Delawares was not an act of compulsion, but the result of their own free will and consent." He gives the story, as it was

narrated by the Delawares, substantially in this way: The Delawares were always too powerful for the Iroquois, so that the latter were at length convinced that if wars between them should continue, their own extirpation would become inevitable. They accordingly sent a message to the Delawares, representing that if continual wars were to be carried on between the nations, this would eventually work the ruin of the whole Indian race: that in order to prevent this it was necessary that one nation should lay down their arms and be called the *woman*, or mediator, with power to command the peace between the other nations who might be disposed to persist in hostilities against each other, and finally recommending that the part of the women should be assumed by the Delawares, as the most powerful of all the nations.

The Delawares, upon receiving this message, and not perceiving the treacherous intentions of the Iroquois, consented to the proposition. The Iroquois then appointed a council and feast, and invited the Delawares to it, when, in pursuance of the authority given, they made a solemn speech, containing three capital points. The first was that the Delawares be (and they were) declared women, in the following words:

"We dress you in a woman's long habit, reaching down to your feet, and adorn you with ear-rings," meaning that they should no more take up arms. The second point was thus expressed: "We hang a calabash filled with oil and medicine upon your arm. With the oil you shall cleanse the ears of other nations, that they may attend to good and not to bad words; and with the medicine you shall heal those who are walking in foolish ways, that they may return to their senses and incline their hearts to peace." The third point by which the Delawares were exhorted to make agriculture their future employment and means of subsistence, was thus worded: "We deliver into your hands a plant of Indian corn and a hoe." Each of these points was confirmed by delivering a belt of wampum, and these belts were carefully laid away, and their meaning frequently repeated.

"The Iroquois, on the contrary, assert that they conquered the Delawares, and that the latter were forced to adopt the defenseless state and appellation of a *woman* to avoid total ruin. Whether these different accounts be true or false, certain it is that the Delaware nation has ever since been looked to for the preservation of peace and intrusted with the charge of the great belt of peace and chain of friendship, which they must take care to preserve inviolate. According to the figurative explanation of the Indians, the middle of the chain of friendship is placed upon the shoulder of the Delawares, the rest of the Indian nations holding one end and the Europeans the other."¹

¹ Notes on the Indians, by David Zeisberger.

It was not a lack of bravery or military enterprise on the part of the Delawares which caused their overthrow; it was a mightier agent than courage or energy: it was the gunpowder and lead of the Iroquois, which they had procured from the trading Dutch on the Hudson almost immediately after the discovery of that river, which had wrought the downfall of the Lenapè. For them the conflict was a hopeless one, waged against immeasurable odds,—resistance to the irresistible. Under a reversal of conditions the Delawares must have been the victors and the Iroquois the vanquished, and no loss of honor could attach to a defeat under such circumstances. It is a pity that the tribes of the Lenapè should vainly have expended so much labor and ingenuity upon a tale which, for their own sake, had better never have been told, and in which even the sincere indorsement of Heckewelder and other missionaries has wholly failed to produce a general belief.

When the old Iroquois chief Connessatego, at the treaty council in Philadelphia, before referred to, commanded the Delawares instantly to leave the council-house, where their presence would no longer be tolerated, and to prepare to vacate their hunting-grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crest-fallen and crushed, but they had no alternative and must obey. They at once left the presence of the Iroquois, returned to the homes which were now to be their homes no longer, and soon afterwards migrated to the country bordering the Susquehanna, and beyond that river.

The Indians were great sticklers for the common right which they held in the soil. They did not recognize even in their chiefs any right to convey it away without the general consent of the tribes, and often they refused to submit to treaties so made. Usually, treaties were made by their representatives chosen by the popular voice, who met the whites in council and for their respective tribes ratified the deed disposing of lands. In the first conveyances made to the Dutch in East Jersey, conveying the lands where Hoboken and Jersey City are situated, Arameauw, Tekwappo, Sackwomeek, Hikitoauw, and Aiarow represented themselves in the deeds as "inhabitants and joint-owners of the lands" named therein.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

THE first hostility of the Indians towards the Dutch was directed against their plantations on the Delaware, which they wholly destroyed. De Vries tells us that in the year 1630 thirty-two men were killed. In the year 1640, an expedition was fitted out against the Indians on the Raritan, who had been accused, though

wrongfully, of committing theft and other trespasses. Some of the chiefs were so maltreated and abused that retaliatory measures were resorted to against the settlers on Staten Island, who were killed and their plantations broken up.¹

The outbreak of 1643 was induced by various causes. One cause was the exacting of a tribute from the Indians by Kieft, the Director-General, in 1639; another was the killing of a white man by an Indian in 1641, in retaliation for the robbery and murder of one of his tribe many years before. While the fort at New Amsterdam was being built in 1626, a Weckquaesgeek Indian, from the east of the Hudson River, with his nephew, then a young boy, and another Indian relative, came to sell his beaver-skins to the Dutch traders. Before he reached the fort he was met by some of the servants of Minuit, who robbed him of his peltries and murdered him. According to Indian custom, life must be taken for life, and the next of kin must be the avenger. He is the young boy who thus witnessed the wanton murder of his uncle. But he is a boy, and the execution of vengeance must be delayed till he should reach manhood. Years passed, but the outrage done his relative was not forgotten. In 1641 he appeared, now grown to manhood, to execute the behest of the unwritten law of his people, unheeding as to which of the pale-faces should be the victim of the deadly stroke of his tomahawk. It happened to be an inoffensive old man, Claes Cornelis Smits, a "raad maker," living near Canal Street. Pretending to desire to barter some beavers for duffels,² he watched his opportunity, killed Smits, robbed the house, and escaped with his booty.³ Satisfaction and the surrender of the savage were promptly demanded. But, as he had only acted in accordance with the custom of his race, the sachem refused to surrender him. Kieft wished to seize upon this occasion to punish the natives, but he did not dare to act independently of the people, who desired peace. He therefore called them together for consultation. They chose *twelve select men*⁴ to determine everything in connection with the Director and Council. This popular branch of the government stayed for a time the impetuosity of the executive and those immediately under his control, and for a brief period secured peace. But the air was full of rumors of Indian troubles. In 1642, De Vries, who had established a colony at Tappean, in passing through the woods towards Ackensack,⁵ met an Indian who said the whites had "sold to him brandy mixed with water" and had stolen his beaver-skin coat. He said he was going home for his bows and arrows, and would shoot one of the "roguish Swanekins," as the Indians called the Dutch. He

¹ New York Historical Collections.

² A coarse kind of cloth.

³ Brudhead, i. 316.

⁴ Winfield: "This was the first representative body in New Netherland."

⁵ Hackensack, in Indian *Low-land*.

was as good as his word, and shot Garret Jansen Van Vorst, who was roofing a house at Achter Kull. The chiefs being alarmed at what was done, offered to pay two hundred fathoms of wampum to Van Vorst's widow, in order to purchase their peace. But Kieft would accept of nothing but the surrender of the murderer. The chiefs would not agree to this; they said that he had gone two days' journey among the Tankitekes,¹ and that he was the son of a chief.

In 1643, Kieft espoused the cause of the Mohawks, who were at war with the Weckquaesgecks, Tankitekes, and Tappeans. In the depth of winter these fierce warriors swept down upon their enemies, killing seventeen and making prisoners of many women and children. "The remainder fled through a deep snow to the Christian houses on and around the Island of Manhattan. They were humanely received, being half dead of cold and hunger, and supported for fourteen days; even some of the Director's corn was sent to them." They did not suspect that the Director was secretly in league with their most dreaded and deadly foes, and that, although the people were friendly and hospitable and treated them with great kindness, the commander of the army of New Netherland was about to let loose upon them his ruthless soldiery to murder and slaughter them indiscriminately. But such was the fact. Being alarmed lest the Mohawks should fall upon them at Manhattan, they fled, most of them, to Pavonia, where the Hackensacks were bivouacked one thousand strong.² Says Mr. Winfield,—

"They came over to this side of the river on the 23d of February, 1643, and encamped on the westerly edge of Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, behind the settlement of Egbert Wouterssen and adjoining the bouwerie of Jan Ewer-tsen Bout. . . . The light of the 25th of February, 1643, was falling, and the shadows of the black winter night were drawing over the beautiful bay. Huddled and shivering on the western slope of Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, under the protection of the Dutch, the unsuspecting Indians thought themselves safe from the fierce Mohawks. But while they drew around the camp-fires, or dreamed of their forsaken wigwams, Manhattan was all astir with the movement of troops and citizens. The noble-hearted De Vries stood beside the Director as the soldiers under Sergeant Rodolf passed by the fort on their way to Pavonia. 'Let this work alone,' said he; 'you will go to break the Indians' heads, but it is our nation you are going to murder.' 'The order has gone forth; it shall not be recalled,' was Kieft's dogged reply. The sergeant, with his eighty soldiers armed for slaughter, marched down to the river, and, embarking in boats prepared for the purpose, silently rowed towards the shores of Pavonia. Rounding the southerly point of Paulus Hoeck, under the guidance of Hans Stein, they pulled for the high point at the mouth of Mill Creek. Here they landed. Climbing the bank, they passed close to the house of Egbert Wouterssen, and cautiously approached their sleeping victims. Suddenly the sound of musketry and the wild shrieks of the Indians rang out in the midnight. Even at this distance of time, 'the horrors of that night cause the flesh to creep as we ponder over them.' Captain De Vries, who, in contemplating the consequences of the expedition, could not sleep, says, 'I remained that night at the Governor's, and took a seat in the kitchen near the fire, and at midnight I heard loud shrieks. I went out to the parapets of the fort and looked towards Pavonia. I saw nothing but the flash of the guns, and heard nothing more of the yells and clamor of the Indians who were butchered during their sleep.' Neither age nor sex could stay the hands of the unrelenting soldiers. Sucklings were torn from their mothers' breasts, butchered in the presence of their parents, and their mangled limbs thrown into the fire or water. Others, 'while

fastened to little boards,'—the rude cradle of the papoose,—were cut through, stabled, and miserably massacred. Some were thrown alive into the river, and when their fathers, obeying the promptings of nature, rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their coming to shore, and thus parents and children perished. . . . De Vries says, 'Some came running to us from the country having their hands cut off. Some, who had their legs cut off, were supporting their entrails with their arms, while others were mangled in other horrid ways, in part too shocking to be conceived; and these miserable wretches did not know, as well as some of our people did not know, but they had been attacked by the Mohawks.'"³

Such a warfare could not fail to exasperate the natives; and as soon as they became aware that these massacres were by the whites, they resolved upon a relentless war. To render their retaliation more effective, seven tribes entered into an alliance. They killed all the men they could find, dragged the women and children into captivity, burnt houses, barns, grain, hay-stacks, and laid waste the farms and plantations on every hand. From the Raritan to the Connecticut not a white person was safe from the murderous tomahawk and scalping-knife except those who clustered about Fort Amsterdam. The war continued in all its fury for several months. In March a peace was concluded, which, however, lasted only until October, when, three or four soldiers stationed at Pavonia for the protection of a family having been attacked, war was renewed; and so serious was its character that in March, 1644, the authorities of New Amsterdam proclaimed a solemn fast to placate the anger of Jehovah. Peace was permanently secured the following year.

"This day, being the 30th day of August, 1645, appeared in the Fort Amsterdam, before the Director and Council, in the presence of the whole community, the sachens or chiefs of the savages, as well in their own behalf as being authorized by the neighboring savages, namely: ORATANEY, chief of *Ackinkes-hurkey* (Hackensack), SIBSEKENICK and WILLIAM, chiefs of *Tappean* and *Heekonsauk*; PACCHAR and PENNEWINE (who were here yesterday and gave their power of attorney to the former, and also took upon themselves to answer for those of *Onaney* and the vicinity of *Majuncetiminin*, of *Marchewick*, of *Nyack*, and its neighborhood), and *Aejjen*, who personally appeared, speaking in behalf of *Wappin*, *Wynneskecks*, *Saukrucks*, and *Kichtaroons*.

"FIRST. They agreed to conclude with us a solid and durable peace, which they promise to keep faithfully, as we also obligate ourselves to do on our part.

"SECOND. If it happen (which God in his mercy avert) that there arise some difficulty between us and them, no warfare shall ensue in consequence, but they shall complain to our Governor, and we shall complain to their sachens.

"If any person shall be killed or murdered, justice shall be directly administered upon the murderer, that we may henceforth live in peace and amity.

"THIRD. They are not to come on Manhattan Island, nor in the neighborhood of Christian dwellings, with their arms; neither will we approach their villages with our guns, except we are conducted thither by a savage to give them warning.

"FOURTH. And whereas there is yet among them an English girl, whom they promised to conduct to the English at Stamford, they still engage, if she is not already conducted there, to bring her there in safety, and we promise in return to pay them the ransom which has been promised by the English.

"All which is promised to be religiously performed throughout the whole of New Netherland.

"Done in Fort Amsterdam, in the open air, by the Director and Council in New Netherland, and the whole community, called together for this purpose, in the presence of the *MAQUAS'* ambassadors, who are solicited

¹ Haverstraw Indians, of whom Pacham was chief.

² O'Callaghan, N. Y., i. 265.

³ Winfield's History of Hudson County, 39, 40

to assist in this negotiation as arbitrators, and Cornelius Anthonissen, their interpreter, and an arbitrator with them in this solemn affair. Done as above."

No further troubles appear to have occurred with the Indians under the Dutch rule until 1655. The nearest approach to it was in March, 1649, when Simon Walinges was found dead at Paulus Hoeck, having been, as was supposed from the arrows and wounds in his head, killed by the Indians. It was ascertained to have been done either by the Raritans or by some stranger from the south, and the local Indians hastened to renew their covenant of friendship. Governor Stuyvesant presented them with about twenty florins and some tobacco, and a gun to Oratamus. The Indians were delighted, reaffirmed the treaty, and returned to their homes.¹

In 1655, during the absence of Governor Stuyvesant to expel the Swedes from the Delaware, troubles again arose with the Indians which bore disastrously upon the settlements on the west side of the Hudson. Hendrick Van Dyck, having his orchard robbed of some of its tempting fruit by Indians who landed at night in their canoes on Manhattan, attempting to drive off the intruders, accidentally in the darkness shot an Indian girl. News of the outrage spread, and the Indians determined on signal vengeance. Without giving warning of their purpose, on the night of the 15th of September, sixty-four canoes, carrying five hundred armed warriors, landed at New Amsterdam. They searched through the town until they found Van Dyck at the house of a neighbor named Van Diegrist, whom they cut down with a tomahawk, and in the affray wounded Van Dyck in the breast with an arrow. The town and garrison being aroused, the Indians were driven to their canoes, and sought safety by flight to the west side of the river. In retaliation they set the houses on fire, and soon all Pavonia was in ashes. From thence they passed down to Staten Island and laid that waste. In this assault one hundred persons were killed, one hundred and fifty carried into captivity, and over three hundred deprived of their homes. The savages of Hackensack, Tappaen, Abasimus, and others were present in this fearful devastation, and perpetrated inhuman barbarities, notwithstanding their solemn pledge to adhere to the terms of their treaty. When Governor Stuyvesant sought to bring them to terms, they hesitated and delayed, promised and failed to fulfill their pledges, in hopes to extort from the government a ransom for the prisoners. Finally, the Director wished to know how much they would take for "the prisoners *en masse*, or for each." "They replied, seventy-eight pounds of powder and forty staves of lead for twenty-eight persons." The ransom was paid, and an additional present made by the Governor. This proved the final settlement with the Indians, so far as the Dutch were concerned. During all these troubles most of the

mischievous was done in that part of New Netherland included in the ancient territory of Bergen County.

The Pomptons and Minsies, having sold their lands, removed from New Jersey about 1737.

The Pompton Indians were engaged with the Delaware Minsies in the war of 1755, under Teedyescung. This war was waged on account of the deception practiced upon the Indians in procuring the lands in Northampton and Pike Counties, Pa., and was carried across the Delaware into New Jersey. During the year 1757 and the first part of 1758 the western borders of the province were in much alarm on account of the Indians raiding upon the settlers across the Delaware. From May, 1757, to June, 1758, twenty-seven murders were committed by the Indians in Sussex County.²

Final Disposal of the Delawares.—In June, 1758, Governor Bernard, of New Jersey, consulted with Gen. Forbes and Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, as to the measures best calculated to put a stop to this unpleasant warfare; and, through Teedyescung, king of the Delawares, he obtained a conference with the Minisink and Pompton Indians, protection being assured them. . . . The conference took place at Burlington, Aug. 7, 1758. . . . The result was that the time was fixed for holding another conference at Easton, at the request of the Indians, that being, as they termed it, the place of the "old council-fire."

At the treaty of 1758 the entire remaining claim of the Delawares to lands in New Jersey was extinguished, except that there was reserved to them the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt on all uninclosed lands. A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington County, and on this the few remaining Delawares of New Jersey (about sixty in number) were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802, when they removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, in the State of New York, where they joined their "grandsons," the Stockbridge tribe. Several years afterwards they again removed, and settled on a large tract of land on Fox River, Wis., which tract had been purchased for their use from the Menominee Indians. There, in conjunction with the Stockbridges, they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and formed a settlement which was named Statesburg. There, in the year 1832, there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of fishing and hunting privileges in New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the Legislature of this State and request that a moderate sum (two thousand dollars) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the Legislature was one of their own nation, whom they called Shawuskukhkung (meaning "wilted grass"),

¹ Valentine's Manual (1863), 548.

² See History of Sussex and Warren Counties.

but who was known among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756, and was educated at Princeton College, at the expense of the Scotch missionary society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriot army under Washington, and he served with credit during the Revolutionary struggle. At the time when his red countrymen placed this business in his hands he was seventy-six years of age, yet he proceeded in the matter with all the energy of youth, and laid before the Legislature a petition in his favor signed by a large number of respectable citizens of New Jersey, together with a memorial, written by his own hand, as follows:

"MY BRETHREN: I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people. You are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people. But let me beg you for a moment to lay aside the recollections of your strength and of our weakness, that your minds may be prepared to examine with candor the subject of our claims.

"Our tradition informs us—and I believe it corresponds with your records—that the right of fishing in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and of hunting in all uninclosed lands, was never relinquished, but, on the contrary, was expressly reserved in our last treaty, held at Crosswicks in 1758. Having myself been one of the parties to the sale, —I believe, in 1801,—I know that these rights were not sold or parted with.

"We now offer to sell these privileges to the State of New Jersey. They were once of great value to us, and we apprehend that neither time nor distance nor the non-use of our rights has at all affected them, but that the courts here would consider our claims valid were we to exercise them ourselves or delegate them to others. It is not, however, our wish thus to excite litigation. We consider the State Legislature the proper purchaser, and throw ourselves upon its benevolence and magnanimity, trusting that feelings of justice and liberality will induce you to give us what you deem a compensation. And, as we have ever looked up to the leading characters of the United States (and to the leading characters of this State in particular) as our fathers, protectors, and friends, we now look up to you as such, and humbly beg that you will look upon us with that eye of pity, as we have reason to think our poor untutored forefathers looked upon yours when they first arrived upon their then extensive but uncultivated dominions, and sold them their lands, in many instances for trifles, in comparison, as 'light as air.'

"From your humble petitioner,

"BARTHOLOMEW S. CALVIN,

"In behalf of himself and his red brethren."

In the Legislature the subject was referred to a committee, which, after patient hearing, reported favorably; whereupon the Legislature granted to the Delawares the sum of two thousand dollars—the full amount asked for—in consideration of this relinquishment of their last rights and claims in the State of New Jersey. Upon this result Mr. Calvin addressed to the Legislature a letter of thanks, which was read before the two houses in joint session and was received with repeated rounds of most enthusiastic applause.

CHAPTER VII.

PHYSICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE FEATURES.

SOME of the early descriptions of this county, including adjacent territory, are exceedingly quaint and graphic. The following is from a document put forth by the Dutch government in 1661:

"It is under the best clymate in the whole world; seed may bee thrown into the ground, except six weeks, all the yere long; there are five sorts of grapes which are very good and grow heere naturally, with divers other excellent fruits extraordinary good, and the fruits transplanted from Europe far surpasseth any there, as apples, pears, peaches, melons, etc. The land very fertile, produeth a great increase of wheat and all other graue whatsoever; heere groweth tobacco very good, it naturally abounds, with several sorts of dyes, furs of all sorts may bee had of the natives very reasonable; store of salt-petre; marvelous plenty of all kinds of food, excellent venison, sikes very great and large; all kind of land- and sea-fowle that are naturally in Europe are heere in great plenty; the mountainous part of the country stored with severall sorts of minerals; great profit to be derived from traffique with the natives (who are naturally a mild people, and very capable, and by the Grace of God) to be drawne out of their blind ignorance to the saving light of Jesus Christ. Heere may likewise be great profit made by fishing, whereby abundance of people may be employed with great and notable advantages."

This description, though designed to cover the whole territory between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, was peculiarly applicable to the region bordering on Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, and its southern estuary. Daniel Denton, one of the original Elizabethtown Associates, writing in 1670, thus enthusiastically describes the country:

"I may say, and say truly, that if there be any terrestrial happiness to be had by people of all ranks, especially of an inferior rank, it must certainly be here. Here any one may furnish himself with Land and live rent free, yes, with such a quantity of Land that he may weary himself with walking over his fields of corn and all sorts of grain, and let his stock of Cattle amount to some hundreds he need not fear their want of Pasture in the Sommer or Fodder in the Winter, the Woods affording a sufficient supply. For the Summer season, when you have grass as high as a man's knees, nay, as high as his waist, interlaced with Pea-vines and other weeds that cattle much delight in, as much as a man can pass through, and these woods also, every mile or half mile, are furnished with fresh ponds, brooks, or rivers, where all sorts of Cattle, during the heat of the day, do quench their thirst and cool themselves. These brooks and rivers being environed on each side with several sorts of trees and Grapevines, the vines, Arbor-life, interchanging places and crossing these rivers, does shade and shelter them from the scorching beams of Sol's fiery influence. And how prodigal, if I may so say, hath Nature been to furnish the Country with all sorts of wilde Beasts and Fowle, which every one hath an interest in, and may hunt at his pleasure; when besides the pleasure in hunting he may furnish his house with excellent fat Venison, Turkeys, Geese, Heath Hens, Cranes, Swans, Ducks, Pidgeons, and the like, and wearied with that he may go a fishing, where the rivers are so furnished that he may supply himself with Fish before he can leave off the Recreation; where besides the sweetness of the Air the Country itself sends forth such a fragrant smell that it may be perceived at sea before they can make the land; where no evil fog or vapour doth no sooner appear but a Northwest or Westerly winde doth immediately dissolve it and drive it away. I must needs say that if there be any terrestrial Causa 'tis surely here, where the Land floweth with milk and honey."

Van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, writing in 1650, says,—

"The district inhabited by a nation called Raritanas is situate on a fresh-water river that flows through the centre of the low land which the Indians Cultivated. This vacant territory lies between two high mountains, far distant the one from the other. This is the handsomest and pleasantest country that man can behold. It furnished the Indians with abundance of maize, beans, pumpkins, and other fruits."²

The land covered by this county, with a considerable extent beyond it, was granted by Governor Nicolls, in 1664, to the Elizabethtown Associates. The territory included in the patent extended from

¹ New York Col. Documents, iii. 38-39.

² Ibid., i. 366-67. N. Y. Doc. Hist., iv. 29.

the mouth of the Raritan on the south to the mouth of the Passaic on the north, a distance in a straight line of not less than seventeen miles, and running back into the country twice this distance, or thirty-four miles. It embraced the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the whole of the present Union County, part of the towns of Newark and Clinton, a small part of Morris County, and a considerable portion of Somerset, comprising about five hundred thousand acres, upland and meadow, in fair proportions, well watered by the Raritan, the Passaic, the Rahway, and Elizabeth Rivers, Thompson's, or Morse's Creek, and Bound Brook, diversified with level plains and ranges of hills of considerable elevation, ordinarily classified as mountains; the soil of the upland mostly red shale and clay loam, and a large part of it susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

The Elizabethtown purchase, at the time of its early settlement, was proverbial for the fine and stately oak-trees which covered much of its upland. The following, which may be regarded as a sort of local ordinance for the protection of this timber, passed by several of the proprietors, among whom was Governor Philip Carteret, in June, 1666, is among the rare documents which have been preserved. It reads as follows:

"Whereas I am informed by way of complaint from divers of the inhabitants of this Town that there are several persons that do presume to fell and cut down the best of timber-trees in and about this Town, without any license or leave from those that are or may come to be the owners thereof, converting them to their own private advantage and profit, to the great destruction of timber for building, and the Lords Proprietors Woods, and to the great discouragement of those that are already and that are to come to inhabit this Town: For the preventing thereof, and to avoid so great an inconueniency and destruction of this plantation as may ensue from permitting such disorderly proceedings, I have thought fit, and do by these presents, together with the advice of my Council, will and command that no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to cut down or fell any timber-trees that are useful either for building, fencing, or making of pipe-staves in any home-lots not properly belonging to themselves, nor within the compass of three miles of any home-lot belonging to this Town, without license first obtained from the Governor, or leave from the owners of the land, upon the penalty of forfeiting the sum of Five Pounds sterling for every such tree so fallen or cut down; Provided, that it may and shall be lawful for any of the inhabitants of this town to clear their own lots and other lands to plant upon, according to the act made the 30th day of April last past, and in so doing it shall and may be lawful for any of them to convert the wood and timber growing upon the same to their best use and advantage, and not otherwise.

"Given under my hand at Elizabeth Town the 13th of June, 1666.

"PH. CARTERET.

"JAMES BOLL N,

"JOHN OGDEN."

Daniel Denton, of whom a brief account has already been given among the original purchasers of the Elizabethtown grant, wrote a book, which was published in London, England, in 1670. It is entitled "A Brief Description of New York, formerly called New Netherlands, with the Places thereunto Adjoining: Likewise a Brief Relation of the Customs of the Indians there, by Daniel Denton." This work has been called by the late Gabriel Furman,

Esq., one of the members of the New York Historical Society, and himself an accomplished historian, one of the gems of American history. It is the first printed description in the English language of the country now forming the States of New York and New Jersey. A new edition of it was published in London in 1701, and in 1845 a reprint was issued in New York by William Gowans, as the first of a series of American historical, biographical, and literary works, entitled, "Gowan's Bibliotheca Americana," with "An Introduction and Copious Historical Notes, by Gabriel Furman, member of the New York Historical Society."

Denton, soon after the purchase of the Elizabethtown grant, sold his share in the patent to Capt. John Baker, of New York, and John Ogden, of Northampton, and, it is believed, went to England some three or four years after. In March, 1665, he, together with Thomas Benedict, represented Jamaica in the General Assembly of deputies held at Hempstead, in pursuance of the requisition of Governor Nicolls, and by which Assembly was formed the first code of laws for the English colony of New York, known as the "Duke's Laws." At the same Assembly the deputies adopted an address to His Royal Highness James, Duke of York, in which, among other things, it is stated, "We do publicly and unanimously declare our cheerful submission to all such laws, statutes, and ordinances which are or shall be made by virtue of authority from your royal highness, your heirs and successors forever." The people of Long Island were displeased with this address, regarding it as too servile for freemen, and were exasperated to such a degree against the authors of it that the Court of Assizes, in order to save the deputies from abuse, if not from personal violence, thought it expedient, at their session in October, 1666, to declare that "whosoever shall hereafter in any way detract or speak against any of the deputies signing the Address to his Royal Highness at the general meeting at Hempstead, they shall be presented to the next Court of Sessions, and if the justices shall see cause, they shall from thence be bound over to the Assizes, there to answer for the slander upon plaint or information."

Denton's preface to his book is as follows, and shows a quaint and subtle humor in his style, of which we get frequent glimpses also in the body of the work:

"READER,—I Have here through the Instigation of divers Persons in England, and elsewhere, presented you with a Brief but true Relation of a known and unknown part of America. The known part which is either inhabited or lieth near the sea I have described to you, and I have writ nothing but what I have been an eye witness to all or the greater part of it. Neither can I safely say was I willing to exceed, but was rather willing the place itself should exceed my Commendation, which I question not will be owned by those that shall travel thither. For the unknown part, which is either some places lying to the Northward yet undiscovered by any English, or the Bowels of the earth not yet opened, though the natives tell us of Glittering Stones, Diamonds, or Pearl in the one, and the Dutch hath boasted of Gold and Silver in the other: yet I

shall not feed your expectation with any thing of that nature; but leave it till a better discovery shall make way for such a Relation. In the mean time accept of this from him who desireth to deal impartially with every one."

The following are some of the descriptions given in his book:¹

"That Tract of Land, formerly called *The New Netherlands*, doth Contain all the Land which lieth in the North parts of America, betwixt New England and Maryland in Virginia, the length of which Northward into the country, as it hath not been fully discovered, so it is not certainly known. The breadth of it is about two hundred miles. The principal Rivers within this Tract are Hudson's River, Raritan River, and Delaware River. The chief Islands are the Manahatans Island, Long Island, and Staten Island."

"Within two leagues of New York lieth Staten Island, it bears from New York west something southerly. It is about twenty miles long, and four or five broad. It is, most of it, good land, full of timber, and produceth all such commodities as Long Island doth, besides tin and store of iron-ore, and the Calamine stone is said likewise to be found there. There is but one town upon it consisting of English and French, but is capable of entertaining more inhabitants; betwixt this and Long Island is a large bay, and is the coming in for all ships and vessels out of the sea. On the north side of this island After-skull River puts into the main land on the west side, whereof is two or three towns, but on the east side but one.² There is very great marshes or meadows on both sides of it, excellent good land, and good convenience for the settling of several towns; there grow black walnut and locust, as there doth in Virginia, with mighty tall, straight timber, as good as any in the north of America. It produceth any commodities Long Island doth

"Westward of After-Skull River before mentioned, about eighteen or twenty miles, runs in Raritan River northward into the country some score of miles, both sides of which river is adorned with spacious meadows, enough to maintain thousands of cattle, the woodland is likewise very good for corn, stored with wild beasts, as deer, and elk, and an innumerable multitude of fowl, as in other parts of the country. This river is thought very capable for the erecting of several towns and villages on each side of it, no place in the north of America having better convenience for the maintaining of all sorts of cattle for winter and summer food. Upon this river is no town settled, but one at the mouth of it.³ Next this river westward is a place called Newasong, where is two or three towns and villages settled upon the seaside,⁴ but none betwixt that and the Delaware Bay, which is about sixty miles, all of which is rich champaign country, free from stones and indifferent level; store of excellent good timber and very well watered, having brooks or rivers ordinarily, one or more in every mile's travel."⁵

Denton's instructions to immigrants are well worth copying for the light they throw on the earliest method of obtaining lands and effecting settlements. He says,—

"To give some satisfaction to people that shall be desirous to transport themselves thither (the country being capable of entertaining many thousands), how and after what manner people live, and how land may be procured, etc., I shall answer that the usual way is for a company of people to join together, either enough to make a town, or a lesser number; these go with the consent of the Governor and view a tract of land, there being choice enough, and finding a place convenient for a town, they return to the Governor, who upon their desire admits them into a colony, and gives them a grant or patent for the said land, for themselves and associates. These persons being thus qualified, settle the place, and take in what inhabitants to themselves they shall see cause to admit of, till their town be full; these associates thus taken in have equal privileges with themselves, and they make a division of the land suitable to every man's occasions, no man being debarred of such quantities as he hath occasion for, the rest they let lie in common to the whole town."

¹ Denton's work was originally published in 1670; a new edition was issued in London in 1701.

² The last mentioned was Bergen, on the Neck, and the others Newark, Elizabethtown, and Woodbridge, these towns having all been founded previous to 1670.

³ What town was it?

⁴ What towns and villages?

⁵ Denton, pp. 14, 15.

All the earliest towns in Essex, Union, and Middlesex Counties—Newark, Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, and Piscataway—were patented and settled in the manner described, the Associates having two principal objects in view,—first neighborhood, and second protection from hostile Indians. By inducing their neighbors and acquaintances to join them in settling the new colony they could have congenial associates, and by their numbers and combined strength could better protect themselves against attacks from the savages, and overcome many of the obstacles of wilderness life which could hardly be successfully encountered by single individuals. During the earliest period most of the towns and settlements were built compactly together and fortified as a defense against the Indians, and it was made a condition that the settlers should provide themselves with arms and ammunition. This was properly the New England method of settlement, adopted first by the prudent and sagacious people of those colonies, and carried with them wherever they planted new settlements further westward. Wherever this mode was adopted in New Jersey, it was either wholly among New England people or by those who borrowed the idea from them. It will give some conception of the penetrating power of the now all but universal Yankee idea to say that this method of building towns in a solid, compact form to defend themselves against the Indians preceded their advent into New Jersey, and that the astute Dutch Governor Stuyvesant, in issuing proclamation for the erection of the compact and fortified town of Bergen in 1658, enforces his recommendation by quoting the example of the people of New England. Bergen was the first town of this sort erected in East Jersey, but the idea was a "Yankee notion" which had found its way among the Dutch.

The settlements we are to treat of in Union and Middlesex Counties were originally, to a very large extent, made by New England people. Such were the earliest settlers throughout all of Union County, who first planting themselves where the city of Elizabeth now stands, spread northward and westward to and beyond the present county limits, and such were the earliest settlers of Woodbridge and Piscataway, which formed originally most of the county of Middlesex. The early settlers of Amboy were mostly Scotch and English, and the other towns were settled by a more composite class of inhabitants. Among the New England and English emigrants were many Friends or Quakers, who came at an early time, and whose excellent qualities of character and contributions to the general weal will not be overlooked in making up the award of history.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIP CARTERET.

ELIZABETH TOWN was the seat of the first English government in New Jersey. It must be borne in mind that the Duke of York in 1664 sold that portion of his possessions in America lying west of the Hudson River, to which the name of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, was given, to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, two of the lords of the Privy Council of King Charles, and that upon the charter or constitution known as the "Concessions and Agreement" the Lords Proprietors established a government for the province, appointing Philip Carteret Governor, and sending him over with plenary authority to administer the civil affairs of the colony. It so happened that at the time of Carteret's arrival the enterprising Elizabethtown Associates had unwittingly prepared a capital for him in the wilderness by locating their town and making a promising beginning in the way of improvements. We quote the following from Mr. Hatfield's History:

"Scarcely has the new settlement got fairly under way, the ground about the creek been cleared, and the soil made ready for the sowing of the winter grain, when tidings reach them from New York of a serious change in their prospects. Word is brought that the Duke of York has sold the territory west of Hudson's River to two of the Lords of the Council, who have sent over a deputy to arrange the matter with Governor Nicolls, and take possession, in their name, of the newly-created province. As a matter of course the coming of the new Governor is awaited with no little anxiety.

"Early in the month of August, 1665, the town is stirred by the first exciting event in its history. The ship 'Philip,' having arrived at New York July 29th, now makes her appearance at the Point, or entrance of the creek on which the town is laid out. She brings Capt. Philip Carteret, a sprightly youth of six and twenty, with a company of emigrants from the Old World. Among them is a French gentleman, Robert Vauquelin, a surveyor by profession, with his wife. Capt. James Bollen, of New York, also is of the number. With these come also eighteen men of mental character, of the laboring class, possibly a few others, females probably, of whom no special mention is made, some thirty in all."

"The settlers gather about the landing to receive the new-comers, to learn who they are, and why their steps are directed hither. Capt. Carteret presently submits his credentials to Ogden and his townsmen. He comes accredited with papers from Governor Nicolls, and a Governor's commission from Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Somerset County, England, and Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, of Stratton, in Devon (both of the Privy Council), to whom the Duke of York had granted the territory lying to the west of Hudson's River and east of the Delaware, to be known henceforward as Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey. Mutual explanations follow. The Indian deed is produced and well considered. Governor Nicoll's grant is brought forward and explained.

"The settlers appear to have had a fair understanding with Carteret and his company, and to have procured a concession of their rights and titles as proprietors of the territory described in their deed. Tradition tells us—not a very reliable authority when not supported by collateral evidence, as it is in the present case—that Carteret, being informed of their right to the lands, 'approved of the same,' and readily and willingly consented to become an associate with them, and went up from the place of his landing with them, carrying a hoe on his shoulder, thereby intimating his intention of becoming a planter with them, glad, no doubt, to find as promising a beginning in the settlement of the unoccupied and unexplored territory over which he was to exercise authority."

"Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret were of the court of Charles II., a monarch of whom Bancroft truly says that his reign 'was not less remarkable for the rapacity of the courtiers than for the debauchery of the monarch.'³ In the conflict with the Parliamentarians they had both, being then in the full vigor of their faculties, adhered to the fortunes of their king, Charles I., and laid their royal master and his profligate sons, Charles and James, under no small obligations to them.

"Berkeley was the youngest son of Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was born in 1607, joined the army in the operations against the Scots in 1638, and was knighted (June 27th) the same year. In the Parliamentary war he served as commissary-general for the king, as Governor of Exeter, and general of the royal forces in Devon. After the king's death he went abroad with the royal family, and in 1652 was made Governor of the Duke of York's household. May 19, 1658, he was created by royal favor Baron Berkeley, of Stratton, and at the Restoration in 1660 he was sworn of the Privy Council."

"Carteret was the eldest son of Helier Carteret, Deputy Governor of the Isle of Jersey, a descendant of the Lords of Carteret in the Duchy of Normandy, a family of great respectability, dating back to the time of William the Conqueror. Philip, eldest son of Helier Carteret, married Rachel Paullet and had six children,—Philip, Helier, Anne, Gideon, Rachel, and Judith. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and lived to a great age. Sir Philip, the eldest son of Sir Philip, married Anne Dowse and had eleven children,—Philip, Peyton, Zouch, Gideon, Francis, Thomas, Edward, Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, Dowse. Philip, the first born, died in 1662. Elizabeth (for whom this town was named) married her cousin, George Carteret. Her father, Philip, had (as above) three brothers. Helier, the second son of the first Sir Philip, married Elizabeth Dumaresque, and had two children, George and Philip. The latter was born in 1610, and died in 1665.

"George Carteret was born in 1599, married (as above) his cousin Elizabeth, and had three sons and five daughters. His sons were Philip, James, and George. The latter died unmarried in 1656. Philip, his eldest son, was knighted June 4, 1670, and killed in a naval battle May 28, 1672. George, the father, entered the navy at an early age. In 1626 he was appointed joint Governor of Jersey, and in 1640 commander of the royal navy. In 1642 the post of vice-admiral was offered him by Parliament, but declined in obedience to his royal master. He was knighted May 9, 1646, having rendered the king great service in the supply of ammunition. Withdrawing to his home in Jersey, his house, which he bravely defended as the last stronghold of the monarchy, became an asylum to the Prince of Wales and others of the party. He followed his sovereign to France in 1652, was imprisoned in the Bastille at the instance of Cromwell in 1657, and subsequently banished the kingdom. He repaired to Charles at Brussels in 1659, and was one of his escort when received by the city of London in 1660. He was appointed vice-chamberlain and treasurer of the navy, was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1661 elected to Parliament for Portsmouth. As early as 1650, when the royal cause appeared quite hopeless, he is said to have obtained the grant of an island in Virginia, and to have fitted out a ship with all sorts of goods and tools, with many passengers, for the settlement of a plantation in the New World. It is thought that the project was abandoned on account of the vigilance of the Cromwellian party."

"The trials through which the two lords had passed during the civil wars, in which circumstances had brought them into great familiarity with the royal brothers, Charles and James, gave them great influence at court after the Restoration. Lucrative offices were awarded them and about the royal household, and frequent opportunities given of promoting their purposes of wealth and aggrandizement. The New World beyond the Rappahannock was attracting numerous adventurers, and offering large inducements to colonists. The gifted Winthrop, on the occasion of his visit to England in 1661-62, to procure a new charter for Connecticut, had been received with great consideration at court, and by his representations of what had already been accomplished in New England had unwittingly excited the greed of many of the corrupt and fully parasitic of the crown. Clarendon, Albemarle, Ashley, Colleton, Carteret, Craven, and the two Berkeleys, Lord John and Sir William, banded together and readily obtained in 1663 from the pleasure-loving monarch a grant of the vast territory in America, extending from the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude to the river Saint Mathew, and from the At-

³ Bancroft's United States, ii. 129.

⁴ N. Y. Colonial Doc., ii. 599. Collins' Peerage (ed. of 1785), iii. 270-281.

⁵ New York Colonial Doc., ii. 410. Collins' Peerage (ed. of 1785), iv. 321-28.

¹ E. T. Bill, p. 28.

² Leaming and Spicer, pp. 8-11, 26-27. Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 20.

lantic to the Pacific, as proprietors and lords, with almost absolute authority and the right of assignment or sale;—a most extraordinary grant of power; and all this on the plea of 'being excited with a laudable and pious zeal for the propagation of the gospel' among 'a barbarous people, who have no knowledge of God,' hypocrits that they were! 'Avarice,' says Bancroft, 'is the vice of declining years; most of the proprietaries were past middle life. They begged the country under pretence of a "pious zeal for the propagation of the gospel," and their sole object was the increase of their own wealth and dignity.'¹

'Not satisfied with their share in the lordship of such a vast domain, Berkeley and Carteret were eager to secure for themselves an investment in western lands still more promising if possible. The notorious Capt. Scott, who had created so much disturbance on Long Island and the Main, and of whom Governor Nicolls wrote that he 'was borne to work mischief as far as hee is credited or his parts serve him,' had sought of the crown a patent for Long Island; but not succeeding in his design, and conceiving that he had been wronged by the Duke of York, is reported to have induced Berkeley and Carteret to secure New Jersey for themselves, knowing, as Nicolls also declared, that it was the most valuable portion of the Duke's territory.'²

'The two lords readily caught the bait, and the duke, 'for a competent sum of money,' having by his patent from the king the right of sale as possession and rule, conveyed, June 24, 1664, the territory now known as New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret 'in as full and ample manner' as it had been conveyed to himself, transferring to these court favorites all his rights, titles, and authority to and over the land in question.

'In the course of the summer, as has been seen, the Dutch were dispossessed, and the country brought under the sway of the English crown. As soon as tidings came, in the latter part of October, that the conquest was complete, the two lords began their preparations for colonizing their new acquisitions. Guided, probably, by the terms of Winthrop's charter, and the concessions subsequently drawn up for the Carolinas, they prepared a plan for the government of the territory (that Carteret had honored with the name of his island home), which was completed and signed Feb. 10, 1665, and which they denominated, "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of New-Cesares, or New-Jersey, to and with all and every of the adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there;" a document of which it must be admitted that while much may be said against it and properly, it nevertheless contained principles and conveyed privileges far in advance of the age, and much more accordant with democracy than with the imperialism of the Stuarts.'³

'Capt. Philip Carteret, a distant relative of Sir George, was more than content to emigrate to the New World and become the Governor of the new territory for the proprietors. His commission and letters of instruction bear the same date as the concessions. Mr. Robert Vanquellin (Sieur des Prairie), of the city of Caen, in France, receives the same day an appointment as surveyor-general of the province.'

On the 8th of September, 1665, Governor Carteret became a landed proprietor, in common with the Associates, by the purchase of the third-lot right of John Bailly, the deed being as follows:

"*Indenture between John Bayles of Jamaica in Yorkshire upon Long Island of the one part and Philip Carteret, Esq^r, Governor of the Province of New Jersey upon the main land of America of the other part. For and in consideration of a valuable sum to him in hand paid by the said Philip Carteret, the said Bayles hath sold to Philip Carteret all and every my Lott or Lotts part or parts of a certaine piece of land situate lying and belug on the Maine Continent of America commonly called or known by the Name of Arthur Cull or Enboyle, or what other Name or Names soever it hath been or now is Called by which said Parcell of Land he the said John Bayles with severall others did Lawfully purchase from the Natives or Indians as by his said Bill of Sayle from the Indians bearing date the 28th day of October 1664 will more at large appear which was confirmed by The Right Hon. Col. Richard Nicholl Governor of his Royall Highness Territories in America his Grant bearing date the first day of December, 1664. To have and to hold, &c.*"⁴

This interest of Carteret in the plantation was sold by him Feb. 10, 1668, to a new-comer by the name of William Pyles, from Piscataway, N. H. The lots lay on the south side of the creek. Again, in November, 1668, Carteret purchased the third-lot right of Capt. Robert Sealey, deceased, for £45.

The "Concessions and Agreement" proved, upon examination, very acceptable to the people. It was an instrument guaranteeing the utmost liberty of conscience consistent with the preservation of public peace and order in all things pertaining to civil and religious matters, and offering liberal terms to immigrants who would come and settle in the country. As to government, it committed the work of legislation and taxation to a Legislature, of which the popular branch should be chosen directly by the people. Thus it early established in this favored colony the doctrine for which, a century later, the colonies so strenuously and successfully contended, that representation should always accompany all demands of taxation on the part of a government, or the government should be thrown off as a tyranny and a usurpation to which no free people are bound to submit.

No general government or Legislature for the province of New Jersey was established under this instrument until nearly three years after the arrival of the Governor. His Excellency busied himself chiefly in setting in order the local affairs of the town which he had chosen as the seat of his government, and in attending to such minor executive duties as seemed to be most urgently demanded. John Ogden was commissioned Oct. 26, 1665, as justice of the peace, and on the 1st of November was appointed one of the Governor's Council. Capt. Thomas Young was also appointed a member of the Council Feb. 12, 1666. A military company was organized somewhat later for the defense of the town against the Indians. Of this company Luke Watson was made lieutenant and John Woodruff ensign. Watson was also appointed constable of the town.⁵

Among the many marriage licenses issued by the first Governor of New Jersey the following has been preserved among the East Jersey records. The parties were servants who had come over with the Governor, and afterwards settled on Staten Island. This marriage is thought to have been the first that ever occurred in the Elizabeth Town plantation:

⁶ *License of Marriage.*

"Whereas I have rec^d Information of a mutual Interest and agreement betwene Daniel Perrin, of Elizabeth Towne, in the province of New Jersey, and Maria Thorel, of the same Towne, Spinster, to solemnize Mariage together, for which they have Requested my Licensse, and there ap earing no Lawfull Impediment for y^e Obstruction thereof, These are to Require You, or Eyther of You, to Joyne the said Daniel Perrin and Marie Thorel in Matrimony and them to pronounce man and wife, and to make record thereof according to the Lawes in that behalf provided, for the doing Whereof this shall be to you, or Eyther of you, a sufficient War-

¹ Bancroft's United States, iii. 130.

² N. Y. Colonial Doc., iii. 105. Thompson's Long Island, ii. 320-23.

³ See Smith's New Jersey, pp. 512-521. Grants, Concessions, etc., pp. 12-25.

⁴ E. J. Book of Surveys, A. 1, 2; ii. 2, 182.

⁵ East Jersey Records, iii. 3, 4, 7, 20, 21.

nant. Given under my hand and seale the Twelfth day of february, And 1665, and in the 18th Yeare of his Ma^{ties} Reign King Charles the Second.

"To any of the Justices of the Peace
or Ministers within the Government
of the province of New Jersey.

"PH. CARTERETT.

"These Couple Where Joyned together in
Matrimony the 18 feb., 1666, by me, J. BOLLEN."¹

An indenture is on record of the 7th of April, 1666, wherein Robert Gray binds himself as a servant for three years to Luke Watson, the latter to give him, at the end of the term, "a good cove." This is followed, on the 7th of the next month (May), with "a Hue and Cry" for a servant belonging to Mr. Luke Watson, who has "lately absented himselfe and runn away from his Master's service." A description of the fugitive is given in these words:

"His name, Robert graij, an Englishman bornd, about 20 yeares of age, a lusty bodied, portely fellow, light brownish haire, very little haire on his face, a little demij Castor, a gray broad cloth aute the breeches tyed att the knees, and a red coate, besides a light gray graij coulored Serge breeches, and a Snap haneminskell that he hath stolen awaie wth many other things. It is Supposed that hee is in Company wth one Ruderic Powell, a pitifull fellow, who hath also absented himselfe and runn awaie."

First Legislature of New Jersey.—In accordance with the provisions of the "Concessions and Agreement," Governor Carteret, premising that "by the infinite goodness, providence, and blessing of Almighty God the province of New Jersey is in a probable way of being populated," issued a proclamation April 7, 1668, requiring the freeholders in each of the several towns of the province to make choice of two of their number to meet in a General Assembly at Elizabeth Town, May 25, 1668,—

"For the making and constituting such wholesome laws as shall be most needful and necessary for the good government of the said province, and the maintaining of a religious communion and civil society, one with the other, as becometh Christians, without which it is impossible for any Body Politic to prosper or subsist."²

It is almost certain that up to this time the people of New Jersey, with the exception, perhaps, of the Dutch at Bergen, who had a court and a regular administration of justice, according to the laws of Holland, established among them as early as 1661, had lived under "the Duke's Laws," so called, which His Royal Highness had caused to be enacted by an Assembly convened at Hempstead, Long Island, under a warrant from Governor Nicolls, on the 28th of February, 1665. This code, according to instructions, was "collected out of the severall laws then in force in his Majesties American Colonies and Plantations," but were chiefly such as were in authority in Connecticut, and some of them in the very words of the Connecticut code of 1650.³

The first General Assembly of New Jersey convened in accordance with the Governor's warrant at Elizabeth Town, and was constituted May 26, 1668. Three of the six members of the Council were residents of

the town,—Robert Bond, Robert Vauquellin, and William Pardon; Bond and Pardon having been appointed, Jan. 2, 1668, and James Bollen, also of the town, being the secretary. The town had chosen John Ogden, Sr., and John Brackett to represent them in the House of Burgesses. The Legislature remained in session five days, and passed several acts or laws, by some denominated "the Elizabeth Town Code of Laws," of which it has been said that "Puritan austerity was so tempered by Dutch indifference that mercy itself could not have dictated a milder system." The laws were few and simple, scarcely worthy the name of a "Code," and were taken in almost every instance and nearly verbatim from the Hempstead Code, or the Connecticut Code of 1650. The Puritan laws, as well as the Puritan manners and customs, prevailed in the new settlement. Every possible precaution was taken to preserve the rights of property, to secure the orderly administration of justice, to regulate the intercourse of the sexes, to restrain the vicious within proper bounds, to make human life as sacred as possible, to prevent disrespect to parents, drunkenness, and profanity, and to enforce obedience to the constituted authorities.⁴

As an illustration of the strictness with which, at that early day, they watched over the morals of the rising generation, the following enactment is cited at length:

"For the better preventing disorders and misdemeanors in young persons and others, Be it also enacted by this present General Assembly, that if any person or persons shall be abroad from the usual place of their abode, and found in night-walking, Drinking in any tap-house, or any other house or place at unreasonable times, after nine of the clock at night, and not about their lawful occasions, or cannot give a good account of their being absent from their own place of abode at that time of the night, if required of them, shall be secured by the Constable or some other officer till the morning, to be brought before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, to be examined, and if they cannot give them a satisfactory account of their being out at such unreasonable times, he or they shall be bound over to the next Court, and receive such punishment as the Justice upon the Bench shall see cause to inflict upon them."⁵

Provision was made for an annual meeting of the General Assembly on the first Tuesday in November, and for the election of deputies on the 1st of January. The rates for the support of government were to be five pounds for each of the towns, to be paid into the hands of Jacob Mollins (Melyen), of Elizabeth Town, in country produce at the following prices:

"Winter wheat at five shillings a bushell; summer wheat at four shillings and sixpence; pease at three shillings and sixpence; Indian corn at three shillings; rye at four shillings; barley at four shillings; beef at two pence half-penny; pork at three pence half-penny a pound."

Capt. Bollen was to receive twenty pounds for his services as secretary. Little time, however, could be given, especially in the planting season, to matters of legislation. The full consideration of these enactments was referred by the Governor to the November session, "by reason of the week so near spent, and the

¹ E. J. Recorda, iii, p. 8.

² Leaming and Spicer's Grants, etc., p. 15. Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 124.

³ New York Hist. Soc. Coll., i, 307, 428. Thompson's L. I., i, 131-35.

⁴ Hildreth's United States, ii, 44-51.

⁴ Leaming and Spicer's Grants, etc., pp. 77-84. Bancroft's U. States, ii, 319.

⁵ Leaming and Spicer's Grants, etc., p. 80.

resolution of some of the company to depart." The Assembly met here again by adjournment on Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1668. Jacob Mollins (Melyen) appeared among the burgesses in place of John Brackett, who had probably returned to New Haven. Mr. Ogden was appointed "to take cognizance of the country's charge and rates;" and Mr. Watson, of the town, was appointed, with Mr. Samuel Moore, of Woodbridge, to go to Middletown and Shrewsbury to collect their proportion of the rates levied on the towns. Mr. Melyen was to be one of the committee to treat with the Indians "for the preventing of future damages and wrongs that otherwise may accrue to the towns or inhabitants in reference to horses or cattle that may range up into the country, to the indangering the peace in respect to the Indians." Two men also were appointed "and sent to the Sachem of the Indians that killed the Indian boy at Elizabeth Town to demand the murderer to be surrendered to the Governor." A few other acts of not much importance were passed, and the Assembly was brought abruptly to an end.¹

A radical difference of opinion, which must have been foreseen, between the Governor and the people in respect to the rights of the people and the power of the Legislature was very soon in the course of the session developed. The deputies were disposed to exercise the right of originating measures for the good of the people without previous consultation with the Governor. The latter was jealous of his own prerogative, and sought to prescribe the course to be pursued by the deputies, as he was accustomed to do with the Council, who were creatures of his own will. On the fourth day of the session the deputies therefore sent a message to the Governor and his Council to this effect,—

"Honored Gentlemen,—We finding so many and great inconveniences by our not setting together, and your apprehensions so different to ours, and your expectations that things must go according to your opinions, though we see no reasons for, much less warrant from the Concessions, wherefore we think it vain to spend much time of returning answers by writings that are so exceedingly dilatory, if not fruitless and endless, and therefore we think our way rather to break up our meeting, seeing the order of the concessions cannot be attended unto."²

Carteret received the message on Friday evening, and on the plea that it was "too late to-night to entertain so long a debate," asked them to send two of their number to discuss their differences on Saturday morning. "If not," he added, "you may do what you please, only we advise you to consider well of your resolutions before you break up." They did consider well, and so broke up on Saturday, the fifth day of the session.³ Carteret disregarded the express provision of the concessions, and refused to call an Assembly for the next two years, preferring to rule the province at his own pleasure by means of his complaisant Council.

CHAPTER IX.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIP CARTERET.—(Continued.)

Affairs in 1669.—In 1669 the affairs of the province were involved in much uncertainty on account of the trouble which had overtaken the Lords Proprietors at home. Berkeley had "been detected in the basest corruption" and deprived of his office. Carteret had long been under the accusation of Parliament of being a defaulter to a large amount as treasurer of the navy, and after a rigid investigation of his accounts by a Parliamentary committee he was expelled from the House of Commons in the autumn of 1669. These circumstances led to a renewal of the scheme of annexing New Jersey to the province of New York, in which Col. Nicoll had always been interested. He at the first had remonstrated with the duke against the grant of New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret, and being now in England he renewed his remonstrance with still greater earnestness. Measures were accordingly taken by the duke for the recovery of his lost territory. Samuel Maverick, writing to Governor Winthrop, under date of Feb. 24, 1669, says,—

"The Lord Berkeley is under a Cloud and out of all his offices, and offers to surrender up the Patent of N. Jersey. Sir G. Carteret, his partner, is in Ireland, but it is thought he will likewise surrender, and then N. Yorke will be enlarged."

Later he writes,—

"New Jersey is returned to his Royal Highness by exchange for Delaware, as Sir George Carteret writes to his Cousin, the present Governor: some tract of land on this side of the river and on the other side to reach to Maryland bounds."⁴

At this time the Newark people were in evident perplexity:

"At a Town Meeting 28th July, 1669, the Town made choice of Mr. Crane and Mr. Treat to take the first opportunity to go over to York to advise with Colonel Lovelace Concerning our Standing, Whether we are designed to be part of the Duke's Colony or Not."⁵

Such were the negotiations for the transfer of New Jersey to the Duke of York's possession. Though so nearly consummated, they failed in the end. Berkeley was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, of which Carteret was already deputy treasurer. By some new turn of the political wheel the lords retained possession of their charter, and Elizabeth Town remained the seat of government of the province and the residence of the Governor and his officials.

Between Carteret, however, and the popular branch of the government there had grown up an irreconcilable difference. The Governor for more than two years refused to convene the Assembly or to recognize the legality of its proceedings. The Assembly met in 1670, and again on March 26, 1671, and held an adjourned meeting on the 14th of May following.

¹ Pepys' Diary, iv. 97, 114, 115. N. Y. Col. Doc., ii. 410; iii. 105, 113, 114. Whitehead's East Jersey, pp. 30, 31. ⁴ Mass. Hist. Col., viii. 315, 319.

⁵ Newark Town Records, p. 21.

¹ Leaming and Spicer's Grants, etc., pp. 81, 85-89.

² Ibid., p. 90.

³ Ibid., pp. 90, 91.

Deputies for Elizabeth Town, Newark, Bergen, Woodbridge, and Piscataway were in the Assembly or House of Burgesses, as it was then called. As the Governor refused to preside over the Assembly, either in person or by deputy, the members, as authorized by the Concessions, appointed Capt. James Carteret, the son of Sir George, who was then residing in Elizabeth Town, to preside over them. William Pardon, the secretary of the House, taking sides with the Governor, refused to deliver up the acts and proceedings of the Assembly, and these records were, by the authority of the Governor, destroyed. By virtue of his appointment as president of the Assembly, Capt. James Carteret issued the following warrant for the arrest of Pardon, addressed to the constable of Elizabeth Town or his deputy, May 25, 1672:

"These are in his Majesty's Name to Will and require You to apprehend the body of William Pardon and him to keepe in Safe Custody until further order, or until he deliver up the Acts of Lawes made by the General Assembly at their Setting the 26th of March Last the Which Laues the said Wm Pardon now refuseth to deliver."¹

Constable Meeker immediately made the arrest. Governor Carteret fled to Bergen. Pardon escaped Meeker's custody, and was with his associate members of the Council—Vauquellin, Edsall, Berry, Bishop, Andrus, and Pyke—convened by the Governor at Bergen on May 28th, when the following proclamation was issued:

"Whereas we are certainly informed of several Eregular and Illegal proceedings and Actions of several Persons styling themselves the Deputies or Representatives for the Country, in Attempting the making an Alteration in this Government by Assembling together at Elizabeth Towne, the fourteenth day of May Last under the Denomination aforesaid, without writts from the Governor, or without the knowledge, approbation or consent of the Governor and Council aforesaid, and by Electing a President for the Country and making Proclamation publicly for these their Illegal Actions, All which tends only to Mutiny and Rebellion, &c."

The document is too lengthy to be quoted in full. In it the Governor declared his purpose that unless the people should declare their submission within ten days, he should "proceed against them as Mutineers and Enemies to the Government." Pardon returned to read the proclamation before a town-meeting; an order was issued for his arrest; the constable, with a posse, broke into his house and carried away "all his moveables to Goodman Tomson's house, except his writing-desk and papers, which were carried to Capt. Carteret."

The Governor had already been advised by his Council to repair to England and lay the grievances of the province before the Lords Proprietors. He concluded to act upon this advice, and accordingly, in July, 1672, with his officials,—Bollen, Vauquellin, Samuel, Moore, the marshal, and Pardon,—he left the country and returned to England, leaving Capt. John Berry, Deputy Governor, in his place. Capt. James Carteret, however, occupied the government house at Elizabeth Town. On the 9th of July he

issued a writ of attachment against the house and lands and all the estate of William Pardon, "escaping away for England."²

It appears that Capt. James Carteret arrived in Elizabeth Town in the summer of 1671, on his way to North Carolina to take possession of his newly acquired domain as landgrave. He was the son of Sir George Carteret, the lord proprietor of East Jersey, and probably had been instructed to call upon Governor Philip Carteret and confer with him in respect to the affairs of the province, then getting to be quite complicated. The fact that he was instructed by a council convened in New York in September, 1671, in connection with Governor Carteret, to "order a General Assembly to be called" in East Jersey for the purpose of prosecuting a war against the Indians on the Delaware shows that he must have had some kind of co-ordinate or supervisory authority with the Governor, either by commission or as the representative of his father.³ It is probable that his father, knowing the unfortunate state of affairs in the province, had intrusted him with all the authority which he exercised, and that at his suggestion, in order to conciliate the aggrieved planters, he had taken the popular side in the controversy with the Governor. At the time of his occupancy of the government house at Elizabeth Town he made frequent visits to New York, the result of which was his marriage, on the 15th of April, 1673, to Frances, daughter of Capt. Thomas Delavall, merchant and mayor of that city.

Capt. James Carteret had scarcely completed his honeymoon before he received by Capt. Bollen dispatches and instructions from his aged father, requiring him to retire from the scene of conflict in New Jersey and look after his patrimony in Carolina. He was now the only surviving son of his father, his elder brother, Sir Philip, having been slain in battle almost a year before, May 28, 1672. Bidding farewell, therefore, to the kind people of the town, he took passage with his wife early in July, 1673 (after nearly two years' sojourn in the town), on board of a sloop, Samuel Davis captain, bound for a Southern port. Samuel Hopkins, one of the planters of the town, accompanied them.

¹ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 148.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth, note to p. 141.—"Great injustice has been done to the memory of Capt. James Carteret. The *Bill in Chancery* (p. 35) calls him 'a weak and dissolute youth.' He could scarcely have been less than 40 years old. Governor Philip was but 32. *Wynne* calls him 'a dissolute son of Sir G-orge' (i. 205). *Chalmers* speaks of him as 'a natural son of the Proprietor' (p. 616). *Graham* uses the same language (i. 466). *Gordon* describes him as 'a weak and dissolute natural son of Sir George' (p. 29). *Whitehead* makes him 'an illegitimate son of Sir George,' 'a weak and dissipated young man' (p. 55). *Mulford* uses the same epithets (p. 152). That he was the *lawful* son of Sir George and his wife Elizabeth cannot be questioned. *Dankers*, the Labadist journalist, who knew and met with him at New York in 1679, calls him 'a person of quality,' and gives not the least intimation of his being other than the lawful son of Sir George, but much to the contrary. *Dankers' Journal*, p. 139. *Collins' Peerage* (1745), iii. 329; iv. 327-8. His morals at the time could not have been much worse than those which generally prevailed at court; they may have been better."

³ E. J. Records, iii. 64. Leaming and Spicer, p. 15.

Capt. Berry signaled his brief authority by two or three bellicose proclamations. In one he forbade the people to purchase any of the estates to be sold by Constable Meeker; in another he called upon the "malcontents" to make their submission at the town of Bergen on the 10th day of June next, or after that to "expect no favors but what the law affords." In the third he declared that, in accordance with the declaration of the Lords Proprietors, no person or persons whatever shall be accounted a freeholder of the province, nor have any vote in electing, nor be capable of being elected for any office of trust, either civil or military, until he doth actually hold his or their lands by patent from them.

Governor Carteret returned from England in November, 1674. Meantime the Dutch had retaken the country, and had again surrendered it to the English. Berkeley had sold his half of the province to John Fenwick, and Sir George Carteret had become the sole proprietor of East Jersey by a new patent from the Duke of York. The same ship which brought over Carteret brought also Col. Edmund Andros, the newly-appointed Governor of New York. The latter became Governor of all the colonies, and in his attempt to extend his jurisdiction over New Jersey came into conflict with the government of Carteret, no less than with the desire and interest of the people, who now made common cause with their Governor against a formidable enemy, in which former animosities seemed for the time forgotten. Andros sent his writs to all the towns demanding the subjection of the people to his authority. In March, 1680, he notified Carteret that he intended to take military possession of the province and to erect a fort at Sandy Point. On the 20th Carteret replied as follows:

"If you intend to set a fort at Sandy Hook, I shall be constrained to endeavor to prevent the same, and shall be necessitated, if any force be used, to defend ourselves and families the best we can, which if any blood be shed it will be contrary to our desires, and the just and righteous God require it at your hands who are the causes thereof. And therefore we intreat you to forbear your threats or any other acts of hostility towards us until his Majesty decides this controversy, which we shall endeavor to have effected as soon as possible may be. The occasion that hinders this from being sent you sooner is the foulness of the weather hindering the councils meeting, as also an alarm we had yesterday of your being come with your sloop and a considerable number of soldiers, which constrained us to put ourselves in a posture of defence."

The next scene in the drama is well described by Governor Carteret himself in a letter to Sir George, of whose decease Jan. 14, 1679-80, he had not yet heard:

"Sir Edmund Andross came hither on Wednesday the 7th instant, accompanied with several of his officers, councillors and merchants, to demand the government of this your honour's province, supposing to have gained it either by threats or flattery,—and having notice of it beforehand I had gotten together a matter of 150 men in arms to receive him, doubting he would have brought some offensive forces along with him but did not, and having leave with his train to come ashore, he came up to my house where after the civilities past, he began to show by what authority he had to lay claim to the government."

Both parties presented their documents and pleas, ending of course as they began:

"His last answer was that he had showed what authority he had, and according to his duty did require it in behalf of his master, and if we would not obey him, let it rest at our perils; for that we answered him we had sent away our appeal to his majesty, and should be ready to submit to what his Majesty should determine, and then we went to dinner, that done we accompanied him to his sloop, and so parted."

The conduct of Andros at this time was most disgraceful. Dankers, who was in the country at the time, and cognizant of the whole affair, says,—

"He sent boats several times to Achter Kull to demand the submission of the place to his authority, which the people of Achter Kull jeered at and disregarded, being ready to uphold the king and their own governor, whom they bound themselves to maintain. At night, and unseasonable hours, and by surprise, he took from New Jersey all the staves of the constables out of their houses, which was as much as to deprive them of the power to act. Seeing he could accomplish nothing by force, he declared the inhabitants released from their oaths to the Heer Carteret; they answered they could not acknowledge any release from their oaths," etc.

The capture of Carteret soon followed, in the same cowardly manner. The story is told by Dankers, as follows:

"At length he captured one of Carteret's domestics, for Carteret had no soldiers or fortifications, but resided in a country house only. He then equipped some yachts, and a ketch with soldiers, arms, and ammunition, and dispatched them to Achter Kol, in order to abduct Carteret in any manner it could be done. They entered his house, I know not how, at midnight, seized him, naked, dragged him through the window, struck and kicked him terribly, and even injured him internally. They threw him, all naked as he was, into a canoe, without any cap or hat on his head, and carried him in that condition to New York, where they furnished him clothes and shoes and stockings, and then conducted him to the fort and put him immediately in prison. When they seized him at Achter kol, the armed boats had gone home, and the seizure was accomplished through treachery. Two of the head men of Carteret (Bollen and Vauquellin) immediately took possession of his papers, such as were of importance to him, and travelled, one to Maryland, and the other, crossing the upper part of the North River, to Boston over land, and both to England, in order to remonstrate. The Governor (Andros) sent immediately to Achter kol, took possession of the place, posted up orders, and caused inquiries to be made for the man who had set Carteret's man (Bollen) over the river, but without success. While Carteret was in prison he was sick, very sick, they said, in regard to which there were various surmises."

On the 27th of May he was brought to trial before a special assize for presuming to exercise jurisdiction and government within the bounds of His Majesty's letters patent granted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The jury declared him "not guilty," and he was acquitted. But an order was appended to the judgment of the court requiring him to give security that he would not exercise jurisdiction, either civil or military, in the province of New Jersey. Carteret, thus released, as it were, upon parole, immediately returned to his home, drew up the necessary papers for an appeal to the home government, which he sent to England on the 9th of July, 1680.

On the 2d of June, only five days after the conclusion of Carteret's trial, Andros called a General Assembly to meet at Elizabeth Town. He presented himself personally before the deputies, unfolded the king's letters patent, bearing the great seal of England, and claimed to be the rightful and lawful Governor. He gained nothing, however, "but a tacit ac-

quiescence on the part of the people in the existing state of things until the authorities in England could be heard from."¹

The deputies returned to him the following answer:

"As we are the Representatives of the Freeholders of this Province, we dare not grant his Majesty's Letters Patents, though under the Great Seal of England, to be our rule or joint safety for the Great Charter of England, alias Magna Charta, as [is] the only rule, privilege, and joint safety of every freeborn Englishman."

Carteret occupied the interval in the improvement of his estate, and in the erection of a new house, for which he had been making preparation. Says Dr. Hatfield,—

"He improved his leisure, also, in making some friendly visits, either to the city or to Long Island, resulting in his marriage, April, 1681, to Elizabeth, the widow of Capt. William Lawrence, of Tew's Neck, L. I., who had died in 1680, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Carteret was the daughter of Richard Smith, patentee of Smithtown, L. I., and brought with her to this town seven children,—Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Richard, Samuel, Sarah, and James. Samuel died Aug. 16, 1687, aged fifteen years, and Thomas, Oct. 26, 1687, aged nineteen years, and both were buried in the rear of the meeting-house. Their graves are now covered by the First Presbyterian Church, and their monuments adorn the rear wall of the building, being the most ancient stones in the cemetery. This was, in all probability, the Governor's first marriage, no allusion to any other having been discovered. He resumed office by proclamation March 2, 1681.

"The remainder of his administration was of short duration and uneventful. With the decease of Sir George Carteret, and the transfer of East Jersey to new proprietors, the necessity arose for a new administration. This was inaugurated under Thomas Rudyard, as the deputy of Governor Barclay, in 1682. Carteret continued to occupy the government house, which he claimed as his own property.² He survived his retirement from office only some four weeks, his will, made just before his death, bearing date Dec. 10, 1682. Of the cause, occasion, and circumstances of his

death no record remains. It may have resulted from the injuries received at the time of his capture by Andros. However well qualified by gifts and attainments he may have been for the administration of the government of a newly-founded colony, he failed to secure the confidence and respect of the town and province. Living among, and associating daily with, a community in full sympathy with the men and manners and principles of the Commonwealth, he was ever exemplifying, asserting, and upholding the social and political (if not the ecclesiastical) principles of the Stuarts, and exacting a deference, as the representative of that aristocratic and vicious court, which the Puritan colonists of the town and province were among the very last to concede. Instead of identifying himself as much as possible with his townsmen, and seeking to conciliate them, he seems to have pursued a course, almost from the first, that he must have known would excite their prejudices and thwart their plans and purposes in founding a settlement in the wilderness. From the time of the first collision with the people in 1668 he persisted in excluding from his Council and confidence the very best men in the community, men of sterling integrity and of great moral worth, putting in office, and persistently retaining when notoriously rejected and despised for their sycophancy, such parasites as Bollen, Vauquellin, and Pardon. His administration must be regarded as a complete failure, opposed as it was almost from the beginning by the worthiest men of the colony. He seems to have had no party in the town outside of the clique that came with him and lived on his favor and patronage."³

CHAPTER X.

TITLE TO LANDS.

THE original Associates purchased their lands of the Indians, and obtained a patent therefor from Col. Richard Nicolls, Governor under the Duke of York. This was before the province had been sold to the Lords Proprietors, Berkeley and Carteret. These proprietors and their successors undertook to invalidate the title of the Associates granted by Governor Nicolls, and to compel the owners to take out new patents under the proprietors, and pay them the usual quit-rents. This controversy began in Philip Carteret's time, who, although he himself had become a purchaser under the Associates, and had repeatedly acknowledged the validity of their title, eventually took sides with the proprietors, causing the Associates great trouble and annoyance towards the close of his administration.

After the sale of West Jersey to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Byllinge, of the Society of Friends, in March, 1674, Sir George Carteret, by a new patent

¹ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 194. Leaning and Spicer, pp. 680-83.

² Scott's Model of E. N. J., pp. 149, 150. The government house, built by Carteret just before his death, was subsequently known as the "White House," sometimes as "Schuyler's House," it having passed into the hands of Col. Peter Schuyler. It was converted into a public-house, and was kept by Mrs. Margaret Johnston, formerly the widow of William Williamson, and then of Mr. Chetwood, a daughter of Capt. Matthias DeHart, and sister of Mrs. Samuel Mann. It was then called "the Nag's Head Tavern." In 1766 it was offered for sale by Jonathan Hampton. In 1784 it was again advertised (by Col. Edward Thomas) for sale as "that large, commodious, and famous Brick House, known by the name of the White House, built in the strongest and best manner, by a former Governor of New Jersey, for the seat of government, beautifully situated on the river running through the town, on which is a very good wharf." It is thus fully identified as Carteret's house. In 1759, St. John's parsonage is described in the deed of sale as "on the South side of the said Elizabeth Town Creek, opposite to a large white house, now or late belonging to Mr. Peter Schuyler." This determines the locality. Weyman's N. Y. Gazette, No. 249. Holt's N. Y. Journal, No. 1214. Clark's St. John's Church, p. 186.

³ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 212-13.

from the Duke of York, became the sole proprietor of East Jersey, the duke granting him the whole province in "as full and ample a manner as the same had been granted to himself." This latter clause was evidently designed to secure to Carteret the right to all the lands in the territory, not excepting the large tract which had been acknowledged to belong to the Elizabeth Town Associates. That such was the construction of the new patent very soon appeared. Philip Carteret, who had been absent in England more than two years, returned to his government in November, 1674. Conscious that he was about to take a decided stand against the Elizabeth Town people, and therefore ashamed to resume his old seat in that town, he proceeded to Bergen, where he called together his Council. With his new commission as Governor, dated July 31, 1674, the Concessions had been so modified as to give him entire control of the Legislature. Moreover, he had come with express instructions from Sir George Carteret to enforce his claim against the lands of the Associates, who had now been in possession of them about ten years. The instructions were to this effect:

"For such as pretend to a right of property to land and government within our Province, by virtue of any patents from Governor Col. Richard Nicolls, as they ignorantly assert, we utterly disown any such thing. But if such persons as have not already received patents of their land from us shall not within one year after notice to them given of this our pleasure therein desire and accept patents of the said land, we do hereby order our Governor and Council to dispose of such lands and tenements in whole or in part, for our best advantage to any other persons."

Thus if the Associates did not take out patents for their lands from Carteret within one year their estates were to be confiscated and sold, with the tenements thereon, to purchasers from the Governor and Council. The town held a meeting on March 11, 1675, and voted the following:

"We, the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town, are willing to pay the Lord Proprietor the sum of Twenty Pounds per annum, current pay of this country, in consideration of a Township eight miles square, to be divided according to our Agreement of first, second, and third lots, to be confirmed by Charter to us and our heirs forever, with all such privileges as any other towns in the Province have or shall have; which we do apprehend may be sufficient, in regard of the badness of the soil, which has deceived us all, and the half or more being but waste land. This was voted by all present on the 11th of March, 1675. Voted, Isaac Whitehead and George Ross to present this writing to the Governor and his Council.

"ISAAC WHITEHEAD, Clerk."

The Governor and Council, determined not to abate a jot of their exactions, returned the following answer, indorsed upon the back of the petition March 15th:

"There cannot be granted any variation or alteration from the Proclamation dated 11th December, 1674; but, accordingly, the Surveyor is required to attend at the time appointed, and it's expected that suitable persons be provided for his assistance, according to the said Proclamation.

"By order of the Governor and Council,

"JAMES BOLLEN, Secretary."

"Finding no prospect of securing their rights, with no means of redress at hand, and threatened by their imperious rulers with a confiscation of their lands and

improvements," one after another of the embarrassed planters applied for surveys, and warrants were given them by the Governor. We give below a list of those who had surveys made to them, with the dates and number of acres surveyed to each, as found upon the records:

	Acres.
April 8, 1675, Symon Rowa.....	180
May 3, " Robert Vauquelin and wife.....	300
June 30, " Charles Tucker.....	140
" " Robert Bond.....	360
" " Joseph Bond.....	160
" " Jacob Mellins.....	300
Sept. 12, " Robert White, wife, and slaughter.....	180
Oct. 6, " Leonard Headley and wife.....	120
" " John Parker.....	90
" " Nicholas Carter.....	360
" " William Pardon and wife.....	200
Nov. 5, " John Woodruff, wife, and three servants.....	450
Jan. 21, 1676, " John Watson.....	400
March 8, " Henry Lyon, rights and purchase.....	360
" " William Letts.....	180
" " Charles Tucker (a 2d warrant).....	180
" " Benjamin Parks.....	180
" " Henry Norris, self, and John Wilson, Carpenter.....	210
" " Daniel De Haest, right of Richard Painter.....	120
" " Wm. Padrum, right of Wm. Meaker.....	120
" " Isaac Whitehead, senr.....	180
" " Samuel Moore, right of John Wilson, the Less.....	90
" " Capt. Thomas Young.....	240
" " Capt. John Baker, wife, and 8 others.....	120
" " Sir George and Philip Carteret, and 3 servants.....	2700
" " Philip Carteret, right of Abraham Shotwell.....	150
" " " " " Peter Wolverton.....	480
" " " " " Dennis White.....	120
" " Benjamin Wade.....	120
" " Richard Beach.....	90
" " Robert Moss and wife.....	180
" " William Cramer.....	180
" " Nathaniel Touth II.....	90
" " Peter Moss and wife.....	180
" " George Ross and wife.....	120
" " Humphry Spilhaus.....	120
" " George Morris.....	90
" " Roger Lambert.....	120
" " Stephen Craie.....	120
" " William Hill.....	60
" " Benjamin Johnson.....	400
" " John Little, right of as of Bishop's Salary.....	180
" " George Pack.....	120
" " William Oliver.....	180
" " Samuel Marsh, Senr.....	180
" " Samuel Marsh, Junr.....	100
" " John Pope.....	60
" " John Carter.....	60
" " David Oliver.....	60
April 8, " William Pitt.....	320
" " Benjamin Price, Senr.....	270
" " Benjamin Price, Jr.....	90
" " Stephen Osborne.....	180
" " Nathaniel Bonnel.....	180
" " Joseph Sears.....	180
" " Jonas Wood.....	300
" " Thomas Moore.....	180
" " David Ogden.....	180
" " J. Bery Jones.....	120
May 2, " Hur Tompson.....	120
" " 9, " Jeremiah Peck.....	170
" " Joseph Fiazle.....	120
" " John Winans.....	120
" " Barnaby Winans.....	120
" " Richard Methell.....	120
" " 30, " Math. Methell.....	120
" " 31, " Joseph Osborne.....	170
" " Moses Tompson.....	180
" " Joseph Meaker.....	120
June 12, " Benjamin Meaker.....	150
" " 14, " Benjamin Waide.....	144
" " " " John Ogden, Jr.....	150
" " " " Isaac Whitehead, Jr.....	120
" " Jonathan Ogden.....	120
Sept. 12, " Aaron Tomson, right of his father, Thomas.....	120
Sept. 14, 1676, " Aaron Tomson, right of self.....	60
" " John Lambird.....	100
Oct. 27, " Joseph Ogden.....	90
Nov. 23, " John Sinkins.....	80
Dec. 27, " Samuel Trotter, right of his father, Wm.....	90
Feb. 1, 1677, " Margaret Baker, right of Peter Wolverton.....	200
July 11, " James Haynes and wife.....	120
Oct. 26, 1678, " Mrs. Hanna Hopkins, wife of Samuel Hopkins.....	170
" " 29, " John Ogden, Sr.....	300

These surveys were made under the Governor's warrant, without any intention on the part of the Associates of abandoning the rightfulness of their title under the Nicolls patent. This act, however, as well

¹ Elizabeth Town Bill, pp. 42, 43.

as the petition for the purchase of a township, was so construed by the opposition. We find it asserted that "the Associates, in the year 1675, or soon after, laid aside a pretension by Indian purchase and Nicolls' grant, and continued peaceable and quiet inhabitants until the death of Carteret and until the year 1699, except that in the year 1684 John Baker and some others of the Associates endeavored to impose upon Governor Laurie at his first arrival in the country." This, so far from being true, as Dr. Hatfield has shown, was a matter of as strenuous controversy under the Quaker rule as it had been previously. Barclay said, in 1684, "And we do hereby declare that we will not enter into any treaty on this side with those people who 'claim by Colonel Nicolls Patent,' nor with any others that challenge land by patents from the late Governor Carteret." . . . At this date the same claims were put forth by the town as had been in former days. "The old planters," says Dr. Hatfield, "never wavered in their conviction of the lawfulness and equity of their title, and never shrank from avowing and maintaining it. A second generation were now coming forward, in whom the conviction had 'grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength.' If possible, they were even more resolute than their fathers."

It is said that Governor Laurie, so far from troubling the settlers about their Indian title on his coming into the country, "he asked old Isaac Whitehead and Capt. John Baker (divers others of the principal men of Elizabeth Town being present) how they held their lands, who answered him by Nicholl's grant and an Indian Purchase;" and that then he asked them to show him the bounds of their lands so purchased and granted, "saying he had a Mind to make a Purchase of some Lands Lying Westward of their Purchase." It is further said that Stephen Osborn was sent by the town to call the Indian sagamores together to mark out the bounds, with whom Laurie and others had a conference at the house of Capt. John Baker; also that a few days afterwards Richard Clarke, Jr., Capt. John Baker, Jonas Wood, Stephen Osborn, Joseph Meeker, and Joseph Wilson, with two lads, Richard Baker and John Cromwell (who went to see the woods), set out with the Indian Wewanapo (cousin of one of the sagamores that sold the land originally) to mark the western bounds of the town.

Instructed by the old Indian chief, they went, "on or about the 16th day of July, 1684, to a plain back of Piscataway, to a marked tree with some stones about it, and a stake by the tree," and thence "forward towards the Green River, near where it comes out of the mountain, and lodged by the river-side that night; and the next day they made a circle or compass along the foot of the mountain, by the directions of the Indian, till they came to the Minisink path, and then came down to Elizabeth Town." It was affirmed, however, that it was confessed by the Indian

chief that this compass included only a part of the town lands.

In this conference it is said that "Capt. Baker was the Dutch interpreter, and an Indian interpreted the Indian language into Dutch to said Capt. Baker, who again interpreted into English." It is also said that an Indian who had been at sea and knew the use of the compass was of the exploring party.

This transaction, however, became the source of a serious litigation. Baker was charged with having prevailed on the Indians to include a much larger tract within the bounds than the town had originally purchased, and so with having contravened the act of February, 1683, forbidding private purchases from the Indians; on which charge he was indicted, Aug. 12, 1684, and on the 28th was tried, found guilty, fined ten pounds, and bound to good behavior for a year.

Laurie is also said to have bought, Oct. 30, 1684, of the Indians Seweckroneck, Mindowaskein, Canundus, and Wewonapee, a large tract about Green Brook and the Blue Hills, supposed to be to the west of the Elizabeth Town purchase, on which several of the most considerable Scotch immigrants presently were located with their imported Presbyterian servants of humble condition. This purchase served greatly to complicate in after-days the question of land titles, a portion of the territory thus acquired, if not the whole of it, lying within what were subsequently claimed as the bounds of the original purchase of 1664, and therefore distributed by allotment to the Associates, their heirs or assigns.¹

First Litigation of the Land Controversy.—During the long controversy respecting the land titles of the town no regular judicial investigation of the points at issue had been undertaken until 1695. Hamilton having been reinstated in the proprietary government had returned from England, and the affairs of the province having been settled in favor of the proprietors, they determined to bring the matter in dispute between them and the Associates into the courts, confident that, as the courts were chiefly under their control and the judges and juries mainly their partisans, the case would be decided in their favor, and the planters be compelled to pay the arrearages of quit-rents from 1670 or be dispossessed of their plantations with all the improvements made upon them.

The Fullerton brothers—Thomas, Robert, and James—came to the province in 1684, and settled on Cedar Brook on the plot bought by Governor Laurie of the Indians, but previously claimed by the Elizabeth Town people under the Nicolls grant. Jeffry Jones, one of the Associates, had by conveyance from Laurie come into possession of land there on which James Fullerton had settled, "upon which the said Jeffry Jones did enter and oust him." This was in 1693.

¹ E. T. Bill, pp. 54-57, 113-16.

Fullerton, in September of that year, brought an action of trespass and ejectment against Jones, and issue was joined. The case came to trial in the Court of Common Pleas at Perth Amboy in May, 1695. The whole merits of the case were brought out before the judges and jury on both sides. The events were then recent, the documentary evidence was ample and well preserved, the first Elizabeth Town Book was in the hands of Samuel Whitehead, the town clerk, and was perfectly accessible, so that the facts were fully before the court or within their reach.

A special verdict was agreed upon, but the jury gave a general verdict for Jones. The court, however, pronounced judgment, May 14th, on the special verdict against Jones, who thereupon appealed the case to the King in Council. In the court at Kensington both parties again were fully heard, William Nicoll, Esq., being attorney for Jones. The Committee of the Privy Council—Lord Chief Justice Holt, Sir Philip Williamson, and Sir Henry Goodrich—offered their opinion to his Majesty in Council that the judgment be reversed; and his Majesty in Council, Feb. 25, 1697, reversed and repealed the said judgment, and also declared all issues thereupon null and void. Nicoll afterwards declared on oath that in the Council

"The sole dispute was, Whether Col. Richard Nicholls, as Governor under the King of England in those parts, might not grant License to any of the Subjects of England to purchase Lands from the native Pagans? and if, upon such License and Purchase, the English Subjects should gain a Property in the Lands so bought? all which was resolved in the Affirmative, and the Judgment given to the Contrary accordingly reversed."

William Nicoll was an eminent lawyer of New York. Shortly after this trial he obtained a third-lot right in Elizabeth Town, but never resided there. As the Associates made common cause with Jones in defense of his title, it is thought that this right was given to Nicoll for his services in defending the suit.

The period immediately subsequent to the decision of the Jones case in 1695 was one of much confusion and excitement. Great indignation of course was manifested by the town party against the proprietors and their anomalous government. Restive as they had been under it from the first, they could no longer restrain the expression of their dissatisfaction. The reversal by the king and his Council in 1697 of the adverse judgment of 1695, confirming as it did unquestionably the validity of their titles, emboldened them still more in their opposition to proprietary rule and in the determination to be rid of it and come under the immediate government of the king, whom they had learned to trust.

The surrender of the right of jurisdiction to the crown on the part of the proprietors in 1702 made no change in respect to the contest growing out of the conflicting titles to lands in the Elizabeth Town grant. No suit at law involving the issue between the proprietors and the Associates occurred for at

least twelve years. In the first year of George I. a series of prosecutions was commenced by the proprietary interest to test once more the validity of the Nicolls grant, subjecting for a long term of years the Associate settlers to vexatious annoyances, great disquietude, and no small expense. We will mention one of these cases, as it has a special bearing on the interests of the whole town and the settlements now composing Union County.

James Emott had obtained in 1686 of the proprietors a patent for three hundred acres of land on the west side of Rahway River, and claimed by the Associates as part of their lands in common. In the division of 1699-1700 lot No. 148, containing one hundred acres, surveyed to John Harriman, Jr., and the town committee, was assigned to Joseph Woodruff. In 1714 it came into the hands of Rev. Edward Vaughan, rector of St. John's Church, by his marriage with Mary Lawrence, the step-daughter first of Governor Carteret, and then of Col. Townley. At the November term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Mr. Vaughan brought an action of ejectment against Joseph Woodruff. The cause came to trial in May, 1716, the judges being, as was alleged, in the proprietary interest. A special verdict was found, and for several terms the case was argued at length on both sides, resulting in May, 1718, in a judgment by the court in favor of Vaughan. Thereupon, by writ of error, Woodruff carried the case before the Governor and Council. But the Governor and Council would never be prevailed upon to render a judgment, and after ten or twelve years of great expense the case was dropped without being decided.¹

About the time of this judgment and appeal, the old town books, in which the proceedings of the various town-meetings from the beginning of the settlement for more than fifty years, and the various surveys ordered by vote of the town, had been regularly recorded, to the irreparable loss of the town history, disappeared, and have never since been recovered. The earliest statement of the loss is found in the initial entry of Town Book B. (which happily has been preserved), under date of Aug. 2, 1720, and which is as follows:

"Whereas, The Books of Record, Belonging To The said Elizabeth Town, wherein The Important affairs of The same Towne were Recorded from the beginning Thereof; have Been privately Taken Away from him unto whose Care and Custody They were Committed; And Are not Likely To be Again Obtained: It is now Therefore, By A free And unanimous Agreement of the freeholders aforesd Concluded and Resolved; That This present Book Now Is And Shall be Improved To be, A book of Records, for the use and behoof of the freeholders of Elizabeth Town Aforesd, And for no Other use whatsoever."

In a document prepared with much care, and signed Nov. 18, 1729, by one hundred and eleven Associates, with their seals affixed, the story of the lost books is thus recited:

"But it so happened that the sd Books wherein the sd Surveys or the greater Number of them were Entered by Some One or more Designing

¹ Elizabeth Town Bill, pp. 46, 122. Also answer to do., p. 32.

Person or persons were Craftily and Maliciously Stole and (as there is no Small reason to believe) were burnt or otherwise destroy'd, So that the benefit thereby intended to the parties aforesaid and their Assigns became Wholly frustrate and Void; Yet not so but the like Good Effect may be hoped for, from something of a Like Nature since the original Surveys aforesaid are as Yet Existing as appears Not Only by the Oath of the Officer who was Surveyor, but by divers Other concurring Circumstances to the Satisfaction of the Parties aforesaid.¹

The town made common cause with the defendants in these litigations, and appointed annually their committee of seven select men to act and do for them and in their name and behalf, by themselves or their learned counsel, whatever seemed meet and proper in all things touching the settlement of their rights and properties, as they claimed by force of grant and purchase under Governor Richard Nicolls.¹ At the May term of the Supreme Court, 1731, actions of ejectment were brought against John Robinson, Henry Clarke, Andrew Craig, Joshua Marsh, and others, occupants of a tract of land held under the Nicolls grant west of the Rahway River. The cases came to trial at the May term, 1734, when a general verdict was found by a Middlesex jury for the defendants. This gave encouragement to the Associates, and many of them put themselves under bonds to the town committee or trustees to pay (not exceeding ten pounds proclamation money) such sums as should be duly assessed upon them by the said trustees towards defraying the charges and expenses of maintaining the title to their common lands. Not only this, but a large majority at a town-meeting convened on July 1, 1734, voted to empower the committee of seven to dispose of

"All that Tract of Land or any part or parcel Thereof Beginning at Cedar Brook where Essex Line Crosses the said Brook and from Thence Running west six miles and from Thence the Nearest Course to the mountain from Thence as the soil mountain Runs to the hundred acres Lots formerly surveyed according to the Town order and agreement and from Thence to the first mentioned place to the said Cedar Brook. (Also) To Dispose of what money, shall arise from the Sale of The said Lands, or any part Thereof for the General Intraet of the said Associates and freeholders. In Defending Them or any of Them In The possession of Their property or In dispossessing any That shall unjustly Intrude upon any part of the aforesaid purchase and Grant."²

In 1741 a tract of three hundred acres of upland lying near Ash Swamp was voted to defray the expenses of a suit between William Penn, Thomas Penn, and others *vs.* Chambers and Alcorn, tried at Amboy, Aug. 14-16, 1741, wherein a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs, on the ground that the lands in question were not included in the Elizabeth Town purchase. The case of *Cooper vs. Moss* came to trial in August, 1742, resulting also in a verdict for the plaintiff, brought in by a Morris County jury. Other actions were brought of a similar character, some of which were compromised and withdrawn, others went to trial with like results. To enumerate them all would require more space than we have at command.

A petition signed by three hundred and four proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of a tract of land called Elizabeth Town, setting forth their rights

under the Nicolls grant, and the difficulties of obtaining impartial justice in the local and provincial courts, was prepared and forwarded to his Most Excellent Majesty George II. in 1744, probably by Messrs. Stephen Crane and Matthias Halfeld, the committee chosen, which petition was read in council July 19, 1744, referred to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, and by them, August 21st, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. It is not known what final disposition was made of it.

Meantime excitement ran to a high pitch. Parties began to eject proprietary tenants by force. In an affidavit made by Solomon Boyle, May 13, 1747, an account is given of the breaking into the house of Mr. Dalrymple and the expulsion of his wife and children, on the 8th of April, by persons armed with clubs. The affidavit is drawn out at great length, showing that the people of Turkey (New Providence), claiming by the Elizabeth Town right, had taken the law into their own hands, and were determined to drive off all other claimants. This is not so much to be wondered at when their enemies were so frequently gaining verdicts against them in the courts, and that in a manner which seemed to them wholly unjust.

The Bill in Chancery.—For several years prior to the events mentioned above the proprietary party had been busily engaged in preparing, at great pains and expense, a complete and labored argument in defense of their long-litigated pretensions to the soil of the Elizabeth Town patent, based on the grant of the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret. Like most lawyers' documents, the bill had a special purpose to answer, and must, therefore, be taken with some allowance as to the accuracy of its history. It bears the following imposing title:

"A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey, at the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and others, Proprietors of the Eastern-Division of New-Jersey; Against Benjamin Bond, and some other Persons of Elizabeth-Town, distinguished by the name of the Clinker Lot Right Men. With Three large Maps, done upon Copper-Plates. To which is added; The Publications of the Council of Proprietors of East New-Jersey, and Mr. Nevill's Speeches to the General Assembly, concerning The Rots committed in New-Jersey, and The Pretences of the Roters and their Seducers. These Papers will give a better Light into the History and Constitution of New-Jersey, than anything hitherto published, the Matters whereof have been chiefly collected from Records. Published by Subscription. Printed by James Parker, in New-York, 1747; and a few copies are to be sold by him and Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia: Price bound, and Maps coloured, Three Pounds; plain and stitched only, Fifty shillings, Proclamation Money."³

This famous bill purports to have been filed April 13, 1745. The proprietors employed the best lawyers the country could furnish, viz.: James Alexander, previously surveyor-general of New Jersey, then at the head of the New York bar, and Joseph Murray, one of the first lawyers of the land.³ The bill was undoubtedly prepared by the former. His familiarity with New Jersey records and with the transactions of the land-offices both of East and West Jersey

¹ Town Book, B, c. and d.

² *Ibid.*, B. 3.

gave him great facilities for the work. It was written on about fifteen hundred folios. The printing was finished July 21, 1747, the form of the book being a folio, in double columns, with one hundred and twenty-four pages, besides the maps and an appendix of forty pages. So plausible is the plea that nearly all the historians of the State have relied almost implicitly on its statements, and in many cases have thus been led into error. It is a special and one-sided plea, and, as in all such cases, is to be received with caution, and its statements of facts are to be subjected to a rigid scrutiny.¹

Answer to the Bill.—The preparation of an answer to this formidable bill was intrusted by the town committee to William Livingston and William Smith, Jr., as their counsel. Livingston was the pupil of Alexander, and if employed, as is likely, in 1750, was only in the twenty-seventh year of his age, but he had already acquired a high reputation at the bar in New York. The interest that he took in this case was probably one of the reasons that induced him a few years later to become a resident of Elizabeth Town. Smith was still younger, in his twenty-third year. Yet he was associated that same year, November, 1750, with others in preparing the first digest of the colonial laws of New York. He wrote the history of the province, and after the Revolution was made chief justice of Canada.

The answer was read in town-meeting, Aug. 27, 1751, and filed a few days afterwards. It was put in print the following year, 1752, in similar form with the bill itself (but contains only forty-eight pages), with the following title:

"An Answer to a Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey. At the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and others, commonly called Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, Against Benjamin Bond, and others claiming under the original Proprietors and Associates of Elizabeth Town. To which is added; Nothing either of The Publications of the Council of Proprietors of East New-Jersey, or of The Pretences of the Rioters, and their Seducers; Except so far As the Persons meant by Rioters, pretend Title Against The Parties to the above Answer; But a great Deal of the Controversy, Though much less of the History and Constitution of New-Jersey, than the said Bill. Audi alteram partem. Published by Subscription. New York: Printed and Sold by James Parker, at the New Printing-Office, in Beaver-Street. 1752."

It professes to be "The joint and several Answer" of four hundred and forty-nine freeholders and inhabitants of Elizabeth Town, recorded in alphabetical order.

The town committee, on whom was devolved the responsibility of conducting the defense, were, for 1750, Messrs. John Crane, Andrew Craige, William Miller, John Halsted, Stephen Crane, Thomas Clarke, and John Chandler.

At the time of the preparation and the filing of the bill in chancery Lewis Morris was Governor of the province. He had long been conversant with the matters in litigation, and was deeply interested in the

issue of this most important case, holding, as he did, a large part of his property in New Jersey by proprietary rights. Governor Morris had presumed, without, as was alleged, due authority, to erect a Court of Chancery, and to exercise the prerogatives of chancellor. It was feared from the well-known proclivities of Governor Morris that as chancellor he would be likely to give judgment upon the bill in favor of the plaintiffs. But that apprehension was removed by the death of Governor Morris in May, 1746, and matters took a favorable turn for the defendants by the accession of Jonathan Belcher, who was a New Englander, and in hearty sympathy, both in his civil and religious principles, with the people of the town. He entered upon his office as Governor of New Jersey in August, 1747. Before the answer to the bill was printed Governor Belcher became a resident of Elizabeth Town, and immediately identified himself with the religious and social interests of the place, joining the church of which most of the defendants scattered over the township were members,—the Presbyterian Church,—and thus bringing himself into a closer bond of sympathy with them. For this reason, probably, among others, Governor Belcher did not adjudicate the case. Alexander, who had the principal management of the bill, died April 2, 1756; Murray died April 2, 1757, before the death of Governor Belcher; the French war succeeded; then came the Stamp Act excitement, followed by the Revolution. No place was found for the Elizabeth Town bill. It died from neglect, until it was too late for a resuscitation. Such was the end of this famous struggle, continued for a whole century, and resulting in the vindication, together with the triumph, of popular rights throughout the colonies, of the original purchasers of the soil and the defeat of their opponents.

CHAPTER XI.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.

THE territory embraced in the present county of Union was the theatre of stirring events both preceding and during the war of the Revolution. These events began to develop themselves at Elizabeth Town immediately upon the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, or as soon as intelligence of that oppressive measure of Parliament had reached the province.

The General Assembly, being in session at Burlington, received on the 20th of June a communication from the General Court of Massachusetts, recommending them, together with the representative bodies of the other colonies, to send delegates to a General Congress to convene in New York on the first Tuesday in October following. Robert Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, was Speaker of the House. It was the last day of the session, some members having left,

¹ Anal. Index, p. 205. "1500 acres of rights had been sold to bear the expense of Elizabethtown suit."—*Ib.*, p. 289.

and others being anxious to return to their homes. It was, therefore, upon a hurried conference, deemed advisable to take no immediate action upon the communication, and the Assembly adjourned. Mr. Ogden, who had been a member of the House by consecutive elections since 1751, and Speaker since 1763, was made to bear the chief responsibility for this action. He shortly after called a meeting of the representatives at Amboy, who proceeded to elect the delegates to the Congress at New York. Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset, Joseph Borden, of Burlington, and himself were chosen. It was in this body that Mr. Ogden gave offense to his countrymen, not by any act that in the least impaired the sterling integrity and patriotism of which he had always been a conspicuous example, but by a mere difference of opinion as to methods, which it seemed difficult for the people in that moment of excitement to tolerate, or ever after wholly to overlook. "A Declaration of Rights and Grievances" had been drawn up, with an address to the king and a petition to each of the Houses of Parliament, all admirably and skillfully prepared, and well calculated, it was thought, to procure the repeal of the obnoxious law. All the members voted for sending the documents immediately to the Court of England, with the sanction only of the body whence it emanated, except Timothy Ruggles, of Massachusetts, the presiding officer of Congress, and Mr. Ogden. "These gentlemen maintained that the proceedings should be submitted to the Assemblies of the respective colonies, and, if sanctioned by them, forwarded as their own acts," a position very reasonable certainly, since emanating from the regularly-constituted Legislature rather than from a body unknown to the English government, the petitions would have been much more likely to be favorably received and to accomplish their object. This was probably the view taken by Mr. Ogden and his associate, the president of Congress, who were both undoubtedly conscientious in maintaining their position, but popular feeling was too much excited to do them even this justice. So high did it run in New Jersey that Mr. Ogden was burnt in effigy. Feeling the indignity and injury very sensibly, he resigned his position and membership in the Legislature, Nov. 27, 1765. The people of his town, however, still honored him with their confidence, and when the time came for earnest action in 1776 he was made chairman of the Elizabeth Town Committee of Safety.

In the election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly Stephen Crane was chosen, and became Speaker of the House in 1771.

The manner in which the Stamp Act was treated in this locality may be inferred from the following notice, which appeared in a New York newspaper Feb. 27, 1766:

"A large gallows was erected in Elizabeth Town, last Week, with a Rope newly fixed thereto, and the Inhabitants there vow and declare that

the first person that either distributes or takes out a Stamped Paper shall be hung thereon without Judge or Jury."

A very summary process, but probably never called into requisition. At the same date the editor says,—

"We have certain Intelligence from Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, that the Magistrates and Lawyers carry on their Business in the Law as usual without Stamps."

With the repeal of the Stamp Act, March 18, 1766, much of the excitement and alarm of the people came to an end. A series of measures was subsequently adopted, however, well fitted to excite the fears and provoke the resentment of the colonists.

The non-importation agreements were renewed, and all trade with the mother-country was brought to a stand. The people of this town and vicinity entered with all their heart into the measures of the day.

The colony of New Jersey broke out in a simultaneous blaze of indignation from Sussex to Cape May, and immediate measures were taken to organize the various counties into a combination of the friends of liberty which should secure promptitude and unity of action throughout the province.

As early as June 1, 1774, a "General Committee of Correspondence" had been formed, which was self-constituting indeed, inasmuch as it did not derive its existence or its powers directly from the people; but, nevertheless, it was actively engaged in consultation and correspondence with influential men in all the counties, with a view to a concerted plan of action. This committee, which consisted of nine members, met at New Brunswick June 1, 1774, and the meeting is thus described in a letter dated June 2, 1774, which has been preserved, and which was written by one of the members of the House of Assembly, who was also one of the committee: "I returned yesterday from New-Brunswick, where six of our committee met. We answered the Boston letters, informing them that we look on New-Jersey as eventually in the same predicament with Boston, and that we will do everything which may be generally agreed on. We have signed a request to the Governor to call the General Assembly, to meet at such time as his Excellency may think proper before the first of August.² Our committee is well disposed in the cause of American freedom."—*Am. Archives*, vol. 1, 380.

Immediately after the meeting of this committee at New Brunswick, and undoubtedly inspired by it, a series of meetings of the people of the several counties was called by prominent men therein, to take steps for the more perfect organization of the friends of freedom in the colony, and more particularly to provide for the selection of deputies to represent the province in the Continental Congress in September following.

On the 7th of June the following call was posted in various public places in the county of Essex, and was also published in one of the New York papers:

"ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., 7th June, 1774.

"All the inhabitants of the County of Essex, in New Jersey, friends to the Constitution, the liberties and properties of America, are hereby notified and desired to meet at the court-house, in Newark, on Saturday, the 11th of June, instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to consult and deliberate, and finally resolve upon the most prudent and salutary measures to secure and maintain the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects in America. It is, therefore, hoped that from the importance of the subject the meeting will be general.

"Signed by order, at a meeting of a number of the freeholders of the County of Essex, the 7th day of June, 1774.

"JOHN DEHART,

"ISAAC OGDEN."

¹ Holt's N. Y. Journal, No. 1208.

² This request Governor Franklin refused to comply with, for the reason, as assigned in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated June 18, 1774, "that there is no public business of the province which can make such a meeting necessary."—*Forster's Am. Archives*, vol. 1, 428, 429.

At the time and place designated in this call a meeting was held, of which the following is the record:

"At a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Essex, in the Province of New Jersey, at Newark, in the said county, on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1774.

"This meeting taking into serious consideration some late alarming measures adopted by the British Parliament for depriving his Majesty's American subjects of their undoubted and constitutional rights and principles; and particularly the Act for blockading the port of Boston, which appears to them pregnant with the most dangerous consequences to all his Majesty's Dominions in America, do unanimously resolve and agree:

"1. That under the enjoyment of our constitutional privileges and immunities we will ever cheerfully render all due obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to his most gracious Majesty, King George the Third, and do esteem a firm dependence on the mother country essential to our political security and happiness.

"2. That the late Act of Parliament relative to Boston, which so absolutely destroys every idea of safety and confidence, appears to us big with the most dangerous and alarming consequences; especially as subversive of that very dependence which we should earnestly wish to continue as our best safeguard and protection: And that we conceive every well-wisher to Great Britain and her Colonies is now loudly called upon to exert his utmost abilities in promoting every legal and prudent measure towards obtaining a repeal of the said Act of Parliament; and all others subversive of the undoubted rights and liberties of his Majesty's American subjects.

"3. That it is our unanimous opinion that it would conduce to the re-formation of the liberties of America should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchase or use any articles of British manufacture, and especially any commodities imported from the East Indies, under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by a general Congress of the said Colonies hereafter to be appointed.

"4. That this county will most readily and cheerfully join their brethren of the other counties in this Province in promoting such Congress of Deputies to be sent from each of the Colonies, in order to form a general plan of union, so that the measures to be pursued for the important ends in view may be uniform and firm; to which plan, when concluded upon, we do agree faithfully to adhere. And do now declare ourselves ready to send a committee to meet with those from the other counties, at such time and place as by them may be agreed upon, in order to elect proper persons to represent this Province in the said general Congress.

"5. That the freeholders and inhabitants of the other counties in this Province be requested specially to convene themselves together to consider the present distressing state of our public affairs, and to correspond and consult with such other committees as may be appointed, as well as with our committee, who are hereby directed to correspond and consult with such other committees, as also with those of any other province, particularly to meet with the said County Committees, in order to nominate and appoint Deputies to represent this Province in general Congress.

"6. We do hereby unanimously request the following gentlemen to accept of that trust, and accordingly do appoint them our committee for the purposes aforesaid, viz.: Stephen Crane, Henry Garritte, Joseph Riggs, Willm Am Livingston, William P. Smith, John De-Hart, John Chetwood, Isaac Ogden, and Elias Boudinot, Esquires."—*Am. Arch.*, vol. i, 463, 464.

Of this committee, Mr. Garritte was of Acquackanonk, Messrs. Riggs and Ogden were of Newark, and the remainder, two thirds, of Elizabeth Town.

The several county committees elected in accordance with these suggestions, and with a circular letter issued by the Essex committee, met at New Brunswick July 21, 1774, and appointed Stephen Crane to preside over their deliberations. They made choice of James Kinsey, William Livingston, John DeHart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith delegates to a General Congress. A standing Committee of Correspondence, ten in number (of whom two, William Peartree Smith, chairman, and John Chetwood were of Elizabeth Town), was appointed to look after the interests of the country.

The several county committees also "agreed to promote collections in their respective counties for the relief of such of the unhappy inhabitants of the town of Boston as may be now reduced to extremity and want." On the 28th of July, William Peartree Smith, as chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, addressed a letter of sympathy to the Boston Committee of Correspondence, asking them also to advise in what way their necessities could best be answered.¹

The results of the deliberations of the General Congress that met at Philadelphia in September and October being published, new energy was imparted to the people in their determination to resist the oppressive measures of the British ministry. The Essex County Committee of Correspondence issued a call for town-meetings to organize the respective towns for the more vigorous prosecution of the measures recommended by Congress. In compliance with this call, the freeholders of Elizabeth Town met at the court-house on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1774, Stephen Crane, Esq., in the chair, when a large committee was chosen for the above-mentioned purpose, viz.: Jonathan Hampton, Matthias Williamson, Elias Dayton, Isaac Woodruff, William Barnett, William Herriman, Oliver Spencer, George Ross, Edward Thomas, Cornelius Hetfield, John Blanchard, Ephraim Tyrrel, Abraham Clarke, Robert Ogden, Jr., Jeremiah Smith, Richard Townley, Jr., Samuel Shotwell, David Miller, Thomas Woodruff, John Clawson, Jonathan Dayton, Ephraim Marsh, Recompense Stanbury, Jedediah Swan, William Parsons, Samuel Potter, William Bott, Jonathan Williams, Christopher Marsh, Isaac Wynants, Daniel Halsey.

Stephen Crane, John De Hart, William Livingston, William P. Smith, Elias Boudinot, and John Chetwood, Esqs., were unanimously re-elected for the borough of Elizabeth on the Essex County Committee of Correspondence. It was then

"Voted, That two certain Pamphlets lately published, the one entitled 'A Friendly Address,' etc., and the other under the signature of 'A Farmer,' as containing many notorious falsehoods, evidently calculated to sow the seeds of dissension among the good people of America, grossly misrepresenting the principles of the present opposition to Parliamentary taxation, vilifying the late Congress, and intended to facilitate the scheme of the British Ministry for enslaving the Colonies, be publicly burnt, in detestation and abhorrence of such infamous publications.

"And the same were accordingly committed to the flames before the Court-House, with the universal approbation of a numerous concourse of people."²

¹ Am. Archives, 4th S., i, 634. Gordon's N. J., p. 156. Mulford's N. J., pp. 388, 389. Sedgwick's Livingston, pp. 168-72.

² Am. Archives, 4th S., i, 1009-1010, 1012-1013. The former of these pamphlets was entitled "A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans, on the subject of our political confusion. In which the necessary consequences of violently opposing the king's troops and of a general non-importation, are fairly stated." Dr. Hawkins attributes it to the Rev. Dr. T. B. Chandler, of Elizabeth Town, N. J., but erroneously. It was the production of the Rev. Myles Cooper, D.D., President of King's College, N. Y. Such was the popular indignation against him that his house was sacked, May 10, 1775, and he, barely escaping the hands of the mob, took refuge on board a ship of war, and fled to England. His Majesty gave him a pension of £200 per year. The latter pamphlet was entitled "Free thoughts on the proceedings of the Continental Congress

The Committee of Observation thus appointed were not idle. As the town had denounced the two pamphlets just mentioned, they called the attention of the people, Dec. 19, 1774, to the dangerous character of *Rivington's Royal Gazetteer*, published at New York, declared their determination individually to patronize it no longer, and called upon all the people to follow their example and banish it from their habitations. The article was signed by "Jonathan Hampton, Chairman."¹

This was followed, Feb. 13, 1775, by the following interdict:

"Whereas the inhabitants of Staten Island have manifested an unfriendly disposition towards the liberties of America, and among other things have neglected to join in the General Association proposed by the Continental Congress, and entered into by most of the Townships in America, and in no instance have acceded thereto. The Committee of Observation for this Town, taking the same into consideration, are of opinion that the inhabitants of their District ought, and by the aforesaid Association are bound, to break off all trade, commerce, dealings, and intercourse whatsoever with the inhabitants of said Island, until they shall join in the General Association aforesaid; and do Resolve that all trade, commerce, dealings, and intercourse whatsoever be suspended accordingly, which suspension is hereby notified and recommended to the inhabitants of this District to be by them universally observed and adopted.

"GEORGE ROSS, Clerk."²

A day or two afterwards an oyster-boat belonging to James Johnson, of Staten Island, came up the creek to the stone bridge, and the owner endeavored to make sale of his freight. But a pair of horses were speedily attached to the boat by the indignant people, and the poor craft was hauled up the street to the court-house. Johnson was advised by James Arnet to seek redress from Jonathan Hampton, chairman of the Committee of Observation, who was also a magistrate. Hampton was found in conference with Joseph Tooker at Samuel Smith's tavern, next to the court-house. Hampton gave him a protection, allowed him to sell his oysters, and in the evening, with his skiff, to return to the island.

Effect of the Battle of Lexington.—The first blood of the war was shed at Lexington, Mass., on Wednesday, April 19, 1775. News of the event reached New York on Sunday, the 23d, and the city rose in its strength to sustain the common cause. Indeed, the whole country was aroused within a very few days, as the tidings spread from East to West, and soon became known in every habitation throughout the colonies. This act put an end to all hope of further pacification. "It roused the sleepers; it fired the populace; it united the people as one man to resist unto blood the tyranny of the Lords and Commons of Britain. Loyalty was at a discount. The Tory fac-

tion, till then exultant and defiant, were palsied with dismay. The die was cast. Nothing remained now but the sword, and he who would not gird it on in his country's need was a traitor worse than Judas."

The excitement of the time, of course, took a deep hold in this locality, where there were many veteran patriots nurtured in conflict with oppression, and many a young man who saw that his hour had come for action.

Aaron Burr in his childhood was an Elizabeth Town boy. His mother's brother, Timothy, the eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, had married, Sept. 25, 1760, Rhoda, daughter of Robert Ogden, Esq., and granddaughter of Matthias Hatfield, Esq., of this town, "and made a home in Elizabeth Town for the family." Mr. Edwards resided here, highly respected and influential, from 1760 to 1771. Burr and his sister, left orphans in 1758, were received into their uncle Edwards' family, the former in his fifth year. Here the lad grew up, and was fitted for Princeton College under the instruction of Tapping Reeve, teacher of the grammar school, who soon after married Burr's sister. Mrs. Edwards was the sister of Matthias and Aaron Ogden, the latter being of Burr's age, and the former nearly two years older. They grew up together as children of the same family, and Matthias became Burr's bosom companion. In 1772 young Burr graduated, and in 1774 began to study law with his brother-in-law at Litchfield, Conn.³

In his retirement among the hills of Connecticut he heard the cry of Lexington, and immediately wrote to Ogden to come on and accompany him to the tented field. Ogden caught the infection, and rested not until he obtained his father's leave to go. He was then in his twenty-first year, and Burr a little more than nineteen. They were boys in years, but men in spirit, types of numerous others, their townsmen and associates, who panted to join the patriot army and fight their country's battles. Nothing could exceed the martial ardor that pervaded all classes of the community. It was not safe to breathe a word against the patriot cause.⁴

The Continental Congress were to meet at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. As the delegates from Massachusetts, joined on their way by their brethren from Connecticut, drew near to New York, on Saturday, May 6th, they were met three miles from the city by a vast concourse of military and citizens, and escorted to their lodgings with ringing of bells and loud huzzas. On Monday, with a part of the delegation from New York, they were escorted to Newark, where

held at Phila., 5 Sept. 1774, by A Farmer." It was written by Isaac Wilkins, subsequently the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester County, N. Y. He wrote also "The Congress Canvassed; or an Examination into the Conduct of the Delegates." It may have been this last to which the vote of censure refers. He too fled to England, in May, 1775, but returned the next year. N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 297, 569, 581. Sabine's Loyalists, 1st Ed., pp. 692-705.

¹ Am. Archives, 4th Ser., i. 1051, 1052.

² Ibid., 1234, 1235.

³ Davis' Life of Burr, i. 25, 26, 46, 47. Parton's Life of Burr, pp. 50, 53. Miss Jones' Stockbridge, pp. 160, 263.

Three of President Edwards' children were married here: Timothy, his eldest son, as noticed above; Eunice was married here, January, 1764, to Thomas Pollock, and after his death, about 1780, to Robert Hunt, of this place; Pierpont married, May, 1769, Frances, the eldest daughter of Moses and Mary (Cozzens) Ogden, and sister of Nancy, the second and surviving wife of Col. Francis Barber, all of this town.

⁴ Davis' Life of Burr, i. 58.

they dined; thence they "were escorted to Elizabeth Town, and on their way they were met by the gentlemen and militia of that place." Such was the enthusiasm of the people.¹

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey met at Trenton, May 23d. This town was represented by William Peartree Smith, John Stites, John Chetwood, Abraham Clark, and Elias Boudinot. Smith and Boudinot were sent to Philadelphia on the 25th to confer with Congress on some joint plan of action, and returned on the 30th.

The combat thickened. British reinforcements arrived at Boston. The cry "To Arms!" had brought together considerable numbers of patriot soldiers. Congress was loudly summoned to create an army. They assumed the charge of the New England recruits, and chose George Washington, June 15th, as general-in-chief of the Continental army. The effect of these measures was electric. Hope was invigorated, confidence inspired. The battle of Bunker Hill followed two days after, June 17th. That Americans would fight was no longer doubtful. That British regulars were not invincible was certain. The yeomanry took heart at once. The people everywhere flew to arms. Even cowards were brave.

Ammunition was greatly needed. But for this Bunker Hill would have been a greater triumph. Powder was in demand, in the army and everywhere. The committee of this town deeply interested themselves in procuring and furnishing the needed supply. On the 17th of July they forwarded, by way of Dobbs' Ferry, fifty-two quarter casks just received from Philadelphia. On the same day they

¹ Resolved, That this Committee, for every hundred weight of Saltpetre made within this Town for the first three months after this day, will pay the sum of twenty pounds, proclamation money of New Jersey, on the delivery thereof to this Committee, and fifteen pounds of same currency for the like quantity of Saltpetre made and delivered as aforesaid, within the next three months thereafter."²

The whole stock of powder at Washington's command August 13th for the use of the army around Boston was about ninety barrels only, "not more than nine rounds a man;" they had "but thirty-two barrels in store." The destitution continued "a fortnight or more, till the Jersey Committee of Elizabeth Town, upon receiving the alarming news, sent on a few tons, which they were obliged to do with the greatest privacy, lest the fears of their own people, had it been known, should have stopt it for their own use in case of an emergency." On the 20th of August, Washington acknowledges the receipt of "six tons and a half of powder from the southward."³

At the same meeting of the committee, July 17th, the following action was taken:

"The chairman of this Committee having received a letter from Mr. Richard Lawrence, a Delegate of Richmond County for the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, informing that the inhabitants of said County had, in general, signed the Association recommended by the Committee of New York, this Committee are therefore of opinion that the inhabitants of said County be restored to their commercial privileges with the inhabitants of this town."⁴

The martial spirit that prevailed in the town may be seen from the following item:

"Elizabeth Town, October 4, 1775. Yesterday sixteen Companies of Foot, and one of Horse, belonging to this Borough, were reviewed on the Parade, went through their Military Exercises with Alertness and Regularity, and made a very handsome Appearance."⁵

The following pleasant incident occurred nearly two months later:

"Dec. 4, 1775. Wednesday evening last [Nov. 29], arrived at Newark, in their way to the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, the Lady of his Excellency General Washington, the Lady of Adjutant General Gates, John Custis, Esq., and his Lady and Warren Lewis, Esq.; They were escorted from Elizabeth Town by the Company of Light Horse, and most of the principal Gentlemen of that Borough. On Thursday morning they departed for Dolbe Ferry, escorted by a party of the Elizabeth Town Light Horse, and a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies from Newark."

Mrs. Washington accomplished the whole distance from Virginia to Cambridge, Mass., in her own conveyance, "a chariot and four, with black postillions in scarlet and white liveries," traveling by easy stages.⁶

At the close of November, by order of Congress, a recruiting agency was established here, and the town was made the headquarters of the First New Jersey Regiment of regulars, under the command of William Alexander, (titular) Earl of Stirling. He had been for several years a resident of Basking Ridge, had recently been chosen colonel of a Somerset County militia regiment, and had carried many of them with him into the Continental service. He took care that all vessels coming from foreign countries to New York should (on account of restrictions laid on the commerce of that port by Capt. Hyde Parker, of the "Phoenix" man-of-war in the harbor) enter at Amboy or Elizabeth Town, and at the latter place if possible. Apprehensive, therefore, of a visit from some of the armed boats of the "Phoenix," he urged Congress, Dec. 19, 1775, to furnish the town with "an immediate supply of ammunition, and, if possible, half a dozen field-pieces, with some round, grape, and canister shot;" and soon after, Jan. 6, 1776, he wrote to the President of Congress,—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that several vessels with valuable cargoes from foreign ports have arrived in this Province, and, under the protection I have afforded them, have landed their cargoes. Among the rest are some hundred barrels of gunpowder."⁷

On the recommendation of Lord Stirling, William Barnet, Jr., was appointed by Congress surgeon of the First Jersey Battalion, and Matthias Halstead quartermaster. Four companies of the battalion were

¹ N. Y. Mercury, No. 1241. Holt's N. Y. Journal, May 11. Moore's Diary, i. 76.

² N. Y. Mercury, No. 1241.

³ Gordon's Am. Revolution, i. 380. Sparks' Washington, iii. 65. Irving's Washington, ii. 26.

⁴ N. Y. Mercury, No. 1241.

⁵ Ibid., No. 1252.

⁶ Ibid., No. 1260. Irving's Wash., ii. 120, 121.

⁷ Life of Stirling, pp. 116, 118.

stationed here, such of them as could not be accommodated in the barracks finding quarters among the people. Some weeks elapsed before they were fully equipped.¹

An opportunity soon occurred for calling into requisition the martial ardor and energy of the town. The occurrence is related at length by Robert Ogden, Esq. (who had now succeeded Jonathan Hampton as chairman of the town committee), in a letter to John Hancock, President of Congress, dated E. Town, Feb. 10, 1776:

"Sir,—I am ordered by the Committee of Elizabeth Town to acquaint the Congress of the Capture and state of the ship 'Blue-Mountain-Valley,' now lying at Elizabeth-Town Point, and to desire particular directions from the Congress what is to be done with the said ship, cargo, officers, and seamen.

"On Monday, the 22d of January, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Lord Stirling, with about thirty men of his regiment, being near all that were then armed at this place, the rest being at Long Island,² set out for Ambloy on a serious enterprise. In the evening of the same day an express arrived in this town with a letter directed to Lord Stirling, and, in his absence, to the Chairman of the Committee of this place, informing that an armed vessel, with a detachment of marines and seamen, was sent off from New York that day from the ships of war in New York, and to the transport ship.

"On the Chairman's receipt of this letter, he immediately called the Committee, which met about six o'clock in the evening, and from the letter and express collected and concluded that Lord Stirling left this place with an intention to procure a vessel at Ambloy and go in quest of the transport-ship, which he then thought was in a defenseless condition, not knowing of the reinforcement sent from New York, and that if intelligence should reach him that night, he would not be able to procure vessels and assistance in season at Ambloy to secure success, and might be repulsed with loss. On which the Committee resolved to send a detachment of one hundred volunteers in three or four boats, by the way of the Narrows, to take or assist Lord Stirling to take the armed vessel or transport of which they immediately notified Lord Stirling by an express, and to encourage volunteers to enter assured them they should share of the prize or prizes, according to the regulations that were or should be made by the Continental Congress. Volunteers were soon procured, and furnished by the Committee with ammunition, provision, and what arms were wanting, of the townsmen about eighty, and of the Continental troops about thirty. The Committee also procured three boats, and fitted them in the best manner the night and hurry would admit of. Between twelve and one o'clock at night the armament was ready to sail, but on account of the tide and ice³ they could not proceed by the way of the Narrows; they therefore set out with a fair wind by the way of Ambloy, where they stopped, and called upon Lord Stirling, who, with a boat procured by him for the purpose, and about forty of his regiment, set out with them in quest of the ship and armed vessel. At sunrise from the mast-head they descried the ship at sea, stood for, met, and boarded her without opposition at ten o'clock in the morning; they found her to be a transport from London, with coals, porter, potatoes, hogs, and horse-beans, designed for the Ministerial troops at Boston, commanded by John H. Dempster, brother to George Dempster, member of Parliament for Dundee, etc., in Scotland. But the armed vessel, by great good fortune, saved herself by returning to New York, not having discovered the ship, to the great disappointment of our people. Lord Stirling gave the command of the ship to Mr. Rogers, a sea-captain, with orders to proceed for this place, but being detained by tide and contrary winds on Wednesday near Ambloy, the Committee being apprehensive of an attempt by the man-of-war to retake her, on Wednesday evening sent a reinforcement of about eighty men to secure her against any such attempt, and on Friday she arrived in safety at Elizabeth-Town Point, where she remained under the com-

mand of Lord Stirling, guarded by some of the troops under his command, until Tuesday last, when he and his troops were ordered to New York, since which time she hath been, and now is, under the care of the Committee. By order of Lord Stirling and the Committee, the porter and beans are stored, the sails and rigging are taken on shore. The potatoes, which are chiefly rotten, and coal remain on board the ship. The Captain and seamen remain prisoners at large in this town. The Committee expected Lord Stirling would have, before this time, procured the particular directions of the Congress for the disposition of the ship and cargo, but in this they are disappointed, and everything respecting the ship is in suspense. The hogs remaining being only seven (out of eighty) and the remaining potatoes they have concluded to sell. The coal is in great demand for making of arms, and is liable to be destroyed with the ship by an armed force which may be dispatched privately in the night from New York, which is but about fourteen miles' distance. The seamen, who are boarded out by the Committee, are uneasy and soliciting the Committee for their wages, which, they say, were promised by Lord Stirling. The Captain is anxious to know how long he is to be detained, and the Committee are desirous that he may be soon dismissed, and be at liberty to return home and inform his friends and countrymen of the usage he has received from the Americans. This, sir, is the state of affairs relating to the store-ship called the 'Blue-Mountain-Valley,' and brought to this place."

Appended to this statement is a list of the officers and crew,—a captain, three mates, a carpenter, a boat-swain, a steward, seven seamen, and two apprentices. Their bill for wages was £123 3s. 7d., of which £23 6s. 7d. had been paid.

The manifest is also given, dated Sept. 30, 1775, showing 107½ chaldrons of coal, 30 bundles of hoops, 100 butts of porter, branded "Calvert," 225 bags of beans, 156 sacks of potatoes, 10 casks sour-kROUT, 80 live hogs, and 35 empty puncheons for water, shipped by Mure, Son & Atkinson, of London, by order of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. The vessel had sailed from London Oct. 13, 1775.

An accompanying paper gives

"A List of the Officers and Men, belonging to the Militia of Elizabeth-Town, who entered on board of the different shallops as Volunteers in order to take the Ship Blue-Mountain-Valley, January 22, 1776, under the command of Elias Dayton, Colonel:

"Elias Dayton, Colonel.
Edward Thomas, Lieut.-Col.
Oliver Spencer, Captain.
William Britton, Captain.
Francis Barber, First Lieut.
Aaron Hatfield, First Lieut.
Thomas Morrel, Second Lieut.
George Ever-on, Quartermaster.
Smith Hetfield, Capt. of Boat.
John Thomas, Capt. of Boat.
John Trail, Capt. of Boat.
William Barnett, Surgeon.
William Higins, Sergeant.
David Ross, Sergeant.
Henry Baker, Sergeant.
Samuel Smith.
Lewis Blanchard.
Edmund Thomas.
Thomas Elstone.
Ephraim Marsh.
Adam Lee.
Thomas Quigley.
— Macarty.
Henry M. Munagal.
Price Parcel.
Barney Ogden.
Timothy B. Stout.
Joseph Meeker, Jun.

George Weeks.
Edward ———.
— Bealy.
David Stewart.
Daniel Craig.
Thomas Lee.
Stephen Wheeler.
Fairington Pice.
Elijah Woodruff.
David Woodruff.
Aaron Ogden.
Edward Jones.
William Clark.
Jonathan Clark.
Jonathan Nichols.
Samuel Mann.
Silas Freeman.
William Meeker.
Samuel Ogden.
Gabriel Meeker.
Jonathan Pierson.
Elihu Parsons.
Daniel ———.
Robert Spencer.
William Ramsden.
Samuel Sealey.
Samuel Lee.
Thomas Hoyt.

¹ Am. Archives, 4th Ser., iv. 165, 247, 354.

² Sailing the country to disarm the Tories, and arrest the most dangerous of the Loyalists. N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 663, 667. Hildreth, iii. 114-15.

³ The season had been very severe. Navigation about New York had been much obstructed. N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 667, 674.

Lewis Woodruff.
Isiah Gray.
William Livingston, Jr.
Brockholst Livingston.
John Hendrix.
Samuel Morehouse.
Jacob Carle.
Benjamin Woodruff.
Jonathan Woodruff.
Benjamin Hinds.
John Gray.

James Clenchy.
John Miller.
John Runyon.
Nicholas Doane.
Moses Connel.
Godfrey Blackney.
Timothy Burns.
Simon Simonson.
Richard Miller.
John Miller, 2d.

"The above is a true list, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

"EDWARD THOMAS.³

"ELIZABETH-TOWN, Feb. 9, 1776."

Several of the men whose names are included in this list afterwards became decided loyalists and some of them malignant Tories, but the vast majority of them continued true to their country, and several of them became highly distinguished for their military services. The names of a few are not familiar. These were of the Continentals from the back country.

In his "Life of Lord Stirling," Judge Duer gives the credit of this affair to Stirling, as having "planned and executed" the enterprise, overlooking the fact that the town committee undertook, of their own motion, without even a suggestion from Stirling, by far the heaviest part of the work. Lord Stirling's letter to Congress also, dated Jan. 24, 1776, is given incorrectly. It should read,—

"I immediately set out for Amboy, and there seized a pilot-boat, and with forty men was just pushing out about two yesterday morning, when I was joined by three other boats from Elizabeth Town, with about forty men each, many of them gentlemen from Elizabeth Town, who voluntarily came on this service, under the command of Col Dayton and Lieut.-Col. Thomas."

He describes the vessel as "a ship of about one hundred feet, from stem to stern above, capable of making a ship of war of twenty six-pounders and ten three-pounders."

On the Monday following, 29th, Lord Stirling's letters having been read in Congress, it was

"Resolved, That the alertness, activity, and good conduct of Lord Stirling, and the forwardness and spirit of the gentlemen and others from Elizabeth Town who voluntarily assisted him in taking the ship Blue-Mountain-Valley, were laudable and exemplary, and that his lordship be directed to secure the capture until the further order of Congress, and that in the mean time he cause such part of the lading as would otherwise perish to be disposed of by sale."²

Lord Stirling received orders from Gen. Lee, Feb. 4, 1776, to transfer his regiment to New York, and the next morning he marched, with the four companies stationed here, to the North River, and having been detained by the ice on the following day arrived at New York. On the 9th he received and transmitted from Congress the vote of thanks, and sent orders to Mr. John Blanchard to take charge of the cargo of the transport, with a request to Brig-Gen. Livingston, and John DeHart, Esq., to aid him in the management of the affair. At the same time he took the opportunity of requesting Mr. Ogden to give his best thanks to the committee of Elizabeth Town for their

readiness at all times to assist him in carrying on the service under his direction, and to the inhabitants in general for the many instances of confidence and friendship received from them.³

Finally the Provincial Congress of New Jersey ordered, March 2, 1776, the vessel and cargo to be confiscated, a commission to be appointed for the sale of the ship and its contents, and the proceeds to be distributed among the captors. John Blanchard excused himself, March 2d, from serving on the committee, because he was so much occupied in building a powder-mill, and on his recommendation his son Cornelius was, March 8th, appointed in his place.⁴

Col. Stirling having been appointed, March 1st, a brigadier-general, Robert Ogden wrote him, March 4th, a letter of congratulation, and took occasion to add,—

"There are many fire-arms lost, or at least at present missing, that were lent (by the inhabitants of the town) to furnish Capt. Meeker and the parties under him to assist your lordship in taking the ship 'Blue-Mountain-Valley.' He has been applied to for the arms, but says he knows nothing about them, who had them, nor where to be found. His ignorance and high temper makes it difficult to treat with him."⁵

Stirling wrote March 1st to Blanchard, authorizing him to deliver thirty-four chaldrons of the coal to Moses Ogden at the market price, Ogden having a contract with the government for iron-work. The remainder of the cargo, with the ship and its appurtenances, was sold at auction by order of the committee of Elizabeth Town, March 18th. A gratuity was allowed the seamen, who, with the officers, were set at liberty, and the proceeds of the sale were divided among the captors.

By order of the Provincial Congress, February 2d, Edward Thomas and Isaac Woodruff, barrack-masters, were authorized to dispose of at their estimated value, for the use of the Continental troop, the blankets belonging to the Elizabeth Town barracks. On the 3d, Abraham Ogden was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and William Barnet major of the regiment of light-horse in the eastern division of the State. On the 23d, Edward Thomas was appointed colonel, Jeremiah Smith lieutenant-colonel, and Oliver Spencer first major of the first regiment of Essex militia. On the 6th of March, Elias Dayton was appointed by Congress colonel, and Francis Barber major of the Third Battalion of New Jersey Continentals, and on the requisition of Lord Stirling, at New York, six thousand cartridges were furnished him by the Elizabeth Town committee.⁶

Gen. Clinton arrived at New York from Boston February 4th, in the ship of war "Mercury," in company with a transport brig with two hundred marines, on his way to the South. Shortly afterwards the vessels weighed anchor, and fell down to the watering-place

³ Am. Archives, 4th ser., iv. 1199-1200.

⁴ Ibid., p. 1606. Stirling MSS., N. Y. His. Soc.

⁵ Am. Archives, 4th ser., v. 56.

⁶ Ibid., iv. 1580, 1582, 1589, 1698, 1606.

¹ Am. Archives, 4th Ser., iv. 987-89.

² Journal of Congress for 1776. Duer's Stirling, p. 124.

near Staten Island. On the evening of Saturday, 10th, word was brought to this town that the marines were intending to make a raid on Staten Island and carry off the live-stock. Gen. Livingston, who had been put in charge on Stirling's transfer to New York, called out three hundred of the militia, sent out a part to reconnoitre the south side of the island, and marched with the troops at three in the morning. At Ward's, in sight of the light-house, they were joined by Capt. Blanchard and his company of light-horse. Learning here that the vessels had left Sandy Hook the day before, a squad under the command of Col. Edward Thomas were left to guard the coast, for fear of a feint, and the remainder were ordered home. The militia were highly commended for the alacrity with which they responded to the call of their commander on this occasion.¹

Owing to the commotions of the times, and the close connection of the town with New York, the place was visited by many strangers, some of whom rendered themselves liable to suspicion as unfriendly to the cause of the country. The committee of the town therefore represented the case, February 12th, to the Provincial Congress, then in session, who passed an ordinance requiring, among other things,

"That all suspected persons removing into the colony should be immediately returned to the place whence they came, unless their detention as delinquents should be proper, or unless they produced certificates from the committee of the precinct from which they came that they had signed the Association recommended by Congress, and had not subsequently contravened it."²

Thus, gradually but surely, the lines of demarcation between the patriots and the loyalists were becoming more and more distinct, and the people were compelled to show their colors as friends or foes to Congress and the country.

On the 14th, William Livingston and John De Hart, of this town, were re-elected by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey members of the General Congress, which had continued in session till this time.³

Fears were entertained that the British army at Boston were about to be transferred to New York, of which Lord Stirling received intimation, March 13th, from Gen. Washington. Stirling immediately called upon each of several adjacent counties in New Jersey to send forward immediately three or four hundred men to aid in fortifying the city and harbor. Lewis Ogden, chairman of the Newark Committee, replied on the 14th that they would send one hundred and fifty men: "We also sent a Deputation from our Board to the Committee at Elizabeth Town to inform them what we had done and request that they would furnish 150 more: they have agreed to do it."

Stephen Crane, who had succeeded Robert Ogden as chairman of the Elizabeth Town Committee, wrote to Stirling also on the 14th, to the effect that they

had no right to send a detachment out of the province, urged the desperate state of the colony, and said,—

"The Arming the two battalions in the Continental Service hath drained us of our best Arms, and in case a Decent should be made at New York, we should be liable to continual excursions of the enemy."

William Burnet, chairman of the Essex County Committee, wrote on the 15th that a copy of Crane's letter had been sent to him, "from which we are afraid no men will come from Elizabeth Town; . . . however we shall Endeavour to prevail with them to furnish their quota, and hope we shall succeed." The next day he writes that "the confusion is owing to your writing to the Township and not the County Committee."

Two days after Stirling acknowledges the services of Burnet and the Newark people, informs him of his intention to fortify East Jersey, and says,—

"I shall send to explain my designs to you and to engage the people of Elizabeth Town to carry them into execution, which according to my plan they will be able to do with two or Three hundred men in a few days. Some Intrenching tools will be necessary, and it will be proper to have them Collected as soon as possible at Newark or Elizabeth Town."

And so the men were kept at home to work on their own fortifications. Stirling knew the people too well to believe that they were wanting in patriotism. One of the staunchest patriots of the town, Abraham Clark, the signer, wrote to the Committee of Safety at this very time, March 15th, in reference to a resolution of the Provincial Congress calling for arms to equip a battalion for Canada: "If all the Congresses upon the Continent required us to disarm ourselves at present, unless we are deemed dangerous to liberty, I would not obey." The situation of the town was becoming exceedingly critical, and they needed to husband all their resources.⁴

Col. Dayton, in command of the Third Continental Regiment, stationed at Elizabeth Town, in the mean time had received, March 10th, orders from Stirling to put his regiment in marching trim. On the 14th he writes that "the companies of Capts. Bloomfield, Dickinson, and Potter have passed muster," and that the others are nearly full. He refers to the scarcity of arms, and says, "The militia are now more than ever unwilling to part with their Arms;" and adds that he and Maj. Barber had been to Congress at Philadelphia about it, but without success. On the 23d he received orders to march forthwith to New York.⁵

In accordance with the intimations in the letter to Burnet, Lord Stirling came over on the 22d to this town, to survey the ground and lay out a line of fortifications at the Point. After conference with Gen. Livingston in relation to the plan, he returned to the city on the 24th, to procure engineers to be employed on these works under the direction of Gen. William Thompson.

Boston was evacuated by the British army March

¹ New York Packet, February 22d.

² Am. Archives, 4th Ser., iv, 1589. Gordon's N. J., 173-74.

³ Gordon's N. J., p. 201. Mulford's N. J., p. 425.

⁴ Stirling MSS., N. Y. His. Soc. Anal. Index, p. 451. ⁵ Stirling MSS.

17th, and as it was naturally inferred that they would make a vigorous effort to establish their headquarters at New York, the American army was, in the course of a few weeks, mostly transferred to this section of the country. Gen. Washington arrived and took command at New York on Saturday, April 13th. The work of erecting and strengthening fortifications at exposed points was renewed and carried on with great vigor.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, chosen on the fourth Monday in May, met at Burlington on the 10th of June; and John De Hart having been permitted to resign his seat in Congress, Abraham Clark, also of this town, who had served for some time as secretary of the New Jersey Committee of Safety, was chosen, June 22d, in his place. William Livingston, another member from this town, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the New Jersey militia, resigned his membership, and established his headquarters at Elizabeth Town Point, while his own family and others retired into less exposed portions of the country, in anticipation of the near approach of the British army and the full realities of war.

CHAPTER XII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE decisive step in the progress of the events to be narrated in this chapter was the measure submitted to the General Congress June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, to wit:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

After full discussion this measure was adopted on the 4th of July, 1776. An eloquent writer, speaking of its adoption, says,—

"The die was now cast, the state of vassalage was terminated. The house of Hanover was dethroned, royalty was abolished. All dependence on Britain was alighted. A republic was inaugurated, a nation was born. The struggle ceased to be a civil war. Rebels were now patriots, the British were foreign foes. The war was henceforth to be waged by rival nations. Loyalists were now traitors, and to be treated as foes to their country. Neutrality could no longer be tolerated. King or Congress must rule. Sides must be taken; every man must be a friend or foe, for or against his country: he could not be neither."

ABRAHAM CLARK, whose name appears among the immortal signers of the Declaration, was a citizen of Elizabeth Town. Four days after the signatures were attached, on August 6th, he wrote the following, in a letter to Col. Elias Dayton, then on service at German Flats:

"As to my title, I know not yet whether it will be honourable or dishonourable; the issue of the war must settle it. Perhaps our Congress will be exalted on a high gallows. We were truly brought to the case of

the three lepers. If we continued in the state we were in it was evident we must perish; if we declare Independence we might be saved, we could but perish. I assure you, sir, I see, I feel, the danger we are in. I am far from exulting in our imaginary happiness; nothing short of the almighty power of God can save us. It is not in our numbers, our union, nor valour I dare trust. I think an interposing Providence hath been evident in all the events that necessarily led us to what we are,—I mean independent States,—but for what purpose, whether to make us a great empire, or to make our ruin more complete, the issue only can determine."

While the representatives of the United Colonies were adopting this great measure at Philadelphia the British were gathering their military and naval forces at New York. Washington wrote from that city, June 29th, to Gen. Livingston, commanding at Elizabeth Town:

"I have received certain information from the Hook that about forty of the enemy's fleet have arrived there, and others are now in sight, and that there cannot be a doubt but the whole fleet will be in this day and to-morrow. I beg not a moment's time may be lost in sending forward such parts of the militia as Col. Reed shall mention. We are so very weak at this post that I must beg you to order the three companies which I mentioned in my last for Staten Island immediately to this city."¹

These ships were the British fleet from Halifax, under the command of Admiral Shulldham, with the British army under Gen. Howe, recently driven out of Boston, with six transports filled with Highlanders just sent over. Orders were immediately issued for the removal of the live-stock from Staten Island, and the people of Elizabeth Town were called upon to aid in this movement. Washington writes from New York, July 3d, to the President of Congress,—

"I am this minute informed by a gentleman that the Committee of Elizabeth Town sent their Company of Light Horse on Monday to effect it, and that some of their militia was to give their aid yesterday (Tuesday)." He adds that he was credibly told last night by part of the militia coming to this place that yesterday they saw a good deal of stock driving off the island and crossing to the Jerseys.²

We condense the following from Dr. Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth": "The Staten Islanders had made profession of patriotism, and so were allowed to resume trade with this town. The value of their professions may be seen from the report of Governor Tryon, of New York, to Lord George Germain, dated 'Duchess of Gordon, off Staten Island, 8th July, 1776':"

"General Howe disembarked the troops under his command on Staten Island the 2d Instant without opposition, on which occasion the inhabitants of the island came down to welcome the arrival of their deliverers, & have since afforded the army every supply & accumulation in their power. On Saturday last (6th) I received the militia of the Island at Richmond Town, where near four hundred appeared, who cheerfully, on my Recommendation, took the Oath of Allegiance & fidelity to his Majesty. To-morrow I am to have another muster for the enlistment of Volunteers to form a Provincial Corps for the defence of the Island."³

By this defection and the occupation of the island by the British, Elizabeth Town was brought into the very forefront of the field of conflict, and so continued throughout the war. Staten Island became thenceforward not only a British post, but a nest of Tories,

¹ Sparks' Washington, iii., pp. 445, 446.

² Am. Archives, 4th Ser., vi. 1324.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., viii. 134.

and the common resort of the "Loyalists" in their flight from East Jersey.

The day after their landing the enemy made their appearance on the western shore of the island, opposite Elizabeth Town Point.

"As soon as the troops landed (says a correspondent) they paraded the north shore, and on Wednesday morning (id.) made their appearance near Elizabeth-Town point: but the country being soon alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the drawbridge in the salt meadows, and immediately threw up some works. Their near approach to Elizabeth-Town point greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Essex county, and particularly the people of Elizabeth-Town and Newark; but they are now in a condition to receive them whenever they may think proper to approach. Two young men from Elizabeth-Town crossed the river in a canoe last Thursday (4th) and fired upon the regulars; but a number of them rushing out of the woods, they were obliged to retreat and cross the river again."¹

Livingston writes to Washington on the 4th that they had

"Thrown up a couple of small breastworks on the causeway leading from the Point over the Salt Meadow. We have between four and five hundred at the Point who have thrown up a line from the Point House eastward to answer as a cover. We have two field-pieces, with a part of the Company of Artillery of this Province (Capt. Neill's). He adds, Our men are raw and inexperienced, our officers mostly absent, want of discipline is inevitable, while we are greatly exposed for the distance of twelve or fourteen miles."²

He makes an urgent appeal for troops to defend the town against the disciplined troops on the island, from whom an invasion was constantly expected. Washington thereupon writes on the 5th to the President of Congress,—

"General Mercer arrived here on Tuesday, and the next morning was ordered to Paulus Hook to make some arrangements of the militia as they came in, and the best disposition he could to prevent the enemy's crossing from Staten Island if they should have any such views. The distressed situation of the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town and Newark has since induced me, upon their application, to give up all the militia from the Jerseys, except those engaged for six months. I am hopeful they will be able to repel any incursions that may be attempted."³

He writes to Livingston the next day, 6th,—

"Gen. Mercer has just set off for Jersey. In his experience and judgment you may repose great confidence. He will proceed to Amboy after conferring with you. You will please to keep me constantly informed of the proceedings of the enemy, and be assured of every assistance and attention."⁴

In the same letter he writes, in answer to one from Livingston of the same date, as follows:

"The known disaffection of the people of Amboy, and the treachery of those of Staten Island, who, after the fairest professions, have shown themselves our most inveterate enemies, have induced me to give directions that all persons of known enmity or doubtful character should be removed from places where they might enter into a correspondence with the enemy and aid them in their schemes. For this end Gen. Hoad (of Woodbridge) has directions to apprehend such persons as from their conduct have shown themselves inimical, or whose situation, connections, or office have given just cause of suspicion."⁵

This order had a very salutary effect, resulting in the apprehension of a considerable number of suspected persons in this town and vicinity, but more particularly in Amboy. Maj. Duyckinck, of the

Middlesex militia, had arrested nine of the principal inhabitants of Amboy, and sent them here to Gen. Livingston, giving occasion to Livingston's letter to Washington.⁶

A Philadelphia paper of August 10th relates the following:

"On the late alarm at Elizabeth Town, when an immediate attack of the regulars was expected (July 3d), and every man capable of bearing arms was summoned to defend it, there were three or four young men (brothers) going out from one house, when an elderly lady, mother or grandmother to the young men, without betraying the least signs of timidity, with a resolute calmness, encouraged and assisted them to arm. When they were ready to go, and just setting out, she addressed them thus:

"My children, I have a few words to say to you: You are going out in a just cause to fight for the rights and liberties of your country. You have my blessing and prayers that God will protect and assist you. But if you fall, His will be done. Let me tell of you, my children, that if you fall it may be like men, and that your wounds may not be in your back parts."⁷

The two field-pieces of which mention has been made very soon gave a good account of themselves. Under date of July 4, 1776, twelve o'clock at night, it is said,—

"One of the enemy's armed sloops of fourteen guns having this evening run up near Elizabeth Point, was attacked from the shore with two twelve-pounders, a great number of her men killed, she set on fire and entirely destroyed."⁸

As this occurred just about the time that the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, or within two or three hours of that event, it was probably the first military exploit of the new-born nation, and an auspicious omen of its career.

"About one hundred and thirty sail," as Washington informs Gen. Schuyler on the 11th, had now arrived from Halifax, and the British army on the island numbered "between nine and ten thousand." The next day several ships of the line arrived, and among them the admiral's ship, who had been daily expected. The utmost vigilance now became necessary, the more so as two British men-of-war had the same afternoon run up Hudson's River and taken possession of Tappan Bay. Livingston, in command of the militia here, and Mercer in charge of the Flying Camp at Amboy, kept their eye on the opposite shore of the Sound, and prevented all forging incursions from the enemy on the island. Livingston found himself very much in need of military stores. In a letter to the Provincial Congress, July 6th, he says,—

"The number of men that are now in the service here loudly call for more ample supplies of almost every necessary (except provisions) than can be obtained here, such as ammunition, flint, arms, and indeed stores of every kind, an attention to which I cannot give in the manner I could choose in the present exigency."⁹

The following incidents, taken from letters written in the camp at Elizabeth Town, show that the troops were kept continually on the alert:

¹ Pa. Eve. Post, No. 229. Pa. Journal, No. 1753.

² Am. Archives, 4th Ser., vi. 1262.

³ Sparks' Washington, iii. 449-50.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 452.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 451-52.

⁶ Whitehead's Amboy, p. 330.

⁷ Pa. Eve. Post, No. 243. Pa. Journal, No. 1758.

⁸ Am. Archives, 4th ser., vi. 1272.

⁹ Sparks' Washington, iii. 463, 468. Irving's Washington, ii. 254. Sedgwick's Livingston, p. 198.

"Last Wednesday noon [10th] a soldier belonging to one of the regiments on Staten Island, being in liquor, and having wandered from his companions, got upon the meadows near Elizabeth Town Point, which being observed by Col. Smith, who had the command that day at the Point, he sent over a party of men, who took him prisoner.

"Yesterday nine of our Riflemen crossed the river [Sound] in order to harass some Regulars who were throwing up a kind of breastwork on a bridge for their enemies, who kept firing on our men for some time without doing any execution, till one of the brave fellows went within a few yards of the enemy and desired them to surrender. At that instant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the spot. The Colonel sent over a flag of truce to the commanding officer on the Island, desiring leave to bring off his man, which the officer very politely agreed to, and let him take man, rifle and all his accoutrements."¹

A few days before this Gen. Mercer had come on here from Amboy in order to surprise the enemy on Staten Island. He planned an invasion for the night of the 18th, purposing to cross the Sound from the mouth of Thompson's Creek, a little below the Point, to the Blazing Star. Maj. Knowlton was to head the Continental troops. The first division marched to the creek by nine o'clock in the evening. The Pennsylvania troops attached to the Flying Camp were to follow,—in all about thirteen hundred men. But the Pennsylvanians had marched that day from New Brunswick, and were completely exhausted on their arrival. A tremendous thunder-storm also came on, making it impracticable to cross the Sound, and the expedition was reluctantly abandoned.²

Abraham Clark, in the letter to Col. Dayton, August 6th, referred to above, in giving him local information, says of the militia,—

"They form a chain from Elizabeth Town Point, where strong works are erected at an amazing expense of labour, chiefly effected by our Militia before the Pennsylvanians arrived to their assistance. He adds Elizabeth Town was in great consternation upon General Howe's taking possession of the Island, but at present I believe they are very easy. I formerly informed you that Mrs. Dayton had sent the chief of her goods into Springfield. Many that moved away from Elizabeth Town have since returned.

"Our election for Council and Assembly, Sheriffs, &c., comes on next Tuesday in all the Counties of New Jersey. I now feel the want of you in Elizabeth Town. I sat down to consider to whom I might venture to write on politics, and have none that I dare speak plainly to. Had you or my much esteemed friend, Mr. Caldwell, been there, I should have been at no loss. I have none like-minded. I have friends, it is true, but none there now that I dare speak with freedom to."³

The war, brought thus to their very doors, had wrought a great change in the society of the town. A large number of the best men of the place had taken up arms either in the militia or in the service of Congress, and so were of uncertain residence. Intercourse between families had become much more reserved, as no one knew at what time he might be betrayed to the one or the other party nor which party might presently be in the ascendant. With the vast host of disciplined troops on Staten Island, the very flower of the British army, and daily increas-

ing in numbers by the arrival of reinforcements, the Tories had great reason to expect to be shortly restored to their homes and estates, and in turn to vex and dispossess their patriot neighbors.

Notwithstanding the failure of Gen. Mercer's attempt to invade the island on the 18th of July, Washington wrote on the 27th that he was hoping still to "make some efforts to annoy them" from this direction. But on the 29th he informs Congress that

"By the advice of Gen. Mercer and other officers at Amboy it will be impracticable to do anything upon a large scale for want of craft, as the enemy have the entire command of the water all round the island. I have desired Gen. Mercer to have nine or ten flat-bottomed boats built at Newark Bay and Elizabeth Town, with a design principally to keep up the communication across Hackensack and Passaic Rivers."

The plan alluded to contemplated an attack from the Point with a force of three thousand nine hundred men, but boats could not be procured to transport half that number across the Sound, and so it was abandoned.⁴

The militia from Pennsylvania, attached to the Flying Camp and stationed at the Point and its vicinity, soon became so disaffected with the service that "many were daily returning home without orders," adding greatly to the gathering gloom that was settling over the town. It became necessary for Washington to make, August 8th, an earnest appeal to their patriotism in order to arrest the movement, representing to them "that the fate of our country depends, in all human probability, on the exertion of a few weeks."⁵

The First Battalion of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania rifle battalions were at this time stationed in the town and at the Point. A writer at New York, August 26th, says, "Our people at Elizabeth-Town and the enemy on Staten Island cannonaded each other yesterday afternoon [Sunday], without doing any damage except disturbing the congregation."⁶

The foreign mercenaries from Waldeck, Hesse-Cassel, and Brunswick were now arriving by thousands, their numbers being greatly exaggerated in the reports that were alarmingly spread over the country. Governor Tryon wrote from Staten Island, August 14th, to Lord Germain,—

"The whole armament destined for this part of America, except the last division of the Hessians, being now assembled here, I expect, by the courage and strength of this noble Army, tyranny will be crushed and legal government restored. (15th Aug.) Yesterday evening, St Peter Parker brought into the Hook a Fleet of Twenty-five Sail from the Southward."⁷

These last were the forces that had been ineffectually employed against Charleston, S. C. They numbered three thousand troops, and were under the command of Lord Cornwallis.⁸

Battle of Long Island.—On the 21st of August, Gen. Livingston wrote to Gen. Washington that the enemy were in motion; that he had sent over a spy

¹ Pa. Journal, No. 1764. Am. Archives, 5th Ser., i. 575.

² Am. Archives, 5th Ser., i. 470. Marshall's Washington, ii. 424. Sparks' Washington, iv. 20.

³ Am. Archives, 5th Ser., i. 785. Mr. Caldwell, his pastor, had, about the 1st of May, accompanied Col. Dayton to the north as chaplain of this regiment.

⁴ Sparks' Washington, iv. 14-20.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 37-38.

⁵ Pa. Journal, Nos. 1755, 1760.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 684.

⁸ Irving's Washington, ii. 298-99.

the night before, who had returned in safety and reported that twenty thousand men had embarked to make a descent on Long Island and ascend the Hudson; that fifteen thousand Hessians were to make at the same time a diversion at Bergen Point, Elizabeth Town, and Amboy. Owing to a terrific thunder-storm that came up the same evening the movement was postponed to Thursday morning, 22d, when nine thousand British soldiers under Sir Henry Clinton effected a landing at Gravesend, Long Island, without opposition. Others followed subsequently, and the disastrous battle of Long Island was fought at and near Flatbush on the 27th, compelling the American army to evacuate the island on the night of the 29th.¹

At this date and before the real nature of the disaster to the army was fully known to him, Livingston wrote to William Hooper, of North Carolina, in Congress, from the "Camp at Elizabeth Town Point," as follows:

"I removed my quarters from the town hither to be with the men, and to ensure them to discipline, which by my distance from the camp before, considering what unexperienced officers we are ever like to have while they are in the appointment of the mobility, I found it impossible to induce. And the worst men (was there a degree above the superlative) would be still perjured by having been fellow-soldiers with that discipline-hating, good-living-loving, 'to eternal fame damn'd,'² combobal crew we lately had here from Philadelphia. My ancient corporal fabric is almost tottering under the fatigue I have lately undergone, constantly rising at 2 o'clock in the morning to examine our lines, till daybreak, and from that time till eleven in giving orders, sending dispatches, and doing the proper business of quartermaster, colonel, commissary, and I know not what."³

The disastrous campaign on Long Island was followed by the abandonment, on the part of the American army, of the city of New York, on Sunday, September 15th, and its occupation by the British. A large portion of its inhabitants fled into the interior, and many of them into New Jersey, while the Tories of this section many of them made their way as speedily as possible to the captured city. More and more it was becoming doubtful whether the Whigs or Tories would prevail. It was in this gloomy period of apprehension that the following letter was written by the Hon. Robert Ogden, of this town, to his son-in-law, Maj. Francis Barber, in service with Col. Dayton at German Flats, N. Y.:

"ELIZTH TOWN, Oct. 6, 1776, Sunday Even 8 o'clock.

"MY DEAR SON, MR. BARBER.

"Through divine good our family are all in the land of the living, and we still continue in the old habitation [on the Point Road] though almost surrounded by the regulars. They have long been on Staten Island, about a month on Long Island, three weeks had the possession of New York, which by the way is nearly one-fifth of the city burnt to the ground; who set it on fire is unknown, but the regulars charge it to the Whigs; and 'tis said have put several to death on that account, whether just or unjust the great day will decide."

He then gives some account of the battle of Long Island, and the battle near the Blue Bell; says that he has been sick, and adds,—

"Through divine goodness the fever has now left me, but in a continual hurry, having much more business than a man of my years ought to do, but don't at present know how to avoid it.

"In the beginning of my letter I told you we were almost surrounded—began at Staten Island, and led you round by Long Island, N. Y., and Blue Bell. But now come to a very serious part of the story, our troops yesterday evacuated Bergen, carried off the stores and artillery, moved off as many of the inhabitants as they could get away, drew the wheat and other grain together, and 50 men were left to set fire to it, and last night it was set on fire, the flames were seen here.

"Your mother⁴ still seems undetermined whether to stay here by the stuff or remove up to Sussex. A few days will determine her; but perhaps in a few days it may be too late to determine a matter of this importance. Your uncle David [Ogden] and mother's maxim is, 'They that live by faith won't die with fear.' It has been a sickly, dying time in this town for a month past. Stephen Crane has lost his wife [Aug. 17, 1776], Daniel Williams his, John Harris his, Benjamin Winans his, Timothy Woodruff his, Sister Ogden, Hannah Ogden [wife of David] has lost her son Samuel, Mrs. Stubbs is dead, Mr. Noel,⁵ and last night Col. Dayton's father [Jonathan] died suddenly in his chair, beside a great many children. Also Aunt Betty. Mother Hattfield has been very sick, but is recovered. Robert is and has been very poorly this fall, and his wife and children are moved up to Morris Town, and most of our gentry are gone off. Matthias's wife [Hannah, daughter of Col. El as Dayton] and her granny Thompson are moved up to Springfield. Friends in general well. Hannah, his daughter, at 15, has been sick, but is got well, and is grown considerable this summer, lives at Doct. Caleb Hattfield's [his brother-in-law] with her aunt [Mary, wife of Job] Stockton.

"Your mother has been lying for a month past—the old sore ankle—but the sore is now healed up. Maj. Morris Hatfield was taken prisoner on Montresor's [Montresor's] Island, and is sent down to New York to be cured of his wound, as he was shot through the cheek.

"It is said Maj. Hatfield fought valiantly, that he fired his musket 9 times, and the last account of him to my men was, a grenadier was coming up to him with bayonet fixed to run him through, and they saw the major fire, and the grenadier drop at his feet! I have now done with my story for this time, having wrote as I generally tell my stories, in a laundring, unconnected way. . . .

"Your mother joins me in tenderest affectionate regards to you, and all the family desire to be remembered to you and to all my friends.

"I am yours, affectionately,

"ROBERT OGDEN."

On the 31st of August Gen. Livingston was chosen the first Governor of the State of New Jersey. Presently after he resigned his military command and entered upon his executive duties. The command of the post at Elizabeth Town Point devolved upon his friend and townsman, Col. Matthias Williamson, who received a few days after from the Legislature a commission appointing him brigadier-general of the New Jersey militia.

On Tuesday, September 24th, four transports arrived at Elizabeth Town with four hundred and twenty American soldiers taken prisoners at Quebec the previous winter. They had been liberated on parole. From a representation made by Governor Livingston to Congress, it appears that while he was in command of this post so many prisoners were sent to him from the army that the town jail could not contain them, and he was obliged to send them to Millstone, Somerset County. In all its dire aspects the people of the town were brought to know by experience the intense excitements and the awful horrors of war. In the hospitals here eighty-two were reported, November 1st, as sick, of whom twenty-five were from Canada.⁶

¹ Irving's Washington, ii. 310-335. Pa. Journal, August 28th.

² Sedgwick's Livingston, 199, 200.

³ Phelps, eldest daughter of Matthias Hatfield, Esq.

⁴ Garrett Noel, previously bookseller, N. Y.; he died September 22d.

⁵ Am. Archives, 5th Ser., ii. 588, 597, 853.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—(Continued.)

Campaign Transferred to New Jersey.—The battle of White Plains was fought on the 28th of October; Fort Washington was taken on the 16th of November, and Fort Lee evacuated on the 18th. The campaign was now transferred to the soil of New Jersey. Washington, with the fragment of an army, reduced by the expiration of militia enlistments, and the consequent scattering of his forces to their homes, and utterly unable to obtain new recruits or levies, was compelled to retire before the vastly superior troops of the enemy. A slight diversion had been made by Gen. Williamson from the Point on Staten Island, Sunday, October 13th, but it amounted to nothing. The very next day Col. Slough's battalion of Pennsylvania Associators, which had been stationed here, was discharged to return home, with the thanks of the general for their decent and orderly behavior while at the Point and during the excursion of the day before. Thus in every quarter the patriot army was melting away.¹

In anticipation of the invasion of New Jersey by the enemy, Gen. Washington wrote from White Plains, November 7th, to Governor Livingston, urging the importance of placing the Jersey militia on the very best footing, and to forward him new recruits. He then adds,—

"The inhabitants contiguous to the water should be prepared to remove their stock, grain, effects, and carriages upon the earliest notice. If they are not so the calamities which they will suffer will be beyond all description, and the advantages derived by the enemy immensely great. They have treated all here without discrimination; the distinction of Whig and Tory has been lost in one general scene of ravage and desolation. The article of fowls is of great importance to them, and not a blade should remain for their use. What cannot be removed with convenience should be consumed without the least hesitation."

He urges also that the barracks here, at Amboy, and at Brunswick be put in order "to cover our troops." He informs Congress, November 14th, that the army has left the other side of Hudson's River, and that he intends to quarter them at Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Hackensack. Fort Washington had not then been taken.²

Gen. Williamson at once wrote, November 26th (on hearing of the capture of Forts Washington and Lee), to the brave and patriotic Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., of Morristown, in the most urgent terms:

"You are ordered to bring out all the militia in your county immediately, and march them down to Elizabeth Town, and see that each man is furnished with a gun, and all his accoutrements, blanket, and four days' provision, and when they arrive to join their respective companies and regiments."³

Washington had fallen back through Hackensack upon Aquackanonck, on the right bank of the Passaic River, November 21st, and the next day he fell

down to Newark, where his army remained unmolested for six days. The interval was improved by the people of Newark and Elizabeth Town in removing their families and effects beyond the Newark Mountains and the Short Hills into the more inaccessible interior. The distress and consternation that prevailed all along the expected route of the two armies can better be conceived than described. It is not known that a record of it remains. On Thursday morning, November 28th, Washington with the wreck of his army, not more than three thousand five hundred in number, entered the almost deserted town by the old road from Newark, the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis entering the latter town as the rear of the American army left it. Pushing on to secure an encampment on the right bank of the Raritan, so as to be ready to oppose any troops that might be sent by way of Staten Island to Amboy for cutting off his retreat, he reached New Brunswick on Friday, remaining there but two days, and then on Sunday, December 1st, he took up the line of march for Trenton, arriving there on Monday morning. Writing from Brunswick on Saturday, the 30th, he says,—

"From intelligence received this morning, one division of the enemy was advanced last night as far as Elizabeth Town, and some of their quartermasters had proceeded about four or five miles on this side to provide barns for their accommodation. Other accounts say another division, composed of Hessians, were on the road through Springfield, and are reported to have reached that place last night."⁴

The people at Aquackanonck retarded the enemy by cutting down the bridge over the Passaic.

Col. Huntington writes, December 2d, from Ramapo to Col. Heath, that not more than a hundred of the enemy remained at Hackensack, and that their main body was at Elizabeth Town. A field-officer in the British army on the same day wrote to a friend in London,—

"The troops under Gen. Lord Cornwallis, after driving the rebels from Fort Lee, or Fort Constitution, in New Jersey, proceeded from Hackensack to Newark, and from Newark to Elizabeth Town, where they found great quantities of stores, among which are twenty tons of musket-bullets. The rebels continue flying before our army."⁵

On the approach of the enemy, Gen. Williamson, with the militia under his command, retired up the country. Writing from Brunswick on the 1st to Gov. Livingston, Washington says,—

"I have not, including Gen. Williamson's militia, more than four thousand men. I wrote to Gen. Williamson last night, and pressed him to exert himself; but I have reason to believe he has not the confidence of the people so much as could be wished."

Gen. Williamson writes from Morristown, December 8th, in defense of his apparent inefficiency, as follows:

"Very few of the counties of Essex and Bergen joined my command. I have it from good intelligence that many who bore the character of warm Whigs have been foremost in seeking protection from Gen. Howe and forsaking the American cause. Col. Thomas, of Essex County, is with us, but has no command of men. . . . I can declare before God I

¹ Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1769.

² Sparks' Washington, iv., pp. 163-64, 174.

³ Am. Archives, 5th ser., iii. 1121.

⁴ Sparks' Washington, iv. 189, 190, 193-95, 200.

⁵ Am. Archives, 5th ser., iii. 1037, 1039.

have worried myself to the heart in endeavoring to serve my country to the extent of my power. Gen. Mercer is knowing to many difficulties I labored under to keep the militia together while he had the command at Elizabethtown. Upon the whole, I am so entirely disabled from doing my duty in the brigade by my lameness that I have wrote to Governor Livingston to request his acceptance of my resignation."¹

The difficulties with which he had to contend were not exaggerated. The most disheartening was the defection of so many professed patriots. Washington wrote on the 5th to Congress,—

"By my last advices, the enemy are still at Brunswick; and the account adds that Gen. Howe was expected at Elizabeth Town with a reinforcement to erect the king's standard and demand a submission of this State."

The next day, 6th, he writes,—

"By a letter of the 14th ultimo from a Mr. Caldwell, a clergyman, and a staunch friend to the cause, who has fled from Elizabeth Town and taken refuge in the mountains about ten miles from hence [thence?], I am informed that General or Lord Howe was expected in that town to publish pardon and peace. His words are, 'I have not seen his proclamation, but can only say he gives sixty days of grace, and pardons from the Congress down to the Committee. No one man in the continent is to be denied his mercy.' In the language of this good man, 'The Lord deliver us from his mercy!'"²

The proclamation by the brothers Howe was issued on Saturday, November 30th, the day after the British occupation of this town. It commanded all persons who had taken up arms against his Majesty to disband and return home, and offered to all who should within sixty days subscribe a declaration that they would be peaceable subjects, neither taking up arms themselves nor encouraging others so to do, a free and full pardon for the past. Care was taken to give every possible publicity to this document, and means not always gentle were used to induce subscriptions.³

The people had witnessed but a day or two before to what a sad plight the army of Washington, "the grand army" that so recently confronted the British forces, was reduced as in tattered array it fled before the enemy to the Raritan. They were at that moment surrounded by the well-caparisoned troops of Cornwallis, whose squadrons were spreading themselves over the whole land, and, unresisted, occupying every town and hamlet. The patriot cause appeared to be utterly hopeless. It seemed impossible for Congress to retrieve the disasters that since the fatal field of Flatbush had come upon the country. The "Declaration of Independence" seemed now but an idle boast. It was regarded as certain that the authority of King George would soon be re-established in all the States. Such was the confident expectation and boasts of the loyalists at New York, on Long Island, on Staten Island, and in every place occupied by the British troops. Even the most sanguine of patriots spoke and wrote in the most despondent terms.⁴

In these circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that the artifice of Lord Howe and his brother met

with very considerable success, as intimated in Gen. Williamson's letter. Dr. Ashbel Green observes,—

"I heard a man of some shrewdness once say that when the British troops overrun the State of New Jersey, in the closing part of the year 1776, the whole population could have been bought for eighteen pence a head."⁵

The main body of the British army was pushed forward beyond the Raritan towards the Delaware. But a considerable detachment remained to occupy this post and to guard against any surprise from the militia of the interior. Gen. Charles Lee, with reinforcements for Washington, reached Chatham from Peekskill on the 8th of December, and on the 11th, from Morristown, wrote to Gen. Heath, on his way from Peekskill, that at Springfield, seven miles west of Elizabeth Town, . . . "about one thousand Militia are collected to watch the motions of the enemy." These were Col. Ford's troops. They were stationed at the Short Hills, just back of Springfield, from which point every movement of the enemy on the plains below could readily be seen. An eighteen-pounder was planted subsequently on the heights near the residence (in after-days) of Bishop Hobart, to give the alarm in case of the enemy's approach. A tar-barrel was fixed at the top of a lofty pole near by, to be set on fire when the alarm-gun was discharged. These could be heard and seen over a great extent of country.⁶

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell had found an asylum for himself and family at Turkey (New Providence), where he soon put himself in communication with Col. Ford. His experience the previous summer and autumn at the North as chaplain of Col. Dayton's regiment enabled him now to be of great service to his country. Hearing of the arrival of Gen. Lee, he wrote him on the 12th as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your favour from Baskingridge of this morning, and intended to do myself the honour to wait upon you, and set out for the purpose, but found my horse would not perform the journey with sufficient expedition, and cannot procure another horse. And indeed I find this the best place to observe the enemy's motions. From sundry persons who have been upon the road between Brunswick and Princeton, I learn the army has very generally marched forward; indeed, all except guards of the several posts. Yesterday they sent a reinforcement to Elizabeth Town from Amboy of near one thousand. Some say the whole at Elizabeth Town are about one thousand; others say fifteen hundred. They are carrying off the hay from Elizabeth Town to New York. . . . I believe Elizabeth Town is their strongest post, as they were afraid of our militia, who have taken off many of the most active Tories, made some prisoners, and among others shot their English forage-master, so that he is mortally or very illy wounded. A company of our militia went last night to Woodbridge, and brought off the drove of stock the enemy had collected there, consisting of about four hundred cattle and two hundred sheep. Most of these cattle are only fit for stock. . . . They are driven up the country to be out of the enemy's way."

"At a Council of the Field Officers this morning, a majority of them advised to remove the brigade of Militia back again to Chatham, for which they assign these reasons. Many of the Militia, rather fond of plunder and adventure, kept a continual scouting, which kept out so many detached parties that the body was weakened; and the enemy being now stronger at Elizabeth Town than they are, they thought they would better serve the cause by lying at Chatham till the expected army approaches for their support."⁷

¹ Am. Archives, 1th ser., iii., p. 1120.

² Sparks's Washington, iv. 204, 205.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 205. Gordon's Am. Rev., ii. 129.

⁴ Irving's Washington, ii. 446.

⁵ Jones's Life of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, p. 122.

⁶ Am. Archives, 5th Ser., iii. 1167. Jones's Life of Dr. Green, p. 96.

⁷ Am. Archives, 5th Ser., iii. 1189.

The next morning, 13th, Gen. Lee was captured by a surprise party of the enemy.¹

Gen. Heath having reached Hackensack, wrote to Washington on the 15th, in respect to the enemy, "Several thousands landed at Elizabeth Town on yesterday or the day before." The movement of the troops under Lee and Heath and the posting of the militia under Ford at the Short Hills had not escaped the eye of Cornwallis. A portion of his forces, as appears from the following correspondence, were ordered to retrace their steps and look after these Americans. In the night of the 17th, Ford writes from Chatham to Heath by express, and says,—

"We have since sunset had a brush with the enemy, four miles below this, in which we have suffered, and our Militia much disheartened. They are all retreated to this place, and will, in all probability, be attacked by daybreak. The enemy, we have reason to believe, are double our numbers. If in your wisdom you can assist us we may possibly beat them yet, but without your aid we can't stand. They are encamped (say one thousand British troops) at Springfield, and will be joined by four hundred and fifty Waldeckers from Elizabeth Town by the next morning's light."

The next day he again writes to Heath,—

"I have certain intelligence that the troops we engaged last night were General Leslie's brigade, who marched some few days since from Elizabeth Town to the southward. They received an order to counter-march to the same place. The brigade is in twelve to thirteen hundred strong, and the Waldeckers upwards of four hundred. At Spauk town [Rahway], six miles to the southward of Elizabeth Town, there is five hundred British troops. This is all the enemy you have to combat in this country at present. We are not certain whether the enemy who attacked us have or have not yet returned to Elizabeth Town."²

Col. Symmes, in a sketch of Col. Oliver Spencer, of this town, gives a much more detailed account of this transaction:

"On the approach of Gen. Lesley's troops towards Springfield they were discovered by Maj. Spencer's videts stationed on the western road. Maj. Spencer instantly dispatched a light-horseman on full speed four miles to Chatham, to notify the Colonel commanding that the enemy in considerable force were within two miles of Springfield. The brigade were already under arms, and were ordered instantly to march towards Springfield to sustain Maj. Spencer; meantime the Major prudently abandoned Springfield, and retreated towards Chatham, he met the brigade at Briant's tavern. After Major Spencer had communicated to the Colonel commanding the position of the enemy then occupying Springfield, the brigade advanced to the attack. Capt. Brookfield, who commanded the flanking party on the left, made the first onset on the right of the enemy extending from the Church up the Vauxhall road. Capt. Seely, who commanded the flanking party on the right, made a warm attack upon the left of the enemy spread along the Westfield road. The centre of the enemy occupied the ground in front of and the meadow behind Woodruff's tavern. The Colonel commanding of the militia, supported by Col. Lindley on the left, and Maj. Spencer, who now commanded the Essex regiment, on the right, brought the centre of the brigade, retaining their fire until within pistol-shot of the enemy; the conflict continued almost an hour, when the darkness forbade a longer contest at that time, and the firing seemed mutually to cease on both sides. On this occasion Major Spencer displayed by his conduct the calm but intrepid soldier; his horse was shot under him, when with a smile on his countenance and a pistol in each hand he came up to the Colonel commanding to inform him that he had been dismounted by the death of his horse. The brigade fell back that evening only one mile to Briant's tavern, struck up fires, and lay all night on their arms, intending to make a second attack in the morning. But in the morning the enemy was not to be found; he had withdrawn in the night with all possible silence, taking off his dead and wounded in wagons. The militia pursued him to Westfield, but could

not come up with him. This was the first instance in the State of New Jersey when the British troops turned their backs and fled from those they called rebels, and this success, small as the affair was, taught the Jersey militia that the foe was not invincible."³

Leslie's brigade entered Newark on the morning after the "brush." Col. Ford, four days afterwards, found his forces so much scattered that only about two hundred remained. Previous to this affair he had done good service, harassing the enemy, "surprising the guards, and taking their wagons, stores," etc. Ford was so much exposed and exhausted by this short campaign that soon after he was seized with peri-pneumonia, and died on the 11th, at Morristown, in the fortieth year of his age, eight days before his father, Col. Jacob Ford, Sr.⁴

Washington, learning that "about eight hundred militia had collected" near Morristown, sent, on the 20th of December, Gen. Maxwell "to take the command of them, and, if to be done, to harass and annoy the enemy in their quarters and cut off their convoys." Gen. McDougall was also detailed for the same purpose. The state of affairs the same day at Elizabeth Town is thus reported from Chatham:

"John Haldstad left Elizabeth Town this morning at eight o'clock. Says there is no troops in Elizabeth Town but Waldeckers, the same that has been there for two weeks past. Says the drums beat this morning about daybreak, and he understood they were to have marched, but that they did not, and the reason why, as he understood, was the badness of the weather. Knows not which way they were to march, but it is said they were to have a little march out o' town; that he thinks six or seven hundred British troops went through town the day before yesterday, near twelve o'clock, towards Newark, and that they have not as yet returned."⁵

On the morning of Thursday, the 26th of December, Washington surprised and captured nine hundred and eighteen Hessians at Trenton, parts of Ansapach's, Rahl's, and Knyphausen's regiments, with the loss of only four wounded. This brilliant manœuvre completely turned the tide of affairs. The British, who believed themselves masters of the country and scouted the idea of any opposition, were painfully roused from their reveries and began to be alarmed for their safety. The Americans, on the other hand, were electrified with delight and inspired with new life.

On the 30th, at Trenton, Washington wrote to Maxwell to collect as large a force as possible at Chatham, "and after gaining the proper intelligence, endeavor to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth Town or that neighborhood," instructions that Maxwell prepared at once to carry out.

Following up his advantages, Washington once more crossed the Delaware, passed around the British at Trenton, marched forward by night, surprised and captured Princeton on the morning of Jan. 3, 1777, and then took post for two or three days at Pluckemin, in Somerset County, a few miles below Back-

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 4836.

² Ann. Archives, 5th Ser., iii. 1299, 1365, 1419. Morristown Bill of Mortality, p. 29.

³ Sparks' Washington, iv. 239, 249. Ann. Archives, 5th Ser., iii. 1316.

¹ Irving's Washington, ii. 459-63.

² Ann. Archives, 5th Ser., iii. 1235, 1260-61, 1277.

ing Ridge, thus compelling the British commander to evacuate all his posts beyond New Brunswick, and provide, by a concentration of his forces, for the safety of his stores at the latter place. On Monday, the 6th, Washington removed to Morristown, to give his wearied troops some rest and to watch the panic-stricken foe.¹

Gen. Sir William Howe writes from New York, Jan. 5, 1777, that "Lord Cornwallis returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops at the right being assembled at Elizabethtown, Maj.-Gen. Vaughan has that command."²

Taking advantage of the consternation of the enemy and the advance of the American army, Gen. Maxwell, with the militia under his command, came down from the Short Hills, compelled the British to evacuate Newark, had a brush with them at Springfield, drove them out of Elizabeth Town, and fought them at Spank Town (Rahway) a couple of hours. Of these movements a meagre record only is preserved. Washington writes to Congress on the 7th, from Morristown,—

"There have been two or three little skirmishes between their parties and some detachments of the militia, in which the latter have been successful and made a few prisoners. The most considerable was on Sunday morning [5th], when eight or ten Waldeckers were killed and wounded, and the remainder of the party, thirty-nine or forty, made prisoners, with the officers, by a force not superior in number and without receiving the least damage."³

This was at Springfield. The troops were led by Maj. Oliver Spencer, and for his bravery on this occasion he was presently after promoted to a colonelcy. Three days later (8th) our forces recovered possession of this post:

"Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1777. Our army marched from Pluckemin and arrived at Morris Town on the sixth. Gen. Maxwell, with a considerable body of Continental troops and militia, having marched towards Elizabeth Town, sent back for reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced and took possession of the town, and made prisoners fifty Waldeckers and forty Highlanders, who were quartered there, and made prize of a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time one thousand bushels of salt were secured by our troops at a place called Spank Town, about five miles from Woodbridge, where a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place; they sent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Hessians absolutely refused to march, having heard we were very numerous in that quarter. The English troops at Elizabeth Town would not suffer the Waldeckers to stand steady at the outpost, several of them having deserted and come over to us."⁴

Another account, dated Trenton, January 9th, says,—

"A regiment of British troops at Spank Town, six miles below Elizabeth Town, was attacked on Sunday by a party of Jersey militia, the encounter continued about two hours. Two regiments moved up from Woodbridge and Amboy to reinforce the enemy, and thus saved them."⁵

Still another account says, January 9th,—

"The enemy have abandoned Elizabeth Town. Our people have entered it and taken thirty Waldeckers and fifty Highlanders, and about

thirty baggage waggons fully loaded. The enemy, who had all the Jerseys, are now only in possession of Amboy and Brunswick."⁶

Gen. Sir William Howe writes on the 17th from New York,—

"The enemy still continuing in force at Morris Town, and in that neighborhood, and receiving daily reinforcements from the eastern militia, Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, with the corps he had at Elizabeth Town, is removed to Amboy."⁷

In Congress, March 23, 1778, it was "Ordered, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favor of James Norris for 1527⁸/₁₀₀ dollars, in full payment of his capture from the enemy on the 9th of January, 1777, at Elizabeth-town, in New Jersey, which was disposed of to the army of the United States."⁹

At this time occurred the following: It is related of Capt. Eliakim Littell, of this town, "a partisan of great merit," and of "remarkably fine and imposing personal appearance:"

"On the day that the British force abandoned Newark, which they had occupied as a garrison, and marched to Elizabeth Town, a company of Waldeckers was dispatched on some particular service towards the Connecticut Farms. Littell and his followers speedily discovered and followed them. Dividing his small force into two bodies, he placed one ambush in the rear, and appearing in front with the other, demanded an immediate surrender. The Germans wished to retrogate, but meeting with the party expressly concealed to impede their retreat, and briskly assailed in front, surrendered without firing a gun. The British general, exasperated by their capture, ordered out a body of Hessians to revenge the affront; but the superior knowledge of Littell and his associates enabling them to guard the enemy at various points with spirited attacks, without any great degree of exposure, they were also driven into a swamp and compelled to surrender to inferior numbers. Mortified beyond measure at this second discomfiture, a troop of horse were ordered out; but they in turn were routed, and were only more fortunate than those that preceded them by being able, by the rapid movement of their horses, to escape pursuit. A Tory, to whom a considerable reward was offered for the performance of the service, now led 300 men to the house of Capt. Littell, who, believing he was securely pent up within, commenced a heavy discharge of musketry upon it from all sides. The captain, however, was not to be so easily entrapped, and while they were making preparations to storm the deserted dwelling they were attacked in the rear, being previously joined by another body of volunteers, and driven with precipitation from the field. Littell in the interim, with a part of his force, had formed an ambuscade along a fence side, and perceiving the enemy slowly approaching, leveled and discharged his piece, and the commander fell. The British, unable, from the darkness of the night, to make any calculation with regard to the number of their opposers, were intimidated, and sought safety in flight."¹⁰

Some allowance should be made for rhetorical embellishments in these statements. The numbers, it is quite likely, are somewhat exaggerated. Yet this may be taken as a specimen of the kind of warfare that for several months at this period was prosecuted by the militia of this town and vicinity. At this period, it will be borne in mind, the town included nearly the whole of the present Union County, the towns of Union, Springfield, New Providence, Westfield, Plainfield, Rahway, Linden, and Clark, having since been organized out of the ancient territorial domain of Elizabeth Town.

¹ Irving's Washington, ii. 500-18. Dr. Tomes' Battles of Am., i. 428-38.

² Parliamentary Register, xi. 376.

³ Sparks' Washington, iv. 204. Gordon's N. J., p. 233.

⁴ Almon's Remembrancer, v. 70-74.

⁵ Moore's Diary of Am. Rev., i. 373.

⁶ Parliamentary Register, xi. 376.

⁷ Journals, iv. 122.

⁸ Gardien's Anecdotes of the Rev. War, 2d Ser., p. 210. Barber's N. J. His. Coll., pp. 184, 185.

When Mr. Caldwell and his people returned to their homes, the second week of January, 1777, from their exile of six weeks they found everything in ruins, their houses plundered, their fences broken down and consumed, their gardens laid waste, their fields an open common, and their records, both private and public, destroyed. The outrages committed by the ruthless foe, British and Hessian both, during this short occupation were a disgrace to human nature. Foremost among those who wreaked their vengeance upon the patriots were their former Tory neighbors. Many of these had a twelvemonth before consulted their own safety by taking refuge on Staten Island, and subsequently at New York. When the town was occupied, November 30th, by the British army the most of these Tories returned to their old homes, and took every opportunity to assert their importance, to retaliate upon the opposite party the injuries that they had endured, and to single out the Whigs as marks of brutal indignities and violence.¹

It was the deep sense of these grievous wrongs that roused the whole population against their brutal invaders, so that although Washington at Morristown found great difficulty in gathering an enlisted army, the British on the Raritan were so hemmed in that they could not obtain forage for their horses and cattle, and supplies for their army only at the point of the bayonet. Every foraging party venturing but a few miles into the country on either side of their lines was sure to be attacked by some partisan leader like Capt. Littell and his band, or by the brave Maxwell with his militia, and seldom returned to camp without loss. Washington says, January 20th, "Within a month past, in several engagements with the enemy, we have killed, wounded, and taken prisoners between two and three thousand men."²

The timid souls who had taken protection from the British general now found themselves in a position of great difficulty. Gen. Maxwell, the post commandant, in accordance with Gen. Washington's proclamation, required all who would not take the oath of allegiance to take themselves and their families off immediately to the enemy. They demanded the privilege of remaining till the thirty days were expired. Maxwell wrote for further instructions. Washington replied on the 12th of February as follows:

"These fellows at Elizabeth Town, as well as all others who wish to remain with us till the expiration of the thirty day, for no other purpose than to convey intelligence to the enemy and poison our people's minds, must and shall be compelled to withdraw immediately within the enemy's lines; others who are hesitating which side to take, and behave friendly to us till they determine, must be treated with lenity. Such as go over to the enemy are not to take with them anything but their clothing and furniture. Their horses, cattle, and forage must be left behind. Such as incline to share our fate are to have every assistance

afforded them that can be granted with safety. Neither wagons nor horses must be too much hazarded in doing this business. The effects of all persons in arms against us must be seized and secured."³

The lines were now effectually drawn, and every man was compelled to show his colors. The young men, or "fellows," as Washington calls them, most probably went over to the enemy, and became partisan soldiers of the most malignant type, spies, scouts, and guides to the British, inflicting subsequently no small injury upon their kindred and former friends. It was a hard case, as the line ran in some instances between parents and their children, as well as between brothers and sisters.⁴

The enemy had been driven out of the town on the 8th of January, but they remained still in the neighborhood. They occupied Perth Amboy, and ranged at will over the greater part of Woodbridge, separated from this town only by the Rahway River. The situation of the inhabitants, therefore, during the first half of the year 1777 was exciting enough. They lived continually in the midst of alarms. Gen. Sullivan was in command below the range of hills on the west, while Maxwell held the town. Their troops were continually moving from Chatham and Springfield, or from Westfield and Scotch Plains, watching for opportunities to cut off the foraging parties or pick up the scouts of the enemy. Skirmishes more or less severe were of almost daily occurrence.

Several actions took place in January, February, and March, just beyond the southern line of this town, a few miles only to the south, and in the most of them the soldiers of this post participated. The people here had their full share during this period of "the pomp and circumstance of war," and were not without considerable apprehension constantly of having the war brought once more to their very doors.⁵

The following notices are copied from a Tory journal:

"Last Thursday Week (February 27th), Major Tympany crossed from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town with about sixty men, when he was attacked by a Body of the Rebels, two or three of whom were killed on the spot, and four or five taken prisoners. The Major returned safe, without having a man hurt, and brought with him ten head of cattle.

"Last Friday (June 13th) a Party of about twelve Men went from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town Point, when they were fired upon by the Rebels, but they soon put them to flight, killed one and wounded three more, and brought off a new flat-bottomed Boat sufficient to hold a hundred men. By one of our People's Pieces going off through Carelessness, Peter Kingsland was shot in the Head, of which wound he died immediately."⁶

The campaign in East Jersey was brought to a close on the 30th of June. The British evacuated New Brunswick on Sunday, the 22d of June, retiring to Perth Amboy. On Thursday morning, 26th, they advanced in force from Amboy as far as Westfield, under the command of Sir William Howe and Lord

¹ Barber's *His. Coll. of N. J.*, pp. 183-84. See also *Remembrancer*, iv. 307; v. 77, 154, 253-57. *Am. Museum* (Carey's), iv. 236. Sparks's *Washington*, iv. 278.

² Sparks's *Washington*, iv. 287. Hall's *Civil War in America*, pp. 269-71.

³ Sparks's *Washington*, iv. 297-98, 319-21.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 298-99. *N. J. Rev. Correspondence*, p. 26.

⁵ *Remembrancer*, v. 79, 80, 88, 98, 136-78, 221, 260-61. Hall's *Civil War in America*, p. 274. *Whitehead's Amboy*, pp. 340, 341, 343, 344.

⁶ *Galves' Mercury*, Nos. 1324, 1338.

Cornwallis. On the way the advance of the latter fell in with Col. Daniel Morgan's corps of rangers at Woodbridge, with whom a hot contest was kept up for half an hour, at the expense of a considerable number of men. At Scotch Plains a severe engagement ensued with the troops under Lord Stirling, who were obliged, being greatly inferior in numbers, to fall back to the heights in the rear, with the loss of a few men and three cannon. At Westfield, perceiving the passes on the left of Washington's camp to be strongly guarded, and no prospect of getting into his rear, as was contemplated, the enemy encamped for the night after a burning hot day. Here they remained until three o'clock P.M. of Friday, when they marched to Rahway, closely followed and assailed in the rear and on the flanks by Scott's light-horse and Morgan's Rangers. The next day they returned to Amboy, still followed as on the previous day. Here they rested on the Sabbath, and the next day, Monday, June 30th, they left, a part crossing over to Staten Island on a bridge of boats, and another part embarking on board of two hundred and seventy transports which filled the harbor, and sailed away on the 23d of July.¹

Thus, after seven months' occupation and a vast expenditure of resources, after a vain attempt to penetrate to Philadelphia and to bring the war to a speedy end, the great army of invasion, having been for nearly six months restricted to the line of the Raritan River, was compelled wholly to evacuate the State, to the disgrace and chagrin of their leaders, and the bitter disappointment of the whole Tory faction.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—(Continued.)

Raids from Staten Island.—The enemy being still in force on Staten Island, it became necessary to be constantly on the watch and to keep up a competent force to patrol and guard every accessible avenue along the opposite Jersey shore. The "New Jersey Volunteers," or the refugees who had enlisted in the brigade of Gen. Cortlandt Skinner, were also on the island. A detachment of this brigade, consisting of sixty-three men, was under the command of Maj. Richard V. Stockton, a son-in-law of Joseph Hatfield, of Elizabeth Town. Stockton was captured at Lawrence's Island, Feb. 18, 1777. The refugees from Elizabeth Town were connected mostly with Skinner's brigade, and were, in the progress of the war, a source of great annoyance to their patriotic kinsmen and former neighbors.

¹ Sparks' Washington, iv. 470-76. Pa. Ledger, No. 102. N. Y. Gazette, No. 2. Remembrancer, v. 260, 261. Moore's Diary, i. 449-52. Graham's Life of Morgan, pp. 125-28. Hall's Civil War in America, p. 292. Irving's Washington, iii. 126.

The necessity of vigilance appears from such notices as the following, written Aug. 18, 1777 :

"Last Thursday Evening [14th] a Party of the New Jersey Volunteers went over to Crane's Ferry, near Elizabeth Town Point, and brought off three of the Militia without firing a Gun."²

Measures were devised by Col. Matthias Ogden, the officer in command at Elizabeth Town, in conjunction with Gen. Sullivan, who had been left by Washington in command of a Continental force beyond the Short Hills, to punish these renegade disturbers of the peace. Col. Dayton's regiment from Newark was called in to take part in the enterprise, with a hundred militia of the town. Sullivan selected from Smallwood's and De Borre's brigades one thousand men, and marched at two o'clock P.M. on Thursday, the 21st of August, from Hancover, fourteen miles, to Elizabeth Town, arriving in the evening, when they halted a short time for rest. At ten o'clock P.M. they moved down to Haledstead's Point, near the mouth of Morse's Creek, where they crossed over to the island. Dayton and Ogden, with their commands, and Col. Field, with the militia, crossed at the Old Blazing Star. The New Jersey Volunteers were posted in small detachments along the shore of the island from Decker's Ferry to the point opposite Amboy, about fifteen miles. Ogden and Dayton fully and successfully carried out their part of the programme. Lieut.-Cols. Lawrence and Barton were captured, with one hundred and thirty privates, also a British shallop, in which the prisoners were sent over to this side. But Sullivan's command, having been deceived by their guide, lost heavily, in consequence of the rear detachments being disappointed in obtaining boats to return by the Old Star Ferry. These losses more than compensated the advantages obtained by Cols. Ogden and Dayton.³

Immediately after, Sullivan, with the troops under his command, was ordered to join the main army at Wilmington, Del. A small force only was left in this quarter to guard the long line of coast exposed to the depredations of the enemy.

An invasion of the State by Clinton at Elizabeth Town Point and other places, September 12th, showed the necessity of keeping here a large body of troops, to be ready for such emergencies. Gen. Dickinson writes to Washington from this town, Sept. 20th,—

"Your Excellency will be much surprised to hear that there are not more than one thousand of our militia now embodied, all of which are at this post. I shall order all the guards called in before day, and march with the utmost expedition the routes directed. I have ordered General Wines to collect and march his brigade to this post with all despatch."⁴

² Gaines' Mercury, No. 1347.

³ Pa. Journal, No. 1806. Remembrancer, v. 483-85. Sparks' Washington, v. 47. Gordon's Rev. War, 220-23. Moore's Diary, 482-86. Marshall's Washington, iii. 135-37. Gordon's N. J., pp. 246-47. Irving's Washington, iii. 193.

⁴ Livingston's Gazette, No. 155. Remembrancer, v. 420. Hall's Civil War in America, p. 325. Gordon's Rev. War, ii. 236. Gordon's N. J., p. 252. Sparks' Washington, v. 64. Sparks' Correspondence of the Revolution, i. 434.

Four days after, on Thursday, September 24th, a reinforcement of about three thousand British and foreign troops from Europe arrived at New York. Dickinson was then on his way to join Washington in the vicinity of Philadelphia; but this event compelled him to retrace his steps with a part of his troops, sending on the remainder, six hundred, in command of Gen. Forman, and once more take post at this town. Writing to Washington from this place November 1st, he informs him that there are not more than one hundred militia from West Jersey at this post, that the reports of his intended march to Red Bank on the Delaware had lessened the number of his troops, and that Gen. Winds, who had gone on an expedition to New Windsor on the North River, had not yet returned. He suggests an expedition against Staten Island, and says, "I have boats now ready to transport five hundred men at a time, and could increase my present numbers (about six hundred men) to twelve hundred men upon such an occasion."¹

The Americans at this time were in high spirits. Tidings had come nine or ten days before of Gates' victory, October 7th, at Stillwater, near Saratoga, and of the surrender of Burgoyne's army, October 17th. The news created a great and joyful excitement in this town; salutes were fired, bonfires kindled, and, as Rivington's lying chronicle reports, "rum was given to the rabble."²

Gaines says, Nov. 24, 1777,—

"We hear that orders have been sent to a Place called Westfield, a few miles from Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, for the Inhabitants of that place to prepare Quarters for a large Body of Men, and to cut down five hundred Cords of Fire Wood. . . . On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last (18-21) Parties of Rebels landed on Staten Island from Elizabeth Town, but were as often beaten off."³

These "Parties" were probably employed in this way to keep the enemy from learning the object of the encampment at Westfield. Dickinson, having obtained the consent of Washington, was preparing for an invasion of Staten Island. Volunteers were called in and a force gathered (with those on duty at this post) of fourteen hundred men. He designed, if possible, to surprise Skinner's corps of provincials, stationed along the western shore of the island, and capture them. For this purpose, early in the morning of Thursday, November 27th, he embarked at Halstead's Point, effected a landing in three divisions on the opposite shore, and marched seven miles to a rendezvous, hoping to get in the rear of the provincials and cut them off. The utmost secrecy had been observed, his own officers not having been apprised of the object until eight o'clock of the evening before. Skinner, however, got word of it at three o'clock in the morning and made good his retreat. On arriving at the rendezvous the Americans found Gen.

Campbell in force with artillery and two war vessels to cover the fortifications. Disappointed in his plans, Dickinson returned in good order, five or six of the Tory brigade having been slain and twenty-four taken prisoners. The troops were eight hours on the island. In the skirmish they lost three men taken prisoners, and fourteen were slightly wounded. With this exception, they got back "without the loss of man, horse, or boat."⁴

A few days before this occurrence (20th), Abraham Clark and Elias Boudinot were elected to Congress. Mr. Boudinot had served, since his appointment by Congress, June 6, 1777, as commissary-general of prisoners. This town thus became, during the greater part of the war, the headquarters for negotiations respecting the exchange of prisoners, and hither large numbers, officers and men, from both sides were sent for this purpose. Mr. Boudinot, however, continued in service until his successor, Maj. John Beatty, was appointed, May 28, 1778, and did not take his seat in Congress until July 7, 1778.⁵

Through the instigation and artifices principally of the refugees, some of their old neighbors and associates, who still retained their residence and property in the town, were induced to carry on an illicit trade with Staten Island, of which Governor Livingston, who had been re-elected November 1st, writing to Washington, Nov. 21, 1777, uses this forcible and indignant language:

"This evil, instead of being checked, has grown to so enormous a height that the enemy, as I am informed, is plentifully supplied with fresh provisions, and such a quantity of British manufactures brought back in exchange as to enable the persons concerned to set up shops to retail them. The people are outrageous, and many of our officers threaten to resign their commissions."⁶

This traffic was called "London trading," and all who engaged in it were regarded as enemies of their country, and when discovered subjected to severe penalties. It was carried on mostly by night, and so secretly as almost always to evade detection. The possession of British gold was looked upon as *prima facie* evidence of complicity in the contraband business.

The extent to which private property in the town, especially in the absence of the owners, had suffered by military occupation appears from what one of Governor Livingston's daughters wrote, Nov. 29, 1777:

"Kate has been at Eliz.-Town; found our house in a most ruinous situation. Gen. Dickinson had stationed a captain with his artillery company in it, and after that it was kept for a bullock's guard. Kate waited on the general, and he ordered the troops removed the next day, but then the mischief was done; every thing is carried off that mamma had collected for her accommodation, so that it is impossible for her to go down to have the grapes and other things secured; the very hinges, locks, and panes of glass are taken away."⁷

The year 1778 was unusually barren of incident so

¹ Gordon's Rev. War, ii. 252. Gordon's N. J., pp. 250, 252. Sparks' Correspondence of the Rev., ii. 22, 23.

² Rivington's Gazette, No. 140.

³ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1361.

⁴ Sparks' Correspondence of the Rev., ii. 49-51. Sparks' Washington, v. 174, 183. Rivington's Gazette, No. 145. Gordon's N. J., p. 255.

⁵ Gordon's N. J., p. 324. Mulford's N. J., p. 444.

⁶ Sedgwick's Livingston, pp. 243-46.

⁷ Ibid., p. 246.

far as the history of this town is concerned. The people were permitted to dwell at home, undisturbed by the visits of the hated and dreaded foe. The military occupation was continued throughout the year, and the utmost vigilance was required in guarding against invasion from Staten Island. During a portion of the winter one-half of the male adults were required to be always on duty, and ready at a moment's warning to take the field.¹

It was reported in New York, June 3, 1778, that "great numbers of flat-bottomed boats" were then building and old ones repairing at Bound Brook, Elizabeth Town, and Newark, in New Jersey. A few days after Gaines published the following:

"The Rebels made an attempt on the Piquet Guard on Staten Island last Tuesday night (June 9th), but were beat off, the Particulars of which are as follows, viz.:

"About one o'clock the Rebels began a heavy Cannonade from their Works at Elizabeth Town Fort, and soon after attempted to land in a number of Flat Boats upon Staten Island, between the Blazing Star and Burnt Island; but finding the Provincial Troops stationed at that Place were alarmed and prepared to give them a proper Reception, they returned to the Jersey shore and remained quiet till about four o'clock the same Morning, when they again made their Appearance in ten Boats, each supposed to contain one hundred Men, and attempted to land at the same Place under cover of the Fire from their Batteries, and a continued Discharge of Small Arms from the Boats; but they were so vigorously opposed by General Skinner's Brigade, that they were obliged to make a final and disgraceful Retreat."²

The *New Jersey Gazette* gives an entirely different version of the affair in reply to Gaines' article. The ten boats with a hundred men in each dwindle down to three boats with about fifty men; but one landing was made or attempted; they marched half a mile into the interior, when they were discovered, on which they fired and the provincials ran away. The party then returned to their boats, and when they had nearly reached this side were fired upon. So conflicting were the statements in respect to these incursions it is often perplexing to arrive at the exact truth.³

Occasional encounters with the enemy were occurring, of which the following, as related by a Tory paper of the 29th, is a specimen:

"Last Wednesday Night (24th), Captain Randle, from Elizabeth Town, came over to Staten Island with a Party of about fourteen Men and fired upon some of the militia that were on Guard, wounded Mr. Richard Connor in the Arm, and one Ashar Tappen in the Leg, but neither dangerously. The Militia pursued the Party, but they got into their Boat in a great Hurry, and made for the Jersey shore with all expedition."⁴

The next Sunday, 28th, the battle of Monmouth was fought, in which the Jersey Brigade under Maxwell and the militia under Dickinson did signal service, having previously been detached to annoy the rear and flanks of the British on their route through New Jersey. In this action Lieut.-Col. Barber (who had received the appointment in April of brigade

inspector, and on the 24th of March had been married "to Miss Nancy Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, a Lady of beauty and merit") was wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through the right of his body, but, happily, not mortally. The British after their defeat made good their escape by Sandy Hook on the 5th of July, whence they were distributed in three divisions, one on Staten Island, one on Long Island, and the other in New York.

The presence of so large a force on Staten Island compelled Washington, in the arrangement of his forces, to order the Jersey Brigade under Gen. Maxwell "to take post in the neighborhood of Elizabeth Town," to guard against invasion and foraging.⁵

Again this post became headquarters for flag-boats and exchanges. A large number of prisoners had been captured from the British on their route through the State. "Thursday last," 16th, says Rivington, "upwards of seven hundred Rebel prisoners were sent from here [New York] to Elizabeth Town, to be exchanged for an equal number of British and Hessians." A corresponding notice appears on the 15th in the *New Jersey Gazette*, also on the 21st of August, 20th of October, and 8th of November. Col. Ethan Allen was sent here in May previously for the same purpose.⁶

A corporal and a private who had ventured over to Staten Island from this post were captured July 21st; and by way of reprisal, a party from this town went over to the island on the night of the 5th of August, and carried off Mr. Bunnell, barrack-master, who was released on parole four days afterwards.⁷

Measures long contemplated, but for prudential reasons deferred, were now taken looking to the confiscation of the property of those who had deserted their country and espoused the cause of the Royalists. Several had gone over during the spring and summer of 1778. The following advertisement was not made public until November 14th, on which day it was dated at Elizabeth Town:

"At an inferior court of Common Pleas held for the county of Essex, on the 15th day of September last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Cavilear Jewitt, Ichabod Best Baruet, William Luce, John Smith Hetfield, Job Hetfield, Abel Hetfield, Broughton Reynolds, Richard Miller, John Willis, Jacob Tooker, James Hetfield, James Frazee, Samuel Oliver, James Moore, Jonathan Oliver, Samuel Smith, John Stites, Junr, Daniel Moore, John Morse, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas Burrows, and John Folker."

At a later date, Feb. 17, 1779, final judgment was entered against all of these persons except Job and Abel Hetfield, Jacob Tooker, and John Stites, Jr., and their estates sold at auction.⁸

Gaines says, October 5th,—

"We learn that the Militia of New Jersey was collecting fast, there being in and about Elizabeth Town and Woodbridge not less than two thousand Men under the command of General Maxwell.

¹ Rivington's Gazette, No. 154.

² Ibid., No. 175. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1390.

³ New Jersey Gazette, No. 30.

⁴ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1392.

⁵ N. J. Gazette, Nos. 19, 31. Irving's Washington, iii., 425-37. Sparks' Washington, v. 422-29.

⁶ Riv. Gazette, No. 188. N. J. Gazette, Nos. 38, 46, 49.

⁷ Riv. Gazette, No. 190. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1412.

⁸ N. J. Gazette, No. 50, 64.

"Last Friday (2d) a large Body of Militia and some Continental Troops marched from Woodbridge, Elizabeth Town, &c., under the command of the Generals Maxwell and Heard for Hackinsack."¹

These movements were occasioned by a feint of the enemy and an invasion of Bergen County. Lord Stirling at Aquackanonk on the 13th sends word to Col. Elias Dayton that "the moving off of the British troops enables him to order Col. Dayton with his two regiments to march to Elizabeth Town the next morning." Two days afterwards, on the 15th, Lord Stirling himself repaired to this town, and made it his headquarters for the remainder of the year.²

The following order was issued Oct. 28, 1778:

"No Flag from the enemy shall be received at any post or place within this State, except at Elizabeth Town Point, without a special permission for that purpose from the Governor or commanding officer of the troops of the United States in New Jersey."³

On this subject Washington says, Jan. 11, 1779,—

"It was absolutely necessary that the open and free intercourse with New York which I found prevailing on my arrival at Elizabeth Town, the 1st of December, should be restrained, and I gave positive orders to Gen. Maxwell to suffer no person to pass unless permission should be previously obtained from the Governors of the respective States, or myself, and I requested governors Livingston and Reed to fix on the first day of every month for this purpose, to which they readily acceded."⁴

In his reply to this request of Washington, Livingston says, December 21st,—

"Of all those who have applied to me for recommendations to the commanding officer at Elizabeth Town to go to Staten Island or New York, not above one in twenty appeared entitled to that indulgence, and many of them were as venomous Tories as any in this country. It is either from a vain curiosity (extremely predominant in women), cloaked with the pretence of securing their debts or effects, in which they seldom if ever succeed, or for the sake of buying tea and trinkets (for which they would as soon forfeit a second Paradise, as Eve did the first, for the forbidden fruit), that they are perpetually prompted to those idle rambles. . . . The men are still more seriously mischievous, and go with commercial motives, and to secure capital quantities of British merchandise."⁵

Livingston had again been chosen, October 27th, Governor of the State, greatly to the annoyance of the loyalists, who regarded him as an incorrigible rebel. James Humphreys, Jr., writing from New York, Nov. 23, 1778, to Galloway, in London, says,—

"Livingston is reappointed Governor of New Jersey, and more wantonly pursuing his career of barbarity and wickedness than ever."⁶

Isaac Ogden, a refugee from Newark, writing also to Galloway from New York the day before (22d), says,—

"Livingston is re-elected Governor, an attempt was intended to be made to supersede him, but the dissenting Parsons getting knowledge of it exerted themselves in such a manner that his opponents were deterred from making the Experiment. You know the Man, & will with Me pity the poor People that fall under his displeasure."

Most cordially was the Governor hated by every Tory in the State, and with still greater cordiality, if

possible, was he loved and trusted by every friend of the country. His well-known connection with the Presbyterian Church of this town accounts for the story about "the dissenting Parsons." In the same letter Ogden speaks of this town and its vicinity as "a Rebellious country,"—a good testimony this to the patriotism of the town. In closing the letter he introduces some family allusions:

"Remember me to Doctor's Chandler and Cooper. Tell Doct. Chandler that Mrs. Chandler & his Daughter Polly with Miss Ricketts, are now in York with a Flag for a few days. His son Bille I saw last week, at Staten Island, who has recovered from his illness, he intends sailing for England in a short time in the Amazon."⁷

In arranging the winter-quarters of the army, Gen. Washington made choice of Middlebrook (Bound Brook), Somerset Co., N. J., for his own headquarters with seven brigades, detailing the Jersey Brigade to occupy Elizabeth Town, as the advanced post of the army. This brought him, on the 1st of December, to this town, where he remained until the morning of the 5th. In honor of his visit a festive entertainment was given him on the 4th.⁸

Attempt to Capture Livingston's and Maxwell's Brigades.—A practical illustration of the fear and hatred entertained by the British, and especially the Tories, towards Governor Livingston was given near the close of the winter of 1779–80. A plan was devised by the authorities at New York to surprise and capture both Governor Livingston's and Maxwell's brigades at this post. "The Thirty-third and Forty-second Regiments, with the light company of the Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stirling," about one thousand in number, were detailed for this purpose. They embarked at Red Hook, L. I., at nine o'clock P.M. of the 24th of February, 1779, crossed the bay to the Bergen shore, landed, and marched overland to Newark Bay, when they re-embarked, the boats having passed around through the Kills. They landed between two and three o'clock A.M. of the 25th on the salt meadows about a mile north of Crane's Ferry. Having obtained Capt. William Luce, Cornelius Hatfield, Jr., and John Smith Hatfield (who had gone over to the British in 1778) as guides, the Forty-second Regiment advanced immediately, and gained the upland. The remainder of the force through a misunderstanding waited at the place of landing for further orders. Col. Stirling, impatient for their appearance, came to a halt after he had got well up towards Woodruff's Farms, and sent back one of the guides to order them forward.

¹ Sparks' Washington, vi. 75. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1407.

² Anal. Index of N. J. Doc., p. 456. Duer's Stirling, p. 204. Hist. Mag., ii. 321–24.

³ N. J. Gazette, No. 47.

⁴ Sparks' Washington, vi. 155–74.

⁵ Sparks' Correspondence, ii. 243.

⁶ Hist. Magazine, v. 272.

⁷ Hist. Magazine, v. 335, 338. "His son Bille," Wm. Chandler, of Elizabeth Town, N. J., presented, Feb. 11, 1779, a petition to Lord George Germain, representing "that on account of his loyalty and being son of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, he was obliged to fly in Jan., 1776—that he returned in Dec., following, but on the Royal army evacuating Elizabeth Town in Jan., 1777, he was again obliged to fly—that Brig. Gen. Skinner granted him a warrant to be captain in the New Jersey Volunteers in the April following, that he has not received any pay for two years, and prays his Lordship's recommendation to Sir Henry Clinton for a captain's commission in the New Jersey Brigade." Anal. Index, p. 458.

⁸ Livingston's Gazette, No. 228. Sparks' Washington, vi. 125, 129, 131, 155.

The officer in command declined to receive the order from the lips of the guide, who thereupon returned to Stirling for an official order. In this blundering they lost about an hour and a half.

Col. Stirling, in order to gain fuller intelligence as to the state of affairs in the town, sent one of the guides with six soldiers to capture one of the residents. They came to the house of Mr. Hendricks, and questioned him in respect to the troops, some of the soldiers in the mean time entering the house of Mr. Woodruff, directly opposite, and beginning to plunder. Mr. Woodruff made good his escape, and gave the information to Col. Ogden, the officer of the day. Gen. Maxwell immediately called the troops to arms, and marched them to the rear of the town, whither also the principal part of the inhabitants retired, uncertain as to the number and designs of the enemy.

A detachment was sent with one of the guides the shortest route to "Liberty Hall," the residence of Governor Livingston, to apprehend him. The Governor, happily, had left home some hours before, and was passing the night at a friend's house a few miles distant. It was falsely reported by the enemy that he had left his bed only five minutes before his house was surrounded. The house, of course, was searched in vain for his person. His papers were demanded of his eldest daughter, who had sufficient presence of mind to lead them into the library, and show them a drawer filled with intercepted letters from London, taken in a British vessel, a part of which they pocketed, and then carried off the remainder with the drawer itself. All his recent correspondence with Congress, Washington, and the State officers was in a box in the parlor, which was saved by this artifice.

In the mean time the main body of the enemy proceeded directly to the rear of the town, and had every road guarded except the Rahway road, by which several of the inhabitants escaped before the guard could reach it. The barracks and the Presbyterian parsonage, then used as barracks, were found deserted, and in the rage of their disappointment the enemy set them on fire and they were burned down. The school-house, or academy, adjoining the Presbyterian burying-ground, had been used for storing provisions for the troops. This also they fired and destroyed. While it was burning a few of the female neighbors, of whom Mrs. Egbert was one, rescued from the ruins twenty-six barrels of flour. A blacksmith's shop also was burned. They boasted also that they burned "the ferry-house of Stephen Crane," of which, however, the people themselves made no mention.

As soon as the light enabled Maxwell to ascertain the force and positions of the enemy he set his troops in motion and Col. Stirling beat a retreat. The militia both of this town and Newark took the alarm, and assembled with great alacrity. Cols. Dayton, Ogden, and Barber conducted the pursuit. Abandoning the horses and cattle which they had collected the enemy retreated as they came by the

way of the salt marsh, usually regarded as quite inaccessible. Some skirmishing ensued, but the well-directed fire of two pieces of artillery greatly quickened their steps. After wading a considerable distance in mud and mire, they reached their boats, and re-embarked under the cover of a galley and two or three gunboats, not a little galled by the fire poured in upon them from the shore. One of their boats grounded, and with the hands on board was captured.

The enemy acknowledged that from four to six of their number were slain and about forty were wounded. They took with them about a score of the elderly men of the place, but soon after restored them to their homes. Brigade-Major Ogden, who first reconnoitred the enemy, received a bayonet-wound in his right side, but not dangerous. Lieut. Reucastle also was wounded and four privates; one man, a private, was killed. Chaplain Andrew Hunter, on his return from the Governor's house, whither he had hastened to give the alarm, was captured, but soon after made his escape. The invasion, save in the burning of the barracks, the parsonage, and the academy (a procedure worthy of a savage foe), was a complete failure, a signal blunder.¹

Four or five weeks after this occurrence Governor Livingston addressed a note, March 29th, to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, informing him that he was "possessed of the most authentic proofs" that one of his general officers had "offered a large sum of money to an inhabitant of this State to assassinate" him—the Governor—"in case he could not take" him "alive." Ephraim Marsh, Jr., of this town, had deposited before Isaac Woodruff, Esq., that Cortlandt Skinner had offered him a reward of two thousand guineas and a pension for life for such an exploit. A reply, very curt and impertinent, was received from Sir Henry, to which the Governor returned a withering rejoinder.²

Depreciated Currency and Hard Times.—The immense depreciation of the Continental currency began to be seriously felt among all classes of the community, but especially among the soldiers of the patriot army whose families were in any measure depending on their wages. The Jersey Brigade, under Maxwell, stationed at Elizabeth Town, sent an affecting memorial of their distressed condition for want of adequate compensation to the Legislature. Gen. Maxwell also urged their case, and called attention to the necessity of sending out of the lines the Tories who were seeking every opportunity to induce the soldiers to desert. He instanced the cases of Cpts. Kennedy and McCloud at large on their parole and yet in the pay of the enemy, "licensed

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 2. N. J. Gazette, No. 65. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1429. Remembrancer, vii. 368. Sparks' Washington, vi. 175, 182, 191. Sedgwick's Livingston, pp. 322-24. Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J., p. 165. Hist. Magazine, vi. 180-81, 239.

² N. J. Journal, Nos. 10, 12. Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J., pp. 163-64.

spies in our very lines, among our troops." He then adds,—

"Mrs. Chandler is much in the same way here that McCloud is, with respect to her living, but in the way of giving intelligence to the enemy I think her the first in the place. There is not a Tory that passes in or out of New York or any other way that is of consequence but what waits on Mrs. Chandler, and mostly all the British officers going in or out on parole or exchange wait on her; in short, the Governor (William Franklin, the whole of the Tories, and many of the Whigs. I think she would be much better in New York, and to take her baggage with her that she might have nothing to come back for. Lawyer Ross and some other noted Tories here I would recommend to be sent some distance back in the country. . . . There wants a thorough reform here."¹

A gratuity of two hundred pounds to each commissioned officer and forty dollars to each private was ordered by the Legislature, the money immediately forwarded to Elizabeth Town, and the brigade soon after took up their line of march for the Susquehanna. So many of the officers and men of the brigade were residents of this town, and so long had they been on service at this post during the war, that the people of the town took the deepest interest in everything pertaining to their welfare. It was their own right arm of defense.²

Washington removed his headquarters from Middlebrook the first week in June, and soon after took post at New Windsor, on the North River. In consequence, as the regular troops that usually kept watch of Staten Island were on their way to the Indian country, the eastern coast of this town was considerably exposed. Col. Neilson, a vigilant officer, was left here with a small corps, which with the militia, ready to be called out on any emergency, was thought sufficient for the time being. Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen at a later date was appointed to the command of the State regiment, with his headquarters at this post.³

Removal of Tories and Refugees.—The refugees on Staten Island took advantage of the reduction of the forces here and renewed their predatory excursions. On the night of Saturday, June 12th, Cornelius Hatfield, Jr., with five other "loyal refugees," as Gaines calls them, crossed over the Sound to Lieut. John Haviland's house, which they effectually plundered of its contents, and seizing Haviland and the captain of one of the guard-boats, whom they had also surprised, they returned with them in safety to the island. A few nights after, Friday, 18th, the same party, with other Tories and several British soldiers, repeated the experiment and landed at Halstead's Point.

"From whence they stole up in small parties amongst their friends, where, probably, they obtained full information of the strength and situation of our guard at Halstead's house, which they attacked about daylight in the morning. The guard being vigilant escaped (except one man killed) and gave the alarm to the town; the villains in the mean time plundered the house of almost everything portable, took off his

riding-chair, and made Mr. Halsted a prisoner, who, however, had the address to take advantage of the surprise these British worthies were thrown into by the firing of a single gun and made his escape from them; but they stayed a few minutes longer they would probably have paid dear for their presumption, as it was they had two men wounded, one of them mortally."⁴

To these troubles was added, at midsummer, June 20th, a panic respecting the negroes of the town:

"On Sunday night last it was discovered that the negroes had it in contemplation to rise and murder the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town. Many of them are secured in gaol."⁵

This conspiracy was of course attributed to the Tories, and with the plundering incursions had the effect to quicken the Court of Common Pleas in finding, July 6th, inquisitions and entering judgment in favor of the State against the following fugitives and offenders, viz.:

"Isaac Mills, John Stiles, jun., George Marshall, James Frazee, jun., Ichabod Oliver, Thomas Bradbury Chandler, John Stone, Robert Gault, Joseph Marsh, John Ackley, Cornelius Hatfield, jun., Oliver De Lancey, and John Lee, jr. in the County of Essex. (It is added) Notice is hereby given that all the real estates that lately belonged to the above fugitives within the bounds of Elizabeth Town will be sold at public vendue on Monday, the sixteenth day of August next, at the house of Samuel Smith, book-keeper, in Elizabeth Town aforesaid, or on the premises, and also that part of the estate late the property of Cavalier Jouet, that was sold to a certain Nathaniel Hubbell (son of Rev.), unless the said Hubbell appears and pays the purchase-money for the same before the day of sale."⁶

The representations of Gen. Maxwell in respect to the removal of Tories from the State were not without effect:

"A motion was made at Elizabeth Town last Thursday (12th of August, says Gaines) to remove all the suspected persons from that place, agreeable to a law lately passed in that province; but the motion could not be carried, it being strongly opposed by Governor Livingston, who said it was impolitic to the highest degree, and that it would only increase the number of their enemies."⁷

At the convening of the Legislature, Oct. 27, 1779, Livingston was the fourth time elected Governor of the State. Great efforts had been made by means of the press and otherwise on the part of his enemies to prevent his re-election. They could command in the Legislature, however, only nine of the thirty-eight votes. The result was highly gratifying to his patriotic townsmen, and all the true patriots throughout the State.⁸

Severe Winter of 1780.—With the commencement of the winter the main body of the army under Washington took up their quarters at Morristown. It proved to be one of the severest winters on record. The cold set in early, and storm succeeded storm, piling up the snow in every direction, until Jan. 3, 1780, when one of the most terrific storms ever remembered set in, from which the army suffered dreadfully. The snow covered the earth to the depth of from four to six feet, the roads were everywhere obstructed, and almost nothing could be had for the

⁴ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1443. New Jersey Journal, No. 19. N. J. Rev. Correspondence, p. 176.

⁵ N. J. Journal, No. 19.

⁶ Ibid., No. 23.

⁷ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1452.

⁸ Sedgwick's Livingston, pp. 338-39.

¹ N. J. Rev. Correspondence, pp. 143-54; 159-68. Sparks' Washington, vi. 252-55.

² Sparks' Washington, vi. 253, 255.

³ Marshall's Washington, iv. 65, 66. N. J. Rev. Correspondence, p. 176.

sustenance of the troops. Washington was compelled to resort to forced requisitions on the several counties of the State. Col. Matthias Ogden was appointed to collect the cattle and grain required of the county of Essex. The State, to its honor be it spoken, though so greatly impoverished by a four years' war, came nobly to the rescue. The crisis was firmly met and safely passed; the army was fed and furnished.¹

The extraordinary severity of the cold and its steadiness closed up the rivers, the Sound, Newark Bay, and even the harbor of New York. The isolation of the city and the island existed no longer. The ice, even in the bay of New York, was of such solidity that an army with all its artillery and baggage could cross with greater facility than on the firm earth. The authorities at New York were full of apprehension, and took measures to concentrate their forces in case of an attack. Extraordinary vigilance was called for on both sides of the line.²

As the troops had now received their needed supplies, and a portion of them might be favorably employed in an attempt on Staten Island, Gen. William Irvine, who had been sent down some time before with a detachment to this post, was instructed to obtain information "of the enemy's strength, corps, situation, and works" on Staten Island; to ascertain the state of the ice at Halstead's Point and at the Blazing Star Ferry, and to act in concert with Col. Dayton in making the necessary preparations. Great caution was to be used in keeping the design secret. A large number of sleds or sleighs—several hundred—were procured, with all the necessary ammunition, rations, tools, guns, and spare shoes. Various detachments were called in and detailed for the service, amounting to about two thousand five hundred men, all to rendezvous in this town in the evening of Friday, the 14th.³

The expedition was put under the command of Lord Stirling, and it was designed to capture, if possible, the entire force of the enemy on the island, supposed to be about twelve hundred men. It was believed that the communication by water with the city was cut off. The expedition set off in good order early in the morning of Saturday, the 15th. They crossed safely on the ice at De Hart's Point to Mercereau's dockyard. At the forks of the Blazing Star road they divided, one column proceeding by Dougan's Mills, and the other by the back road towards the watering-place (Tompkinsville). Lieut.-Col. Willet was detached to surprise Buskirk and his force of two hundred provincials at Decker's Ferry. But the enemy had obtained early intelligence of the invasion, and on all sides retired to their works. The two columns effected a junction on the heights above the works at

the same time. They found the enemy strongly fortified, and intrenched also behind an abatis of snow about ten feet in height. Communication by water with the city also they found to be open. After fully reconnoitering the position and remaining overnight, they retired about sunrise the next morning, making good their retreat, and arriving at De Hart's Point about eleven o'clock A.M. At Decker's Ferry they captured and destroyed nine sailing vessels. They took eight or ten prisoners, and received several deserters. One of the enemy was slain, as were three of their own men. Many of the men also were frost-bitten, and all suffered considerably from the severity of the cold, the snow being three or four feet deep.⁴

Taking advantage of this opportunity a number of worthless characters followed the troops to the island and committed various depredations upon the people, Rivington says to the extent of ten thousand dollars. Washington had given strict orders not to allow anything of the kind. After their return from the island, Lord Stirling reclaimed the property as far as possible, and issued orders that whoever had been guilty of plundering should restore what they had thus taken to the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, that it might be sent back to the owners.⁵

This expedition had the effect to increase the vigilance of the enemy, whose number in garrison was thereupon doubled, while, on the other hand, the forces on this side, disheartened by their failure, suffered a relaxation of both vigilance and enterprise. Preparations were accordingly made by the enemy for retaliatory raids on this town and Newark on the night of Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1780, and in both cases they succeeded. The *New Jersey Journal* of the 27th makes the following statements:

"A party of the enemy, consisting of about three hundred infantry, under the command of Col. Van Buskirk, of the new levies, and about sixty dragoons, said to be under the command of Capt. Steward, of the Seventeenth Light Dragoons, with several refugees, the whole in number nearly four hundred, crossed on the ice from Staten Island to Trembly's Point, about three miles from Elizabeth Town, last Tuesday night. From thence they were conducted by Cornelius Hetfield, Job Hetfield, and Smith Hetfield, their principal guides, the nearest and most retired route to Elizabeth Town. They entered the town in two divisions before the alarm was sounded. As soon as the troops that were in town (consisting of about sixty men) perceived their danger they retreated; however they took a major, who was commandant of the place, and two or three captains that lodged in town that night, and a few troops. They then set fire to the Presbyterial Meeting- and court-house, which were consumed; plundered, insulted, and took off some of the inhabitants, and retreated with great precipitation by the way of De Hart's Point, whose house they likewise consumed."⁶

"A gentleman at Elizabeth Town," in a letter written on the 29th, an extract from which was published in the *New Jersey Gazette*, says,—

"The enemy paid us a visit here last Tuesday evening; they were in town between ten and eleven o'clock, under the command of Lieut.-Col.

¹ Sparks' Washington, iv. 437-41. Thacher's Military Journal, pp. 176-82, 186. Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J., pp. 388-92. Gordon's Rev. War, iii. 42, 43.

² N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 781, 782, 785. Hist. Mag., viii. 58.

³ Sparks' Washington, vi. 441-47. Marshall's Washington, iv. 199-200.

⁴ N. J. Journal, No. 51. N. J. Gazette, Nos. 109, 110. Rivington's Gazette, Nos. 345, 347, 348, 350. Thacher's Journal, p. 184. Marshall's Washington, iv. 201, 202. Sparks' Washington, iv. 442-48. Sparks' Corr. of the Rev., ii. 380-81.

⁵ Ibid., p. 381. Sparks' Washington, vi. 446.

⁶ N. J. Journal, No. 51.

Buskirk, of the new levies. The plan was well concerted, and as well executed; they evaded our guards, and were in town before any one knew it. They have taken forty or fifty privates and several officers, with ten or twelve of the inhabitants. Maj. Williamson and Capt. Gifford fell into their hands. Mr. Belcher Smith [son of William Peartree Smith] in attempting to escape was likewise taken. They burnt the Presbyterian Church and the court-house, plundered Jecamiah Smith, but no other houses of any consequence, as they were afraid to enter them, and stayed but a little time before they pushed off.¹

Rivington, in his paper of January 29th, gives the British version of the affair:

"On Tuesday night, the 25th inst., the rebel posts at Elizabeth Town were completely surprised and carried off by different detachments of the king's troops. Lieut.-Col. Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men from the 1st and 4th battalions of Brig.-Gen. Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten Island early in the night, and got into Elizabeth Town without being discovered between the hours of 10 and 11. With little resistance they made prisoners 2 majors, 3 captains, and 47 privates, among whom were 5 dragoons, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. Few of the rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons, though they afterwards escaped.

"The services were performed without loss. The following are the names of some of the rebel officers brought to town on Thursday last . . . from Elizabeth Town: Maj. Eccles, of the 6th Maryland Regiment; Col. Belt, of the 4th Regiment, from Prince George Co.; Mr. B. Smith, son of Peartree Smith; Maj. Williamson and his brother."²

Rivington's statement as to the persons and the strength of the detachment engaged in this retaliatory foray is probably to be accepted as at least semi-official. Abraham Buskirk, according to Gaines' *Register* for 1781, was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Fourth Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, or Tories, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Cortlandt Skinner, Esq. Neal Stewart was a lieutenant of Col. Bayard's Orange Rangers. The guides were natives of the town, familiar with all the roads and all the residents of the place.³

Washington speaks of the event, two days after, as "the late misfortune and disgrace at Elizabeth Town." Not less than two thousand men, under Col. Moses Hazen, were stationed that night along the shore of the frozen waters from Paulus Hook to Amboy, in small detachments, one of which, sixty only in number, under Maj. Eccles, was detailed for this important post.⁴

"The court-house" was "a small frame, shingle-covered building, which had never been adorned with

paint, and in the same condition and style of architecture was the adjacent building, the Presbyterian meeting-house, both of which respectively occupied the ground whereon now stand the structures devoted to the same objects." Such is the description of these buildings as given by the late Capt. William C. De Hart. They were among the oldest and most venerable buildings of the town. The church was ornamented by a steeple, surmounted by a ball and weathercock, furnished also with a clock. It was the most conspicuous and the most valued building in the town, hallowed as the structure in which their pilgrim fathers had worshiped God, in which they themselves, so many of them, had been consecrated to God in baptism, and in which the great and revered Dickinson, the honored Spencer, and the still more renowned Whitefield had preached God's word.⁵

The destruction of these buildings is by common consent attributed to Cornelius Hatfield, Jr., whose venerable parents, Col. Cornelius and Abigail, were among the most excellent and honored members of the Presbyterian Church, and most thoroughly patriotic. The father had been a trustee, and was then an elder of the church. The mother died on the 27th of April, in the year following, in the seventieth year of her age, greatly lamented. The renegade son was a man of great energy of character, and of commanding influence among the refugees. During the previous two years he had resided on Staten Island, continually watching opportunities to molest and capture his former friends and neighbors.⁶

As the son had destroyed their church edifice, so the father opened the doors of a large "Red Store-house" that belonged to him, which was fitted up for the purpose, and used thenceforward as a meeting-house. It was on the other and most populous side of the creek, on the east side of Cherry Street, near West Water Street, and nearly opposite Capt. De Hart's house. It was afterwards removed to the opposite side of the road, rebuilt and occupied by Mr. Edward Price.⁷

As soon as Washington heard of the affair he dispatched Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair, January 27th, to investigate the causes of the disaster, to guard against future inroads of the kind, and to ascertain the practicability of a retaliation, at the same time to take command of all the forces below the Hills. On Friday, the 28th, St. Clair reports from Crane's Mill as follows:

"I arrived at Col. Hazen's Quarters the night before last, and yesterday with him visited the several posts, which I found to be Rahway, Crane's Mills, Connecticut Farms, Elizabeth Town, and Newark. Elizabeth Town and Newark are occupied by small detachments only, and guards are posted at De Hart's and Halstead Points. A small guard is also kept at the New Blazing Star from the post at Rahway. . . . In Elizabeth Town I find a four days' guard, consisting of one hundred men, with a Field Officer. This I reduced to a Captain and fifty, to be

¹ N. J. Gazette, Nov. 110, 112.

² Rivington's Gazette, No. 348. Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J., pp. 166-67. Thacher's Journal, pp. 156-57.

³ Hist Magazine, viii. 355, 356. The names of the persons captured, as subsequently reported, were "Major Eccleston, Major Williamson, Captain Gray, Captain Thomas Woodruff, Captain Samuel Moorehouse, Captain Isaac Scudder, Captain W. (B.) Smith, Captain Gifford (Gifford), John Cullies, Ja. Knot, William Frucker, John Sullivan, Charles Gough, John Gormond, John Roebly, John Lumox, Theodoik Lindsey, James Davison, Joseph Farson, John Blades, John Creation, John Ryon, Thomas Gordon, John King, Joseph Austin, James Dues, Michael Coughlon, John Miles, Michael Rowland, John Fisk, E. Pruket, Isaac Dukeson, James Morrison, Jonathan Hackson, Benjamin Garrison, Philip Knott, Abraham Rosier, John Brown, Andrew Patterson, Andrew McFarland, David Buddel, Albert Slatret, Henry Rendert, Ralph Price, Ab. Price, Jerub Price, John Gray, John Mulford, James Shay." Not more than twelve or fifteen of these were residents. The remainder were soldiers. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1470. Rivington's Gazette, No. 351.

⁴ Sparks' Washington, vi. 452, 453.

⁵ Passages in the History of E. T., No. III. Murray's Notes, p. 46.

⁶ N. J. Journal, No. 115.

⁷ Passages in the History of E. T., No. II.

relieved daily. . . . The guards at De Hart's and Halstead Points are certainly much exposed."

Notwithstanding these precautions, another foray was made on Sunday evening, 30th of January, which is thus described in a Tory paper:

"Last Sunday evening a party, consisting of thirteen mounted refugees, went from Staten Island, and [at Rahway] in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, surprised Mr. Wyantz, a lieutenant of the rebel militia, and eight private men of Colonel Jacques' regiment [that had been on a party of pleasure with some young ladies]. Few Republicans on this continent are more remarkable for their implacable opposition to his Majesty's government than some of these prisoners; they were all the same evening securely lodged on Staten Island. They were found at a fandango or merry-making with a party of ladies, who became planet struck at the sudden separation from their Damos. The further trophies of this successful excursion are three handsome sleighs with ten good horses, all of which were yesterday driven to New York over the ice from Staten Island, an enterprise never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country."¹

The ice blockade continuing, the Tories took another ride into Jersey on the 10th of February with similar results:

"On Thursday night last the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, visited Elizabeth Town entirely upon a plundering party. Among other houses they plundered Doctor Barnett's, Messrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Halsted, and Doctor Wyantz, the two former in a most barbarous manner. The house of Mr. Smith they searched throughout for Mr. Elisha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there, but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town. After terrifying the women and children, they heroically marched off with their plunder and five or six prisoners."²

The horrors of that dreadful winter could not be forgotten by that generation. The condition of the people in their almost defenseless exposure to the barbarian incursions of the rapacious foe was deplorable in the extreme. But the more they suffered for their country's cause the more fixed and deep-rooted was their determination never again to submit to the now more than ever hated rule of the cruel and haughty Briton.

It is surprising that any of the people should have continued, in these circumstances, to reside on the borders of the Sound, especially when it was everywhere frozen over, and could be crossed over in perfect safety by the refugee marauders. So long as this natural bridge lasted these incursions continued. The following statement, made on Wednesday, March 29th, shows what was now of not infrequent occurrence:

"Last Friday night [24th] some villains from Staten Island came over to Elizabeth Town and carried off Matthias Halstead, Esq., a worthy citizen."³

Even after the departure of the ice these forays were repeated. On the 26th of April a record is made as follows:

"A party of the enemy from Staten Island, consisting of about thirty men, attempted to surprise, last Sunday night [23d], a small guard at Halstead's Point, but through the alertness of the sentinels (one of which they killed) their plan was effectually marred. They plundered

Mr. Halstead of beds and bedding, the family's wearing apparel, and seven or eight head of creatures."

Thus passed in alarm and terror the ever memorable winter of 1779-80, memorable for the severity of the season, and for the devastation made by the merciless foe.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—(Continued.)

Knyphausen's Invasion.—Early in the spring of 1780, Gen. Knyphausen, then chief in command of the British forces at New York, began to make vigorous preparation for the invasion of New Jersey, with the view of driving out the patriot army. The following report of the inception of the movement was made by Governor Robertson, of New York, to Lord Germain:

"On the 6th of June we sailed with as many troops as could safely be spared from the defense of this province—6000—to Staten Island; from thence we landed our advanced guard the same night at Elizabeth Town, where they waited the landing of a second embarkation by the return of the boats. These Boats moved on, with orders to try to surprise Maxwell's brigade of Jersey troops, stationed near to the road we marched by, to endeavor to get possession of the strong post at Short Hills, to wait there the arrival of the third embarkation of the army, from whence if our intelligence should show circumstances favorable it was intended to march directly with the whole against Washington, who had been sending his stores from Morristown, but was still incumbered there with a great many."⁴

The Coldstream Guards, under the command of Gen. Edward Matthew, sailing down the bay disembarked at Staten Island, where they were joined by other troops, regulars and provincials. Here they were formed into three divisions, the first under command of Brig.-Gen. Stirling, the second under Brig.-Gen. Matthew, the third, comprising the Coldstream Guards and others, under Maj.-Gen. Tryon, the whole under the general command of Maj.-Gen. Knyphausen. As soon as formed they marched forward to the landing opposite Elizabeth Town Point, arriving in the night and unobserved. The first division crossed the Sound in flat-boats, and landed on the meadows near the Point, where they halted until in like manner the second and third, with the light artillery, had crossed before day. Early on Wednesday morning the whole force were in motion. Stirling, being the youngest general, led the advance.

In the mean time word was brought to Col. Dayton, of the Jersey Brigade, that the British were at the Point. Having reconnoitred the position he stationed a guard of twelve men at the eastern terminus of Water Street (now Elizabeth Avenue), where the two roads leading to the Old and New Points diverge, with orders to arrest the advance of the foe as long as practicable and then retire. Dayton hastened back to the town and mustered his troops as quickly as pos-

¹ *Rivington's Gazette*, No. 349. *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1477. *Moore's Diary*, ii. 257-58. *N. J. Gazette*, No. 111.

² *N. J. Gazette*, No. 112. Mr. Smith's house was the former residence of Governor Belcher. Mr. Boudinot was the son-in-law of Mr. Smith.

³ *N. J. Journal*, No. 59.

⁴ *N. Y. Col. Docmts.*, viii. 783.

sible, to be ready for the emergency and fall back if outnumbered.

As the enemy came marching forward at the break of day, Gen. Stirling at the head of his division, the guards at the forks of the road allowed them to approach within musket-shot, when they fired and fled to town. One of the balls unhorsed Stirling and fractured his thigh. The whole column was thus brought to a halt until the wounded general could be cared for. Knyphausen now placed himself at the head of the division, and just as the sun was rising upon the earth the squadron in advance entered the town, passing up Water Street (Elizabeth Avenue) and so into Broad Street.

"An eye-witness of the passage of the troops through the village describes it as one of the most beautiful sights he ever beheld. In the van marched a squadron of dragoons of Simcoe's regiment, known as the 'Queen's Rangers,' with drawn swords and glittering helmets, mounted on very large and beautiful horses, then followed the infantry, composed of Hessians and English troops, the whole body amounting to nearly six thousand men, and every man, horseman and foot, clad in new uniforms, complete in panoply and gorgeous with burnished brass and polished steel."¹

Passing from Broad into Jersey Street, the columns of the enemy on their way to the Short Hills and Washington's camp were led by the guides along the most frequented way, known as the Galloping Hill road, which leaving the Westfield road on the line of the present Central Railroad, at the extreme west point of the town as now bounded, and running northwesterly enters the village of Union or "Connecticut Farms" south of the Presbyterian Church. In passing through the town the troops were kept in perfect order, committing no deeds of violence.

As soon as it was known that the foe had landed word was sent as quickly as possible to Prospect Hill in the rear of Springfield, when the eighteen-pounder signal-gun and the tar-barrel on the signal-pole were fired, and the whole country on both sides of the mountain was roused. Instantly the drums in the camp at Morristown beat to arms, and Washington and his troops marched with all speed to the post of danger. The militia in every direction seized their firelocks, swords, or whatever weapon was at hand, hastened to their respective mustering-places, and were soon proceeding by companies to the field of action. The whole town, from the Sound to the Passaic, with all its villages, from Springfield to Rahway, was thoroughly aroused and preparing to resist and drive back the invading foe. Col. Dayton and that portion of the Jersey Brigade that was stationed in and about the old town made good their retreat from the superior numbers of the enemy, and effected a junction with the other portions of the brigade under Gen. Maxwell at Connecticut Farms. On the way up they were joined by militiamen, and with increasing numbers kept up a continual skirmishing.

On the rising ground just beyond the west branch

of Elizabeth River, and about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Farms' Church, a stand was made by a party of the militia, about sixty in number, armed only with muskets, who succeeded in giving a temporary check to the column. Maxwell, with his brigade and some of the militia, took post on the high ground beyond the Farms' village, where they not only brought the enemy to a halt, but drove back their advance a short distance, annoying them considerably by their firing.

Writing from the "Jersey Camp, near Springfield, 14th June, 1780," to Governor Livingston, Maxwell says,—

"I thought Elizabeth Town would be an improper place for me. I therefore retired toward Connecticut Farms, where Col. Dayton joined me with his regiment. I ordered a few small parties to defend the defile near the Farm Meeting-House, where they were joined and assisted in the defense by some small bodies of militia. The main body of the brigade had to watch the enemy on the road leading to the right and left toward Springfield, that they might not cut off our communication with his Excellency General Washington. Our parties of Continental troops and militia at the defile performed wonders. After stopping the advance of the enemy near three hours, they crossed over the defile and drove them to the tavern that was Jeremiah Smith's; but the enemy were at that time reinforced with at least 1500 men, and our people were driven in their turn over the defile and obliged to quit it. I, with the whole brigade and militia, was formed to attack them shortly after they had crossed the defile, but it was thot imprudent, as the ground was not advantageous, and the enemy very numerous. We retired slowly towards the heights toward Springfield, harassing them on their right and left till they came with their advance to David Meeker's house, where they thought proper to halt. Shortly after the whole brigade, with the militia, advanced their right, left, and front with the greatest rapidity, and drove their advance to the main body. We were in our turn obliged to retire after the closest action I have seen this war. We were then pushed over the bridge at Springfield (Rahway River), where we posted some troops, and with the assistance of a field-piece commanded by the militia the enemy were again driven back to their former station, and still farther before night. Never did troops, either Continental or militia, behave better than ours did. Every one that had an opportunity (which they mostly all had) vied with each other who could serve the country most. In the latter part of the day the militia flocked from all quarters and gave the enemy no respite till the day closed the scene."²

The fighting on this occasion took place mostly on the rising ground back of the Farms' village and on the east side of the Rahway River:

"In the hope of preserving the Farms (village) Colonel Dayton, who at that time commanded the militia, determined not to halt in the settlement, but to take post at a narrow pass on the road leading to Springfield."³

Both parties, therefore, passed through the village without damage to the dwelling-houses. Many, if not the most, of these houses were at noon and in the afternoon "filled with their wounded."

In the course of the afternoon the British commander "learned from Prisoners and Deserters that Washington had got time to occupy with all his force the strong post of Short Hills." This information at once put an end to all thoughts of advance. A retrograde movement was at the close of the day determined upon, to be executed, however, only after night-fall.⁴

² Hist. Magazine, iii. 211.

³ Marshall's Washington, iv. 225.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., viii. 793.

¹ De Hart's "Passages in the History of Elizabeth Town," No. I.

Preparations accordingly were made for an encampment. Lieut. Mathew, of the Coldstream Guards, says,—

"Finding that the night would come on before we reached Springfield, we retreated to a very commanding ground near a place or village called Connecticut Farms, which we burnt on our retreat afterwards. Here the army divided their ground and sent out pickets, expecting to lay here the whole night. I was on a picket. I went on it about five o'clock in the evening. It was in the skirts of a wood; the rebels kept firing on it from the time I went on till dark."¹

As soon as it was determined to advance no farther the soldiers seem to have commenced the work of plundering, which was most effectually prosecuted, Governor Robertson himself sharing in the plunder. The village consisted of a house of worship belonging to the Presbyterian Church (a frame building) and eight or ten dwelling-houses, besides stores, shops, and outhouses. The buildings were first given up to pillage, thoroughly ransacked, and everything portable carried off. They were then fired and burnt down. The church edifice shared the same fate. The houses on the road running east from the church, belonging respectively to Benjamin Thompson, Moses Thompson, John Wade, and Robert Wade, and the house belonging to Caleb Wade, at the foot of the hill on which the church stood, were thus destroyed.²

The parsonage was on the street running north and south that bounds the village on the west. It was on the eastern side of the street fronting west. The last pastor of the church, Rev. Benjamin Hait, had died June 27, 1779. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Elizabeth Town, by the advice of friends, had, shortly after Mr. Hait's decease, rented the vacant parsonage and occupied it with his family, having removed thither from Springfield. Mr. Caldwell had vainly endeavored, when the alarm was given in the morning, to induce his wife to seek with him and the elder children a place of greater security. She concluded to trust Providence and remain at home, "under the persuasion that her presence might serve to protect" the house "from pillage, and that her person could not possibly be endangered."³

Thacher, who was with Washington on this occasion, says, in his military journal, that "On the arrival of the royal troops Mrs. Caldwell entertained the officers with refreshments, and after they had retired she and a young woman, having Mrs. Caldwell's infant child in her arms, seated themselves on the bed." Another account, published seven days after the occurrence, says,—

"Mrs. Caldwell retired into a back room, which was so situated that she was entirely secured against transient shot from either party should they dispute the ground near the house, which happened not to be the case. The babe [Maria] was in the arms of the housekeeper [Catherine Bernard, or a small girl named Abigail Lexington]; the other child the mother held by the hand, all sitting upon the side of the bed, when one of the barbarians, advancing round the house, took the advantage of a small space through which the room was accessible and fired two balls

into that amiable lady, so well directed that they ended her life in a moment."⁴

The circumstances of her death are variously related. The most particular and the most plausible statement is the following:

"The maid, who had accompanied her to this secluded apartment and had charge of the other small children, on looking out of a window into the back-yard observed to Mrs. Caldwell that a 'red-coat soldier had jumped over the fence and was coming up to the window with a gun.' Her youngest son [Elias Bondinot], nearly two years old, playing upon the floor, on hearing what the maid said, called out, 'Let me see! Let me see!' and ran that way. Mrs. Caldwell rose from sitting on a bed very near, and at this moment the soldier fired his musket at her through the window. It was loaded with two balls, which both passed through her body."⁵

Thacher says that at the sight of the soldier Mrs. Caldwell exclaimed, "Don't attempt to scare me!" when the soldier fired, shooting her through the breast, and she instantly expired.⁶

That it was a British soldier that killed her is fully established, and that it was not a random shot is also clear. But that she was known to the murderer, or that he was seeking to gratify a personal malice, is not evident. It was at all events an act of fiendish barbarity that made the British name still more execrable, not only by her townsmen, but by the whole American people.

Conflicting statements also are made as to the disposal of the corpse. Thacher says that "a British officer soon after came, and, throwing his cloak over the corpse, carried it to the next house." A correspondent of the *New Jersey Gazette*, under date of June 13th, says: "I saw her corpse, and was informed by the neighbors it was with infinite pains they obtained leave to bring her body from the house before they set fire to it."⁷

The house to which the body was conveyed belonged to Capt. Henry Wade. It was a small building on the opposite side of the street (the site of which has of late been occupied by the family of Mr. Phineas Crilley), one of the only two dwelling-houses in the village that escaped the flames. There Mr. Caldwell found it the next morning, and thence the same day it was with appropriate ceremonies carried to the grave. Three months after he published a most affecting appeal on the subject that made a deep impression on the public mind.⁸

The expedition proved a miserable failure. This great array of disciplined troops, horse and foot and flying artillery, so confident in the morning of reaching the American camp at Morristown and breaking up the rebellion, were held at bay by a few hastily-gathered militia, driven back, and, after the inglori-

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 70. Catherine Bernard was married the next year to John Spicer, of Turkey.

² Brown's Life of Finley, p. 241.

³ Thacher's Journal, p. 123.

⁴ N. J. Gazette, No. 130. N. J. Journal, No. 70, 73.

⁵ Barber's N. J. Hist. Coll., p. 197. N. J. Journal, No. 81. For further particulars, see Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution," ii, 108, 113, 173.

¹ Hist. Mag., i, 104.

² Barber's N. J. Hist. Coll., p. 196.

³ Ibid. Brown's Life of Rev. Dr. Finley, pp. 240-41.

ous destruction by fire of the little hamlet at Connecticut Farms, compelled the same night, in the midst of drenching rain, and through mud and marsh, to retreat to the point of departure. Says Lieut. Mathew,—

"About ten o'clock the whole army got in motion and moved off. It was so exceedingly dark, and there was such strict silence observed, that one regiment could not perceive the adjoining regiment going off. . . . It was the darkest night I can remember in my life, with the most heavy rain, thunder, and lightning known in this country for many years. . . . It rained, I think, harder than I ever knew, and thundered and lightened so severely as to frighten the horses, and once or twice the whole army halted, being deprived of sight for a time. General Knyphausen's horse started so as to throw the general.

"We continued our march until we reached the bank of the creek (Sound) which he had crossed in the morning. Nothing more awful than this retreat can be imagined. The rain, with the terrible thunder and lightning, the darkness of the night, the houses at Connecticut Farms which we had set fire to in a blaze, the dead bodies which the light of the fire or the lightning showed you now and then on the road, and the dread of an enemy completed the scene of horror. . . . We halted at the side of the creek and took up our ground, and the whole army encamped."¹

As the result of the day's encounter, Gen. Maxwell reported one ensign (Moses Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, aged nineteen) killed and three lieutenants wounded, seven privates killed, twenty-eight wounded, and five missing. The militia also lost several and had a number wounded. The enemy lost three times the number. Gen. Stirling died of his wound nearly a year later.

"The Tories were so sure of the enemy's succeeding that they sent word to their friends in Elizabeth Town that they should pay them a visit the day after the enemy came over."²

It is safe to say that the visit was not paid. It is quite certain that the town "the day after" was not a very agreeable place for men that could glory in Knyphausen and his deeds.

Occupation of Elizabethtown Point by the British.—The scouts that followed after the retreating foe on their return reported that they had passed over to Staten Island, all but about five hundred men left behind to intrench themselves at the Point. They encamped between the Old Point and De Hart's house. Lord Stirling, the senior in command below the Hills, is reported to have said thereupon to Gen. Hand, "Take your brigade, Hand, and the two brigades of militia, go down and bring up those fellows at the Point." The columns, numbering about fifteen hundred, were soon put in marching order, to rendezvous at Elizabeth Town. Here the troops were marshaled for the attack. The Continentals, under Gen. Hand, had the centre, with a militia brigade on the right and left. They advanced in three columns, designing to assault the enemy in as many points at once.

The advance corps of the left brigade cut off and captured the picket-guard of the enemy. This brigade were much exposed before reaching their point of attack in crossing a meadow, and drew forth so heavy a

fire of artillery from the enemy as to show that they were in full force. Hand contrived, therefore, to give the attack the appearance of a feint, and drew off his troops so deliberately as to make the enemy believe that he was simply executing a manoeuvre designed to draw them from their fortifications. He succeeded in effecting his retreat to the town without being pursued. The cannonade at one time was very heavy, and would have done fearful execution had their aim been lower, nearly all the balls passing over the heads of the troops on their advance.³

The ground occupied by the contending forces on this occasion is now covered by the factories, warehouses, and residences of Elizabethport,—the First Ward of the city of Elizabeth.

The British army continued in the occupation of this post during the next fortnight, behind the fortifications thrown up by the Americans more than four years before, continual skirmishes taking place between the lines.

The situation of the town during this period was anything but enviable. Almost daily they were visited by portions of one army or the other,—placed between two fires.

Gen. William Irvine, from the "Camp Short Hills, June 18th," wrote to his wife at Carlisle, Pa., as follows:

"The Enemy lie still at Elizabethtown Point, about ten miles from here. We have small parties down near them every day, but there is but little damage done on either side. We have taken at different times some lofty prisoners. . . . We have been now thirteen days at this place without Tents or Baggage. No covering except boughs of trees and bark, which, however, is cool and pleasant in the heat of the day, and serves to keep out a good deal of rain. Notwithstanding these privations, we have not had a man sick since we have taken the field. One consolation we have, the enemy are worse off than we are. They have no Tents, and are hemmed in a narrow neck of land, whilst we have a wide extent of country. You may think your situation happy indeed, my love, when compared with that of the poor people of this part of our country. It grieves me beyond expression to see their distressed situation, particularly that of the women and children. Murder and Rapine await them wherever these barbarians come. Were it possible, I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than see you in the situation some poor gentleman here are forced to see their wives and daughters left in."⁴

The attempt to penetrate to Washington's camp by the way of the Short Hills was renewed a few days later, Sir Henry Clinton taking the oversight of the affair. The British left their camp at the Point before day on Friday, the 23d, and marched forward, an imposing force of about five thousand men, besides dragoons, and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery, superior to any force that Washington could oppose to them. Having driven in the American pickets, they pressed on without obstruction to Connecticut Farms, which they reached about sunrise. From this point they proceeded in two compact columns, the right taking the more circuitous road on the north that leads through Healdy Town, Vauxhall, and Milburn, and unites with the main road just below the principal pass of the Short Hills back of Springfield,

¹ Historical Magazine, i. 104, 105.

² Barber's N. J. Hist. Coll., p. 192.

³ Jones' Life of Dr. Greene, pp. 111-14.

⁴ Hist. Mag., vii. 81.

the left taking the road that leads directly from "the Farms" over the Rahway River to Springfield, with which route they had become painfully familiar on their previous expedition.

As soon as the enemy were seen from the signal-station on Prospect Hill, the eighteen-pounder and the tar-barrel were again fired. The militia began immediately to collect from every quarter; the troops that were guarding the several passes over the hills were hastily called in and posted so as at once to resist the advancing foe, protect the American flanks, and secure a retreat if needed. Major Lee, with the horse and the pickets under Capt. Walker, took post at Little's Bridge, on the Vauxhall road, supported by Col. Ogden's command. The defense of the village against the left column of the enemy was intrusted to Col. Dayton's regiment of the Jersey Brigade. Stark's brigade and the remainder of Maxwell's were drawn up on the heights near the mill in the rear of the village, with the militia on the flanks.

In the disposal of his regiment Col. Dayton stationed Col. Angell, of Rhode Island, with about two hundred men and a piece of artillery at the first bridge over the principal stream, on the main road in front of the town, and Col. Shreve with a detachment at the second bridge, over a smaller stream on the same road behind the town, so as to cover the retreat of Col. Angell's forces. The planks of the bridges in front had been removed.

As the van of the enemy approached the first bridge they began to manoeuvre in such a way and so long, nearly two hours, as to convince Gen. Greene that they were moving on his flanks. In the mean time the right column of the enemy advanced along the Vauxhall road to the bridge, defended by Maj. Lee and Capt. Walker. Here they met with a stout resistance from the dragoons and pickets, but having forded the river higher up, and gained the point of the hill near by, Lee and Walker were compelled to retire.

As soon as it was known that the right column had reached the bridge in front of Lee, the left column advanced in force against Col. Angell at the lower bridge, and after a hotly-contested struggle of forty minutes compelled him to retire behind the second bridge in good order, carrying off his wounded. Col. Shreve in like manner was compelled to give way after covering Angell's retreat, when both commands fell back, and joined Maxwell and Stark on the high ground in the rear. Two regiments, Col. Webb's (under Lieut.-Col. Huntington's command) and Col. Jackson's, with one piece of artillery, were posted on the Vauxhall road to the left so as to cover Lee's retreat and oppose the advance of the enemy's right column, while the main body of troops were posted on the first range of hills in the rear of Byram's tavern.

During the heat of the contest with Dayton's regiment it is related of his chaplain, Mr. Caldwell, that

he showed the utmost ardor in the fight, as if he would avenge himself for the murder of his beloved wife. To supply the men with wadding for their firelocks he galloped to the church near by and brought back an armful of psalm-books, and as he handed them around he shouted, "Now put Watts into them, boys!"

Having gained possession of the village, and observed how every post in front was occupied by the Continentals and the militia, whose numbers were continually increasing, the enemy showed no disposition to press forward. Fearing, too, as they learned from their scouts of the approach of the brigade sent out by Washington, that their retreat might be cut off, they determined to proceed no farther, but to retrace their steps as before. The work of plunder now began, and house after house was rifled of its valuables, fired, and burned to the ground. Nineteen dwelling-houses and the Presbyterian Church were thus destroyed. Only four dwelling-houses were spared, being occupied by their wounded. Foiled completely in their object now as before, they once more took up their backward line of march, and disappeared as rapidly as they came, pursued and galled by a detachment of one hundred and twenty regulars under Capt. Davis and a large body of militia, who fell upon their rear and flanks, and pursued them almost to their fortifications at the Point. The sight of the burning dwellings almost maddened the militia, who eagerly sought to take off the red-coated marauders. Maj. Lee with his dragoons also fell upon their rear, and captured some of the refugees that accompanied the army, as well as some of the Tories who had joined them and welcomed their coming.

The enemy, crestfallen and severely punished for their audacity, entered Elizabeth Town on their return about sunset closely pursued by Stark's brigade, which in their eagerness to escape they effectually distanced by their precipitate flight. Having reached, before dark, the cover of their fortifications, they rested until midnight, when they crossed the Sound on their bridge of boats, which, of course, they took up and removed as their rear-guard passed over. Gen. Dickinson marched the militia to the Point the next day and effectually demolished the works which the enemy had constructed, and then dismissed the brave yeomanry, with great reputation, to their homes.

The loss of the Americans in the several contests of the day, as reported by Lieut.-Col. Barber, deputy adjutant-general, was thirteen killed and forty-nine wounded. The militia had none killed, only twelve wounded, and nine missing. Only one officer was slain, First Lieut. Thompson, of the artillery. The loss of the enemy is not recorded. It must have been very considerable. Lieut. Mathew says that "in this expedition to the Jerseys . . . there were not less than five hundred killed, wounded, and miss-

ing, besides officers," among whom was Brig.-Gen. Stirling.¹

Thus ended, so far as this town is concerned, the most memorable campaign of the war. The whole of these exploits, from the 7th to the 23d of June, occurred within the territorial limits of the old borough. That on both these occasions so powerful and well-organized a force should have been held at bay and then driven back by so small a body of Continentals, aided by the militia from their farms and workshops,—not more than a thousand on the 23d having at any one time been brought into action,—reflects great credit on both the patriotism and bravery of the people. Washington was delighted with their services. June 25th he thus writes,—

"The militia deserve everything that can be said on both occasions. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war."²

From this time forward the people were mostly permitted to remain at home in the cultivation of their fields and in the pursuits of trade. The harvests were gathered without interruption, and the wastes of the war were in part repaired. As the enemy, however, still continued in force on Staten Island, it became necessary to guard against a repetition of these outrages. In consequence of the exposed condition of the post no more military stores were to be kept here, thus removing one of the strong temptations to these marauding expeditions.

The partisan warfare from which individuals had so severely suffered was still continued. The refugees on Staten Island were specially malignant and troublesome. The following notice, published November 8th, shows something of the danger to which the prominent friends of the country were continually exposed:

"On Saturday night last [4th] Smith Hetfield, Cornelius Hetfield, Elias Mann, and some others came over from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town where they were informed that Col [Matthias] Ogden, of the 1st Jersey Regiment, and Captain [Jonathan] Dayton, of the Third, were to lodge that night at William Herd's at Connecticut Farms, to which place they hastened, made them both prisoners, and carried them off unmolested to Staten Island."

Gaines, under date of September 23d, represents that the people suffered also from the foraging parties of their own army:

"Last Week a Party of Moyland's Light Horse were at Elizabeth Town, collecting cattle for the Use of the Rebel Army. They took a pair of fat Oxen out of a Team on the Road, and gave the Driver a receipt for them; They then proceeded to the Point Meadows, and took away every Hoof from them, but were opposed on the Way by the Militia and the Commissioners of the Place, who obliged them to relinquish their Booty."

Under date of Dec. 18, 1780, Gaines says,—

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 72. N. J. Gazette, Nos. 131, 132. Gordon's Rev. War, iii. 60. Thatcher's Journal, pp. 196, 197. Marshall's Washington, iv. 234, 236. Gordon's N. J., p. 306. Barber's N. J. Hist. Coll., pp. 193, 195. Sparks' Washington, vi. 85, 87, 506, 509. Sedgwick's Lives, on, pp. 351, 355. Duco's Stirling, pp. 207, 208. Irving's Washington, v. 67, 72. Jones' Life of Green, pp. 115, 121. Tones' Battles of America, ii. 233, 235. N. Y. Col. Documents, viii. 704. Moore's Diary, ii. 291, 292.

² N. J. Gazette, No. 132.

"On Thursday evening last [14th] Mr. Elias Mann and a Party of Men under his command attacked the Rebel Picket at Elizabeth Town. They killed two and took six of the Rebels; one only escaped. The prisoners were brought in here on Saturday last, with two other Rebels taken by the same enterprising Party a few days before."³

The same authority, November 25th, says,—

"Yesterday Capt. Cornelius Hetfield, with adventure peculiar to himself, after an incursion upon the Jonathans in Jersey, brought off a lieutenant and five or six others."⁴

This daring partisan seems constantly to have been plotting against his former friends and neighbors with an ambition and courage worthy of a better cause. On the 25th of January, 1781, he and four other refugees, all formerly from this town, arrested on Staten Island Stephen Ball, a London trader from Rahway, a son of David Ball, and took him first to Gen. Patterson and then to Gen. Skinner, both of whom refused to proceed against him on the charge that he had aided in the execution, in 1779, of Thomas Long, a New Jersey refugee, when they took him over to Bergen Point, and without judge or jury hung him as a spy by the neck until he was dead.⁵

On Friday, the 23d of February, the same party came by night to Elizabeth Town and captured Capt. Craig, of the State Regiment, and four other inhabitants. The next week, Thursday, March 1st, they found their way by night to Rahway and carried off John Clawson, Esq., one of the commissioners for selling the confiscated estates, against whom, therefore, they had a peculiar grudge.⁶

The year 1781 was noted in this neighborhood for the frequency with which the nocturnal incursions of the "Cow-Boys" and other plunderers from Staten Island disturbed the peace and comfort of the border population. The following notices may serve to show to some extent in what a state of excitement and serious alarm the people of this town who still remained in the occupation of their dwelling-houses must have lived. The *New Jersey Journal* of the 28th of March says,—

"Last Wednesday night (21st) a party of refugees from Staten Island was over at Rahway, plundering and kidnapping every one they came across. They carried off, we hear, near a dozen of the inhabitants prisoners."

The same journal of the 4th of April says,—

"On Monday night, the 26th ult., a detachment of eight men from the State troops in Elizabeth Town went over to Staten Island and brought off a Lieutenant and one private of the militia. They took two more, but the wind blowing fresh an their boat small incapacitated them so much that they could not bring them over."⁷

Retaliation followed the next day, of which a statement is made by the same annalist as follows:

"On Tuesday night, the 27th ult., about two hundred regulars and refugees from Staten Island, under the command of Major Beckwith, who

³ Gaines' Mercury, Nos. 1510, 1522. Rivington's Gazette, No. 417.

⁴ Ibid., No. 444. Gaines' Mercury, No. 1519.

⁵ Rivington's Gazette, No. 454. N. J. Journal, No. 105. New York Gazetteer, No. 96.

⁶ N. J. Journal, Nos. 106, 107. Rivington, No. 461. Gaines, Nos. 1532, 1643.

⁷ N. J. Journal, Nos. 110, 111.

had eluded by circuitous routes the vigilance of the different patrols, entered Elizabeth Town in four divisions, where they captured ten of the inhabitants, 1 Lieut. and 3 privates of the State troops, and 2 continental soldiers. They stayed about an hour and a half in town, and then retreated, with the loss of one man killed and another taken prisoner. They plundered the house of Mr. Joseph Crane to a very considerable amount."¹

It was a party of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, under command of Capt. Beckwith, according to the New York papers, that performed this exploit:

"Finding the rebels dispersed in the houses, he immediately went to their alarm-post, where, by besting to arms, he drew a Lieutenant and many of his soldiers to him, whom he made prisoners."²

Among the most active of the partisans on the American side was Capt. Baker Hendricks, a cousin of the noted John Smith Hatfield on the other side. Washington had employed him at an earlier period as a spy, in which capacity he had been allowed to trade with the enemy on Staten Island. Governor Livingston had commissioned him, Sept. 19, 1780, to fit out two whale-boats, the "Flying Squirrel" and "Charming Betsey," as privateers to prey on the enemy's vessels. He was at this time about twenty-four years of age. The *Journal* of the 18th of April says,—

"Last Monday night (16th) Capt. Baker Hendricks went from Elizabeth Town to Staten Island and brought off one Lieutenant and a private of the refugees and one inhabitant. Previous to the above a party went over and brought off a captain."³

The *New Jersey Gazette* of the 9th of May says,—

"On (Saturday) the 21st ult. a party of about seventy of the enemy came over to Elizabeth Town from Staten Island. They landed at Halstead's Point, and were discovered between that place and the town by Capt. Hendricks, who was patrolling with about ten or twelve men, and though so much inferior in number, he kept up a smart fire on them, which prevented them from penetrating farther into town than Doctor Winans. After collecting a few horses, etc., firing through the windows in the room where Mrs. Winans was sitting, by which a boy was wounded in the arm, and burning the house of Mr. Ephraim Marsh, they went off to their boats."⁴

A New York paper says that the party was "a detachment of Gen. Skinner's corps, under his command," accompanied as usual by Capt. Cornelius Hatfield, with some of his refugees as guides. It further says that—

"Capt. McMichael, of the Refugee Post at Bergen Point, who had been taken out of a flag (boat) by the rebels and held in prison, was upon this occasion relieved and restored to his companions. We have only to regret the loss of Mr. Elias Mann, who has ever distinguished himself on all occasions as one of the rebellion as a brave and active Loyalist. He was unfortunately killed by a shot from a skulking party as the troops were re-embarking. Capt. Hatfield and one private were slightly wounded."⁵

A visit from the "Cow-Boys" of Bergen is mentioned in the *Journal* of the 9th of May:

"On Friday last (4th) a party of the enemy from the refugee post at Bergen Point came over to Elizabeth Town Point, and before our people were alerted collected about fifty head of cattle, which they drove on the great meadows, where they took them on board, under cover of a field-piece and some armed vessels."⁶

A retaliatory visit to Staten Island soon followed, of which no account appears but in the New York papers:

"On Tuesday night, the 8th inst., Captain Hendricks (a noted rebel), from Elizabeth Town, with another rebel officer, a sergeant, and eleven private, came on Staten Island, in order to take off the patrol of the First Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, and to plunder the inhabitants, but finding the patrol, commanded by Ensign Barton, too alert for their purpose, the rebels concealed themselves in a wood a short distance from the house of one Salter, and as soon as they observed the patrol leaving the neighborhood they immediately surrounded Salter's house. The patrol, though at a distance, concluding they saw rebels, turned back, attacked and soon put them to flight, and notwithstanding their agility two were made prisoners. The sergeant, losing himself, was secured by the militia, and had it not been for the ardor of the troops, which suffered no loss, the whole gang would have been taken. We hear that Hendricks received a slight wound and that one of his party was killed."⁷

This affair was served up in the Tory papers, with considerable embellishment as usual. It would no doubt have appeared very different in one of the Jersey papers.

These excursions from either side of the border uniformly occurred by night, and generally, it is presumed, on moonless nights. It became necessary to use great vigilance in watching every exposed point and guarding every avenue of approach. Sentinels were posted in the streets, and called the passer-by to account. On Saturday night, June 2d, David Woodruff and Philip McCrea were walking together along one of the streets in town, when they were hailed by the sentinel; but not answering, the sentinel fired and killed McCrea on the spot. Sad scenes were of almost daily occurrence.⁸

That part of the town bordering on the Rahway River was frequently visited by these rapacious marauders. Rivington, with his wonted exaggerations, in his paper of June 30th has the following account:

"Last night a detachment of the garrison of about thirty-six men, including two sergeants, under the command of Lieut. Hutchinson and Ensign Barton, First Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, with about thirty-four refugees and militia, under the command of Capt. Durham and Roberts, landed at Trembly's Point, near the mouth of Rahway River, and surrounded Tailor's tavern, in order to take three rebel light-horses, whose business was to patrol down the Sound and to give notice of any troops coming from Staten Island, but unfortunately those fellows were gone to Westfield. The troops then proceeded to one Capt. Amos Morse's, who was surprised and taken out of bed with four other rebels; after this they took between thirty and forty head of cattle, amongst which are six good oxen and about eighty sheep, which were drove to Trembly's Point. The rebels collected to the amount of about forty, harassing the rear as usual. Lieut. Hutchinson formed an ambuscade unperceived by the rebels, which had its desired effect. Fifteen rebels passed off, hallooing, 'Damn the refugees! Cut them down!' Up the troops arose from the place where they were secreted. The rebels, observing this, stood aglance, threw down their arms, others stood with arms in their hand. On this occasion ten were made prisoners. Some time after this about twenty rebels collected near the Point, on whom a charge was made, and some taken prisoners; the troops and the refugees then embarked with the greatest regularity and good order, with all their cattle and sheep, and came safe to Staten Island; not one of the troops received the least injury; one of the refugees received a spent ball on his thigh, which had no other effect than leaving its mark. The troops and refugees behaved with the greatest bravery on this occasion; twenty rebels are made prisoners, two of whom are wounded; some were killed, it's not doubted, but several were wounded, as several were heard to scream and halloo. The names

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 111.

² *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1537. *Rivington's Gazette*, No. 470.

³ N. J. Gazette, No. 244. N. J. Journal, No. 113.

⁴ N. J. Gazette, No. 176. N. J. Journal, No. 114.

⁵ *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1541.

⁶ N. J. Journal, No. 116.

⁷ *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1543. *Rivington's Gazette*, No. 488.

⁸ N. J. Journal, No. 120.

of the prisoners follows: Capt. Amos More, Isaac Marsh, John Everit, Hambleton Roberts, George Mitchel Deeds, Isaac Haynes, William Brant, Richard Lee, Jacob Brookfield, Gershom Brookfield, Jeremiah Bird, Isaac Drake, Asher Coddington, David Thorp, John Tucker, David Hatfield, Joseph Hynes, William Oliver, Sr., Ebenezer Williams, and William Oliver, Jr. The above Capt. Morse is the notorious villain mentioned in a late handbill giving an account of the death and sufferings of that unfortunate victim, Mr. Thomas Long, who died by the hand of rebel cruelty, to which we beg leave to refer our readers.¹

The *New Jersey Journal* of the 27th of June says that this visit occurred "yesterday morning," and that "our people . . . killed two of the enemy which they left on the field, but it is supposed they had several more killed and wounded which they carried off. Two of their party deserted and came over to our troops."²

The northern part of the town received attention soon after. The *Mercury* of the 23d of July says,—

"Yesterday evening Lieut. Obadiah Meeker and fourteen privates of the New Jersey Rebel Militia were sent to town [New York] from Staten Island: they were taken the night before by a party of refugees between Newark and Elizabeth Town under the command of Capt. Hatfield."³

Lord Cornwallis surrendered, October 17th, his whole army and munitions of war at Yorktown, Va., to Gen. Washington. That grand event as soon as known was everywhere celebrated with demonstrations of delight and exultation. To the extent that it raised the hopes and expectations of the patriots it depressed and discouraged the refugees and their British supporters. Preparations, therefore, soon after began to be made for emigration to the British provinces, great apprehensions being felt among them for their personal safety at the close of the war now so obviously drawing to an end. The refugees on Staten Island began to find out that the border warfare in which they had so long been engaged was the worst kind of policy for their personal interests, that it was the surest possible way of preventing their own restoration to the favor of their countrymen and the recovery of their confiscated estates.

From this time the war with Staten Island, which had been carried forward so persistently for more than five years, lost much of its asperity and sensibly declined in spirit. Not that it was wholly intermitted, nor that vigilance was no longer demanded on the outposts. Desperate characters enough there were on the island who knew that they had too deeply injured their townsmen to expect forgiveness, and these might at any time make a sudden foray upon the stock and plunder the people.

An entire exchange of prisoners had taken place early in September, so that the citizens, as well as the soldiers, who had been captured by these marauding parties and had not died in prison had been restored to their homes, and were permitted to unite with their townsmen in their demonstrations of joy over the surrender of their old enemy, Lord Cornwallis.

So long a war, degenerating, as it had done in this lo-

cality, into a series of predatory forays and midnight surprises, had trained and let loose on society a class of desperadoes, thieves, and cut-throats, ready to prey on any unfortunates who fell into their hands. An instance of this kind is related in the New York papers of the 10th of November:

"Last Saturday [8th] William Hatfield, an inhabitant of Elizabeth Town, Rahway, came to Staten Island with a small quantity of flour to dispose of, etc. . . . On his return in the evening he was met in the Sound by one Peter Terrat, a noted thief, who supports himself and a gang of such miscreants by robbing and plundering: to him and his party Hatfield surrendered himself; but after he was a prisoner Terrat thought Hatfield threw something overboard, on which the infernal fiend took a pistol out of his pocket and shot him dead, laid the body on the bank of the Sound, and went off exulting with the other prisoners he had taken. Hatfield has left a wife and several children to lament their loss."⁴

The victim was the son of David Hatfield (an elder of the Rahway Church, who had been captured in June, and had now been restored to his home), and a cousin of J. Smith Hatfield, the desperado of Staten Island. The latter having ventured to return openly to the town in a flag-boat was, together with one of his comrades, Lewis Blanchard (son of John Blanchard and nephew of Capt. Cornelius Hatfield), seized by some of the Westfield people, loaded with irons, and hurried off to Burlington, where he was kept in close confinement. This gave occasion to the foray, of which the New York papers of the 6th of February, 1782, made mention as follows:

"Last Friday night [1st] a party, consisting of thirty Refugees, commanded by Captain Cornelius Hatfield, proceeded from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town, where they took nine prisoners, amongst them Mr. Reed, a rebel contractor; all were brought to Staten Island, where they are treated in the same manner as is Mr. Smith Hatfield, lately seized by the Westfield people, though he was then under the sanction of a flag of truce, carried into Burlington, and there loaded with irons; these rebels are by the Refugees kept in close durance as hostages for the safe return of Smith Hatfield, a valuable individual of their body. His companion, Lewis Blanchard, fortunately escaping from the rebels at Princetown, traveled two miles into the wood, where he was concealed till he could disengage himself from the chains with which he was loaded, and after being freed by the intense frosts is arrived, an object of commiseration amongst his overjoyed friends, at Staten Island."⁵

The Sound at this time was frozen over, of which advantage was taken. A very different account of this affair is given by the *Journal* of the 6th:

"On Friday night a party of Refugees, consisting of blacks and whites, having formed a plan to intercept the people of this side as they passed into the meadows for salt hay, came over and concealed themselves in a swamp, and had made upwards of a dozen people, with their horses and sleds, prisoners, when the alarm being given they were pursued so close that two of their party fell into our hands together with all they had previously captured."⁶

It would scarcely seem that these two accounts relate to the same event, and yet it is not at all probable that two such forays occurred the same night.

Soon after the murder of the London trader, related above, the tragedy of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's death occurred, November 24th, filling the whole community with sadness and grief. The particulars of this lamentable event will appear on a subsequent page.

¹ Rivington's Gazette, No. 496.

² N. J. Journal, No. 123.

³ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1553.

⁴ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1569. Rivington's Gazette, No. 534.

⁵ Gaines' Mercury, No. 1582. Rivington's Gazette, No. 559.

⁶ N. J. Journal, No. 155.

The following notice of Capt. Hendricks' exploits is found in the *Journal* of the 12th of December:

"Last Thursday sennight, Captain Baker Hendricks, with a party of men in whale boats, went down Newark Bay, near the Kills, when he boarded and stripped two wool-boats and took one prisoner; and on Thursday night last he landed a small party of men on Bergen Neck near the Refuge-post, when he took two prisoners, and on his return took three noted villains, with provisions of all kinds."¹

A visit from some of the "Cow-Boys" of Staten Island is thus described in the *Journal* of the 5th of December:

"Last Saturday night [1st] seven refugees from Staten Island landed at Halesau's Point, with the expectation (as their leader told them) of meeting some of their quondam friends with fat cattle: but Capt. [Jonathan] Dayton having notice of their intention collected a party of men, and knowing the route they were to take laid in ambush for them, though, unfortunately, a muddy place in the road had turned them a little out, and obliged his party to fire through two fences, otherwise, in all probability, they would have killed every one the first fire; however, they killed one, mortally wounded another, and took three prisoners; the other two, favored by the shade of the night and a good pair of heels, made their escape. Three of the party were left in the gunboat, but hearing a boat of ours coming out of the creek, pushed over to Staten Island shore, nevertheless she fell into the hands of Lieut. Randall. It seems their leader, Swain Pansel, was a deserter from our army. On his information David Oliver, a villain who has long been the supporter of the illicit trade, and a dread to the inhabitants on the lines, was taken the same night concealed in a house at Rahway."²

Two days afterwards,—

"Sunday night [23d] Capt. Baker Hendricks went over to Bergen and made eight of the enemy prisoners."³

At the opening of navigation in the spring, the winter having been unusually severe,—

"Lieut. Blanchard sailed with a party of men in a whale-boat last Sunday [March 10th] and took, off Elizabeth Town Point, a whale-boat, in which was a Mr. Woodroffe and four other active rebels belonging to New Jersey."⁴

On the night of the following Thursday [14th],—

"A party of royal horse-thieves, under the command of the celebrated Lewis Robbins, . . . made an incursion into Rahway. They set out for Westfield to seize Sheriff Marsh, but as the roads were bad, and learning probably that the sheriff was not at home, they turned back and made their way to old David Miller's, capturing him, some of his sons, and his horses. Having paroled the old man because of his infirmities, they proceeded to Peter Trembly's, whom they seized and robbed of all his money and papers. They took also a Peter Horn. But at the sudden discharge of a gun they paroled their prisoners and fled."

The next night Capt. Baker Hendricks and Mr. Luther Baldwin, with a small party of men, went over in a whale-boat to Staten Island, where they "surprised and took a sloop armed with two three-pounders, two blunderbusses, and manned with five hands;" as the sloop was aground, they "stripped her of arms, sails, rigging, cable, anchor, and long boat." Two other sloops they served in like manner.

Even the flag-boats suffered from the depredators on the Sound. Rivington says,—

"Last Friday [March 15th] a vessel with a flag of truce sailed from this garrison [New York] for Elizabeth Town Point, in which went a Hessian paymaster with a large sum of money for the use of the Hessian prisoners in Pennsylvania. Same night about 12 o'clock a rebel whale-boat boarded the flag-vessel at said Point, the crew of which seized the cash which the Hessian gentleman had in charge for the before men-

tioned purpose. Several other gentlemen on board the flag were also robbed of what cash they had with them."⁵

The American account presents quite a different aspect of this affair:

"Thursday night a flag of truce on her way to this shore was boarded near Shuter's Island by some men in disguise and robbed of upwards of two thousand guineas, being a part of a sum of money for the use of Cornwallis's army. They also plundered several individuals that were on board. The party that committed the above robbery were supposed to be refugees from New York or Staten Island."⁶

The amount, as afterwards appeared, was nine hundred guineas, the losers having, as usual, magnified their loss.

The spring passed away in considerable quiet. Early in June Hendricks repeated his visits to Bergen:

"Friday passed through this place [Chatham] under guard seven tattered devils, taken the preceding day [June 6th] by a party under the command of Capt. Hendricks.

"Last Thursday morning [13th] Capt. Baker Hendricks captured, after some resistance, on Bergen Point, five refugees, which he brought off."⁷

Yet at this very time Hendricks was under accusation of illicit intercourse with the enemy, and Governor Livingston withdrew his commission as a partisan commander.⁸

The foray of the 1st of February, 1782, was the last to which the town was subjected. It does not appear that the enemy ventured again to cross the Sound after this date on a marauding excursion within the limits of the borough. The war practically came to an end at that date in this section. Some depredations were committed and some captures made on the waters in the vicinity, but none on land. Capt. Cornelius Hatfield, disgusted with the results of his visits to his native place, is found, April 10th, together with Capt. Blauvelt, at the head of an expedition of Tories on the armed brig "Arrogant," and capturing, a short distance up the North River, a "pettianger" and some small boats, with about ten prisoners.⁹

In June an expedition was fitted out from this town, of which an account is given as follows:

"Intelligence being received at Elizabeth Town of two whale-boats, fitted for a two months' cruise in the Delaware Bay, lying at a wharf the north side of Staten I-land, a plan was concerted to surprise and bring them off, which was put in practice last Thursday night [20th], and the boats, with all their appurtenances, were safely moored at Elizabeth Town bridge the next morning, together with eighteen prisoners that were on board, six of whom valuable Negroes. The party, Continentals and volunteers, consisted of upwards of thirty, commanded by Major [Wm.] Crane. There was a sentinel in each boat, who had and attempted to fire on the party, but their pieces providentially flashing in the pan, the party, regardless of danger, rushed on them with such impetuosity that they had not time to prime again, and a few moments put them in complete possession of their object, without any further alarm."¹⁰

At the October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Essex County, George Hair was fined

¹ *Ibid.*, Nos. 571-75. *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1587.

² *N. J. Journal*, No. 161.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 175.

⁴ *N. J. Gazette*, No. 234.

⁵ *Gaines' Mercury*, No. 1591. *Rivington's Gazette*, No. 578.

⁶ *N. J. Journal*, No. 176.

¹ *N. J. Journal*, No. 147.

² *Ibid.*, No. 146.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 149.

⁴ *Rivington's Gazette*, No. 570.

six hundred pounds "for letting John Smith Hetfield escape," of which the following is an account:

"Smith Hetfield, an infamous refugee, who has been committing depredations on the innocent inhabitants along the lines ever since the commencement of the war, and was taken prisoner several months ago, made his escape from the guard who had him in charge on Saturday night last [September 21st]."¹

One act more of aggressive hostility on the part of citizens of this town, March, 1783, remains to be narrated. It will be told in the words of Maj. William Crane, the leader of the enterprise, as written the next day:

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the sloop *Katy*, of twelve double-fortified four-pounders, containing one hundred and seventeen puncheons of Jamaica spirits, lying, at the time of capture, within pistol-shot of the grand battery at New York, and alongside of the ship *Eagle*, of twenty-four guns, which we also took, but were obliged to leave there, as she lay aground. The Captains and crews of both the vessels were brought up by us in the sloop to this place, where we have them secure. This was performed on the night of the third of March [Monday], by six town-men, under the command of Captain Quigley and myself, without the firing of a musket by any of our party."²

The vessel and cargo were sold at auction at Elizabeth Town on Monday, the 17th of March.³

The welcome news at length arrived at Philadelphia, March 23d, that preliminary treaties between Great Britain, France, and Spain had been signed at Paris on the 20th of January, thus rendering effectual the provisional treaty of the 30th of November, 1782, between Great Britain and the United States. On the reception of the news, and of his instructions, Sir Guy Carleton hastened to proclaim a complete cessation of hostilities by sea and land; and a similar proclamation was ordered by Congress on the 11th of April. The order was received at headquarters in Newburgh, N. Y., on the 17th, and proclamation was made accordingly to every regiment and corps of the army at noon of Saturday, the 19th of April, precisely eight years from the actual commencement of hostilities at Lexington, Mass.

GEN. ELIAS DAYTON, son of Jonathan Dayton, was born at Elizabeth Town, N. J., in 1737. He entered the military service of the province as a lieutenant March 19, 1756, and was made captain March 29, 1760, serving with the British troops in the French war on the frontiers. In 1764 he conducted a successful expedition against the Indians near Detroit, who were engaged in the uprising under Pontiac, the famous Ottawa chief. Of this Mr. Dayton left a journal, commencing with April 30, and ending with Sept. 15, 1764. He took an active and patriotic part in the measures which led to the Declaration of Independence. As colonel of militia he had command of the Elizabeth Town Volunteers, who captured (Jan. 23, 1776) the "Blue Mountain Valley." He was commissioned colonel of the Third New Jersey Regiment of regulars Feb. 9, 1776, and took part with his regiment in the defense of Ticonderoga. His gallant conduct through the war has been already related. On

the resignation of Gen. Maxwell, July 20, 1780, he was put in command of the New Jersey Brigade. He took part in the affairs of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and accompanied Gen. Sullivan in 1779 on his Western expedition. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general Jan. 8, 1783, and June 5, 1793, as a major-general of the Second Division of New Jersey militia.

In 1779 he was chosen a member of Congress, and declined, but was a delegate in 1787-88. He was for several years a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He would have been appointed to the United States Constitutional Convention in 1787, but declined in favor of his son Jonathan. He was frequently appointed to office in his native town, as a member and president of the board of trustees for many years of the Presbyterian Church, as a member of the corporation, and from 1796 to 1805, with the exception of a single year, as mayor of the borough. He was the first President of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. In person and bearing he strongly resembled Gen. Washington.

Both before and after the Revolutionary war he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, part of the time alone, and afterwards as Elias Dayton & Son.

He died of gout in the stomach, and on Saturday, 24th, the corpse was removed to the Presbyterian Church, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. John McDowell from Joshua xxiii. 14: "And behold this day I am going the way of all the earth." The assemblage of citizens was more numerous than we ever knew on the like occasion in this town. Military honors were performed. The whole proceedings were marked with uncommon solemnity, and evinced the unfeigned affliction felt by all classes of citizens. In this solemn dispensation of Providence we behold the uncertainty of sublunary things, a fellow-mortal in health in the evening and a corpse before the next rising sun.

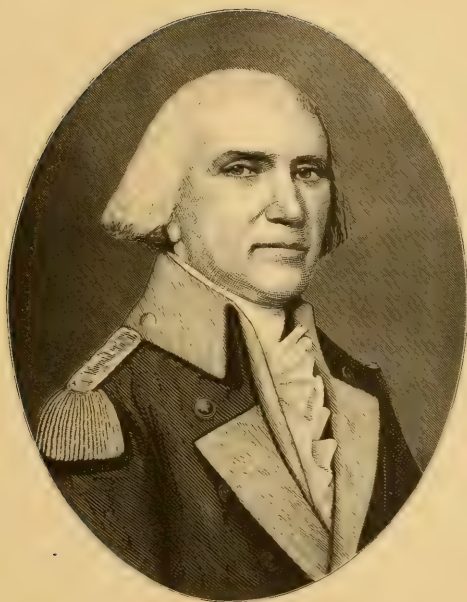
HON. JONATHAN DAYTON, LL.D.—He was the son of Gen. Elias Dayton, and was born in Elizabeth Town Oct. 16, 1760. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1776; entered the army in 1778 as a paymaster; accompanied, in 1779, Gen. Sullivan on his Western expedition; and in 1780 was a captain in his father's regiment. After the peace he was chosen to the Legislature of New Jersey, of which he was Speaker in 1790. He represented his native State in the convention (1787) for the formation of the Federal Constitution, and in 1791 was elected to Congress. Thrice he was re-elected, serving four terms in the House, of which he was Speaker from 1795 to 1799. He was chosen senator of the United States, and served from 1799 to 1805. He was appointed by President Adams a brigadier-general, with the privilege of retaining his seat in the Senate.

He became largely interested with Symmes and others in the purchase and settlement of western military lands, the town of Dayton, in Ohio, being

¹ N. J. Gazette, No. 248.

² *Ibid.*, No. 273.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 272.



GEN. ELIAS DAYTON.

named in compliment to him. His early intimacy in boyhood with Aaron Burr, and his later association with him in the Senate of the United States, led him to look with more favor than prudence would have dictated upon the schemes of that aspiring and crafty politician, so that by advancing money to aid Burr in his adventures he became compromised with him in the charge of treason. This indictment, however, was not tried, and Mr. Dayton's bail was released. This unhappy affair, and the breaking up of the Federal party, of which he was a leader, put an end to Mr. Dayton's political aspirations. He was subsequently elected repeatedly to the Council of the New Jersey Legislature, and held several important offices in his native town. He received, in 1798, from his alma mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His later days were passed at home, in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence, respected and venerated by his townsmen, and honored by all who knew him.

GEN. WILLIAM CRANE, son of the Hon. Stephen Crane, was a sterling patriot of the Revolution. He was born at Elizabeth Town, N. J., in 1748, and being in the full vigor of his early manhood at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, at once espoused his country's cause, and in common with several of his townsmen attached himself as lieutenant of an artillery company to the Canada expedition under Montgomery. At the time that his commander fell before Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, Crane received a bomb-shell wound in one of his ankles, from which he suffered until his death, nearly forty years afterwards. As major of militia, the story of his capture, March 3, 1783, of the armed ship "Eagle" and the sloop "Katy," within pistol-shot of the battery of New York, has been told in the history of the Revolution in this work. For these acts of bravery he was promoted after the war to a brigadier-generalship of militia. He lived till nearly the close of the second war with England, discharging responsible trusts both in the borough and in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee, until the time of his death. The following obituary notice appeared in the *New Jersey Journal* of July 12, 1814:

"Died on Saturday last (9th) Gen. William Crane, in the 67th year of his age. In the year 1775, Gen. Crane entered the Continental service, and at the reduction of St. John's, or Montreal, received a wound in his leg which never was cured, and for some years past he suffered much from it. About seventeen months since his leg was amputated with flattering prospects, but that last resort has been too long deferred, and he fell a victim to the incurable wound. Gen. Crane's character as a soldier and citizen stood pre-eminent, and he lived beloved and died lamented. His funeral was attended on Sunday by a vast concourse of people from this and the neighboring parishes, who testified his worth as a MAN."

JEREMIAH BALLARD, ESQ.—He was born in 1748, and became at an early period of his life a resident of Elizabeth Town. In the later years of the Revolutionary war he was a captain in the Third New Jersey Regiment. In 1796 he was chosen recorder of the borough, and in 1801 deputy mayor. In 1788 he

joined the Presbyterian Church, becoming a member of its board of trustees in 1807, of which he was made president in 1813. He was the vice-president of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, and a leading member of various other institutions in the town. At the time of his decease he was also mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. He died Sept. 4, 1823, aged seventy-five years. At a meeting of the corporation the day following his funeral the following testimonial to his eminent worth was recorded:

"While the Members of this Corporation, in common with their fellow-Citizens of this Borough, deeply lament the death of their late worthy chief Magistrate, Jeremiah Ballard, Esq., they think it due to his memory to express their sentiments of his public character and private worth.

"To detail the particulars of a long and useful life they do not feel themselves called upon, but they believe they give a faithful though brief summary of it when they say,—

"As a Soldier, he was brave, humane, and generous;

"As a Magistrate, he was upright, intelligent, and faithful;

"As a Citizen, he was public-spirited and highly useful;

"As Presiding officer of this Corporation, he was courteous, dignified, & impartial;

"As a Christian, he was Charitable & zealous, but unostentatious.

"He displayed the graces of the religion he professed in life, & he felt its support and consolation in death.

"Thus lived and died the worthy Chief Magistrate of our Borough, who ranked if not among the greatest yet among the best of men.

"Therefore, Resolved, that the members of this corporation feel & sincerely deplore his loss, and as a mark of respect to his memory they will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

HON. ABRAHAM CLARK.—Abraham Clark, known as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at the home of his ancestors, on the upper or western road, about midway between Elizabeth Town and the village of Rahway, where his father, Thomas Clark, his grandfather, Thomas, and probably his great-grandfather, Richard, had lived before him. The latter became a resident of the town in 1678. The Clark mansion was about half a mile north by west of the Wheat-Sheaf tavern.

Thomas Clark had at least three sons and one daughter,—Thomas, born 1701; Abraham, born 1703; James, of Connecticut Farms; and Mrs. Day. Capt. Abraham Clark, commander of the troops, resided directly west of his eldest brother, Thomas, and outlived him but fifteen days. The youngest brother and the sister lived to a great age. Thomas, the eldest, was one of the charter aldermen of the borough of Elizabeth. His grandson, Dr. Abraham Clark, says he was "Judge and, I believe, keeper of the Kings arms, as many muskets and cartouche boxes with the letters 'G. R.' on their covers remained in the house until used by our patriots." He died Sept. 11, 1765, and was the Judge Clark referred to elsewhere, who was buried without pomp or profuseness of expense, as had until then been so common.

Abraham, the signer, was his only son, and was born at the homestead on Feb. 15, 1726. "His nearest neighbors were his uncle Abraham on the west; Lewis Mulford, a strict Puritan, on the north; Capt. Jonathan Hampton, an Episcopalian, a mem-

ber of the Colonial Assembly, who lived in the handsome style of a gentleman of the old school,' on the east; and a 'noble farmer, Ephraim Terrill, another captain of troopers, an Episcopalian, a man of strong mind and social qualities,' on the south."

Mr. Clark received a good business education for the times, and entered into business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He made himself familiar with the common points of law, and was ever ready to aid his neighbor with legal advice gratuitously, and so obtained the sobriquet of "The Poor Man's Counselor." In 1764 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to survey and divide the common lands of the old township of Bergen.¹ He held the office of high sheriff of Essex County in 1767 and of clerk to the Colonial Assembly; he was a member of the Committee of Safety in December, 1774, and subsequently their secretary; he was chosen to the Provincial Congress in September, 1775, and was elected by them, June 22, 1776, one of the delegates from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, in which capacity he had the honor of affixing his name to the Declaration of Independence.

He was rechosen to Congress in 1776 and in 1777, serving until April 3, 1778; again in 1780, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1787, and 1788. He was appointed to the first Constitutional Convention at Annapolis in 1786, and again in 1787, but did not attend the latter on account of ill health. He was chosen by the people under the new Constitution to the second and third Congresses, and died before the completion of his last term. During his long public career he proved himself the incorruptible patriot, an active and judicious legislator, a prudent counselor, and a true friend of the people.

His death was occasioned by a *coup-de-soleil*, a stroke of the sun, which he survived but two hours. Great respect was shown for his memory on the occasion of his funeral. His remains were deposited in the burying-ground of the Presbyterian Church of Rahway. A stone with the following inscription marked the spot:

"In memory of ABRAHAM CLARK, Esq., who died Sept. 15th, 1794, in the 60th year of his age. | Firm and decided as a patriot, | Zealous and faithful as a friend to the public, | He loved his country, | And adhered to her cause | In the darkest hours of her struggles | Against oppression."

The *New Jersey Journal* of the following week says "he was uniform and consistent, adorning that religion that he had early made a profession of by acts of charity and benevolence."

It was also said of him that "in private life he was reserved and contemplative. Limited in his circumstances, moderate in his desires, and unambitious of wealth, he was far from being parsimonious in his private concerns, although a rigid economist in public affairs."

He had long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town, and was one of its trustees from 1786 to 1790. "His person was of the common height, his form slender, his eyebrows heavy." He is characterized as having been "very temperate."

Mr. Clark married, about the year 1749, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Isaac Hatfield, sister of Elder Isaac Hatfield, and first cousin of Mrs. Robert Ogden, the mother of Gen. Matthias and Governor Aaron Ogden. She was born in 1728, survived her husband nearly ten years, and died June 2, 1804. They had ten children.

Roster of Officers and Men from what is now Union County in the War of the Revolution.

Aaron Ogden, paymaster, First Battalion, First Establishment, Dec. 8, 1775; capt., lieutenant, First Regiment, Feb. 2, 1779; brigade-major, and inspector and aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. William Maxwell, April 1, 1778; disch. at the close of the war.	
Elias Dayton, Third Battalion, as colonel.	
Jonathan Dayton, paymaster; and Rev. James Caldwell, chaplain.	
Samuel Potter, captain, 1st Co.	
Josiah Quimby, 2d lieutenant, 1st Co.	
Col. Moses Jaques.	
Col. Matthias Ogden.	
Philemon Dickinson, brigadier-general militia, Oct. 19, 1775.	
Elias Dayton, colonel and brig. dier-general Continental army.	
Moses Jaques, lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 24, 1777.	
Samuel Potter, lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 3, 1777.	
Oliver Spencer, major.	John Crane, lieutenant and captain.
David Condict, "	Joseph Crane, lieutenant and captain.
Jacob Crane, "	Feb. 3, 1776.
Abraham Ogden, "	Joseph Dayton, lieutenant.
James Hedden, lieutenant, State troops.	Adam Terrill, "
Nathan Hand, quartermaster.	James Wall, "
David Pierson, surgeon.	John Ball, ensign.
Nehebiah Wade, commissary.	Uriah Adams, ensign.
Israel Brundage, captain.	Charles Clark, " and captain.
Lewis Brant, "	John Miller, "
Nathaniel Camp, "	Stephen Pierson, "
Stephen Chandler, lieutenant, also captain.	Andrew Ross, sergeant-major.
Robert Clark, captain.	Samuel Col., sergeant.
Thomas Clark, "	William Clark, "
Jonathan Condict, captain.	Obadiah Crane, "
John Craig, "	Daniel Hatfield, "
William DeHart, "	David Pierson, "
— Hendricks, "	Lotus Baldwin, corporal.
James Jaroloman, "	Samuel Foster, "
Eliakim Little, "	Jediah Miller, "
Abraham Lyon, "	Jonathan Squire, "
Matthias Lyon, "	Nathaniel Ross, bombardier.
— Moss, "	Ichabod Cleveland, drummer.
Matthew Potter, "	John Aken, private.
Isaac Smith, "	Daniel Allen, "
Elijah Squire, "	Joseph Allen, "
Henry Squire, "	Samuel Amet, "
Daniel S. Wood, "	Joseph Badgley, "
Jesse Baldwin, lieutenant.	William Baker, "
Samuel Meeker, captain in Blanchard troop light-horse; cornet, lieutenant, and in State troop.	Caleb Baldwin, "
Isaac Mulford, lieutenant.	Ichabod Baldwin, "
Anthony Price, "	John Ball, "
David Tichenor, "	Timothy Ball, "
Eder Vermaule, "	David Ball, "
Elias Winans, "	John Bayley, "
David Pierson, " and afterwards captain.	James Beach, "
Daniel Reed, lieutenant.	Nathan Beach, "
	Abraham Beedle, "
	William Bond, "
	William Brant, "
	Isaac Brookfield, "

¹ Hudson County Land Titles, by Charles Winfield, Esq.

Job Brown,	private.	Moses Hatfield,	private.	David Morris,	private.	Gideon Smith,	private.
John Brown,	"	Zepher Hatfield,	"	David Morris,	"	Obediah Smith,	"
Abram Bunnell,	"	Robert Hall,	"	John Machmore,	"	Stephen Smith,	"
Joseph Bunnell,	"	Robert Hays,	"	Benjamin Mulford,	"	Ellis Squier,	"
Isaac Cadmus,	"	Michael Hays, ¹	"	Lewis Mulford,	"	James Squier,	"
Job Camp, or de Camp,	"	Carrey Headly,	"	John Mulford,	"	Daniel Squier,	"
James Campbell,	"	Moses Headly,	"	Amos Munn,	"	Eleaser Squier,	"
Samuel Clark,	"	Moses Headly,	"	David Munn,	"	John Squier,	"
Charles Clark,	"	Joseph Hinds, or Haines,	"	Samuel Munn,	"	Albert Stagg,	"
William Clark,	"	Isaac Hall,	"	Benjamin Myers,	"	Albert Stagg,	"
Jacob Clark,	"	David Hutchens,	"	Joseph Myrick,	"	John Stagg,	"
Ezra Clark,	"	William Hutchens,	"	Nathaniel Nesbit,	"	Josiah Steel,	"
Daniel Condict,	"	Halmack Jaroleman,	"	Amos Noe,	"	Timothy Stiles,	"
Eluathan Cory,	"	Lawrence Jennings,	"	David Norris,	"	Abner Stiles,	"
Samuel Cory,	"	George Jewell,	"	James Norris,	"	Henry Stiles,	"
Eber Covert,	"	Benjamin Johnson,	"	William Norris,	"	Abram Stiles,	"
Luke Covert,	"	Samuel Johnson,	"	David Ogden,	"	Jacob Swain,	"
Peter Covert,	"	Peter Kemble,	"	Eliakam Ogden,	"	Cyrus Taylor,	"
Abraham Crane,	"	Anthony King,	"	Elvizer Ogden,	"	Jasper Ten Brook,	"
Amos Crane,	"	David King,	"	John Ogden,	"	Amos Terrell,	"
Aaron Crane,	"	Isaac Lacey,	"	Jonathan Ogden,	"	Enoch Terrell,	"
Daniel Crane,	"	David Lacey,	"	Joseph Ogden,	"	Isaac Terrell,	"
David Crane,	"	James Lambert,	"	Matthias Ogden,	"	John Terrell,	"
Elijah Crane,	"	— Lambert,	"	Simeon Ogden,	"	Jonathan Terry,	"
Isaac Crane,	"	Cornelius Lane, or Lange,	"	Nehemiah Osborn,	"	Aaron Thompson,	"
Israel Crane, Jr.,	"	Joseph Lee,	"	Jesse Osborn,	"	Caleb Thompson,	"
James Crane,	"	Levi Lennier,	"	Abner Osburn,	"	Elijah Tichenor,	"
Jonas Crane,	"	William Lines,	"	Joel Osburn,	"	Enos Tompkins,	"
Jonathan Crane,	"	Benjamin Little,	"	Isaac Pack,	"	Charles Towney,	"
Matthias Crane,	"	Cornelius Little,	"	William Pangborn,	"	Edtingham Townley,	"
Moses Crane,	"	Ebenezer Little,	"	Peter Parcell,	"	Edward Townley,	"
Nathan Crane,	"	Henry Little,	"	William Pansel,	"	James S. Townley,	"
Phineas Crane,	"	Jonathan Little,	"	Stephen Parsons,	"	Steeds Townley,	"
Samuel Crane,	"	Joseph Little,	"	Michael Pearce,	"	Jonathan Trembler,	"
Timothy Crane,	"	Noah Little,	"	Adam Pearce,	"	Samuel Tuttle,	"
John Chiley,	"	William Little,	"	Elihu Pearson,	"	Abraham Tucker,	"
John Darby,	"	— Little,	"	William Pierson,	"	Ezekial Tucker,	"
Isaac Davis,	"	Eleizer Luker,	"	Daniel Pearson,	"	Benjamin Valentine,	"
John Davis,	"	Jacob Ludlam, or Ludlow,	"	Theophilus Pearson,	"	Jonas Valentine,	"
Peter Davis,	"	Abraham Ludlam, or Lud-	"	Matthias Pearson,	"	Thomas Vance,	"
Joseph Day,	"	low,	"	Joseph Peck,	"	Simon Van Winkle,	"
Jacob Dean,	"	John Ludlam, or Ludlow,	"	Moses Peck,	"	John Vincent,	"
Andrew Deunman,	"	Benjamin Lyon,	"	Ralph Post,	"	George Voorhees,	"
Isaac Deunman,	"	Ebenezer Lyon,	"	Zenas Potter,	"	Michael Vreeland,	"
Philip Deunman,	"	Henry Lyon,	"	Amos Potter,	"	Abner Wade,	"
Joseph Dodd,	"	Ezekiel Magee,	"	Richard Powelson,	"	Calvin Wade,	"
George Doty, or Doughty,	"	John Magee,	"	Joseph Price,	"	Daniel Wade,	"
Francis Drake,	"	Benjamin Manning,	"	William Ramsden,	"	Henry Wade,	"
David Duham,	"	— Marcelles,	"	Samuel Quimby,	"	Matthias Wade,	"
John Duham,	"	Charles March,	"	Nehemiah Randolph,	"	Nathaniel Wade,	"
Isaac Force,	"	Jabesh Marsh,	"	Perminus Riggs,	"	Obediah Wade,	"
James Ford,	"	John Marsh,	"	Smith Riggs,	"	Timothy Wade,	"
Jonas Frazer,	"	— Martin,	"	Jacob Riker,	"	Hendrick Wessels,	"
Benjamin Frazee, or Frazer, pri-		Isaac Maxwell,	"	John Riker,	"	Abner Whitehead,	"
ivate		Amos Meeker,	"	Ephraim Rino,	"	Daniel Wilcox,	"
Matthias Frazee,	private.	Benjamin Meeker,	"	John Rogers,	"	Thomas Wilcox,	"
Samuel Garduer,	"	Cory Meeker,	"	Samuel Romine,	"	Abner Williams,	"
John Garrahrants,	"	Daniel Meeker,	"	Daniel Ross,	"	Benjamin Williams,	"
Peter Garrison,	"	Isaac Meeker,	"	Ephraim Ross,	"	David Williams, Jr.,	"
Joseph Giles,	"	John Meeker,	"	Ezekiel Ross,	"	James Williams,	"
Charles Gillman,	"	Michael Meeker,	"	Isaac Ross, 3d,	"	Matthias Williams,	"
Joseph or Josiah Gold,	"	William Meeker,	"	John Ross,	"	Abraham Winans,	"
Isaac Gray,	"	Abner Miller,	"	Aaron Rowlison,	"	John Winans,	"
Benjamin Haines,	"	Benjamin Miller,	"	Anthony Sayres,	"	Kelsey Winans,	"
Henry Halsey,	"	Clark Miller,	"	Benjamin Sayres,	"	Matthias Winans,	"
David Hard, private, also express-		Enoch Miller,	"	Daniel Sayres,	"	Moses Winans,	"
rider.		John Miller,	"	Ephraim Sayres,	"	Samuel Winans,	"
Hezekiah Hand,	private.	Samuel Miller,	"	Pierson Sayres,	"	Christopher Wood,	"
Winans Harris,	"	William Miller,	"	Benjamin Scudder,	"	Aaron Woodruff,	"
Aaron Hatfield, or Hatfield, pri-		Samuel Mills,	"	Ephraim Scudder,	"	Abram Woodruff,	"
ivate.		Samuel Mooney,	"	Matthias Scudder,	"	Caleb Woodruff,	"
Abner Hatfield, or Hatfield, pri-		William Mooney,	"	Richard Scudder,	"	Daniel Woodruff,	"
ivate.		James Moorehouse,	"	Jacob Seing,	"	David Woodruff,	"
Elias Hatfield,	private.	Samuel Moorehouse,	"	John Seing,	"	Jacob Woodruff,	"
				David Shaw,	"	Job Woodruff,	"
				Aaron Shipman,	"	Uzal Woodruff,	"
				James Smith,	"	Jacob Woolley,	"

¹ I am not sure that he resided in now Union County, but on the line of Morris County.

Jonas Young, private.	sary of issues, commissary.
Abraham Clark, express-rider.	also major, aide-de-camp Continental army.
Azariah Clark, " "	Joseph Potter, wagon master.
John Clark, " "	Abram Pierson, forage-master.
Jonathan Stiles, " "	John Scudder, wagon-master, captain, and conductor of team brigade.
Rev. James Caldwell, quartermaster, assistant quartermaster-general, also chaplain Continental army.	Benjamin Ball, wagon-master.
Daniel Marsh, captain and assistant quartermaster-general.	Jesse Clark, " "
Joseph Ball, quartermaster.	John French, " "
Spencer Carter, purchasing forage-master.	Andrew Little, " "
Jonathan Stiles, assistant quartermaster.	Joseph Stanberry, " "
Ephraim Foster, artificer.	John Craig, teamster.
Nathaniel Foster, " "	Jacob Miller, " "
Joseph Marsh, wheelwright.	John Miller, " "
Moses Yeomans, blacksmith at Flying Camp.	Gershom Norris, " "
Zopher Bayles, hostler.	John Miller, " "
James Pearson, commissary of military stores.	Jonathan Miller, " "
Aaron Ogden, assistant commissary of issues, commissary.	Elisha Moore, " "
	Gershom Moore, " "
	Nathaniel Moore, " "
	Abram Pierson, " "
	John Wood, " "
	Jacob Wooley, " "

This list represents State troops, militia, and Continental army.

CHAPTER XVI.

EARLY LAWYERS, COURTS, AND JUDGES.

THE first lawyer of whom we find any reference in the county was a Capt. Hackett, a New England shipmaster. Being a Yankee, he possessed the usual genius of that versatile nation, and could not only sail a ship, but expound maritime law with such force as to overwhelm a jury with the weight of his arguments. It is recorded that "the jury went forth, and upon a second and third going forth declared to the court that the matter committed to them is of too great weight for them, and desired the court to make choice of other jurymen." This ponderous and insupportable load thrown upon the jury, we are informed, consisted of an argument of much ability made by Capt. Hackett, in which he presented "no less than *fourteen points* as grounds of defence." But we must tell the whole story.

The first jury trial in Elizabeth Town of which any record has been preserved took place in May, 1671. A special court, consisting of Capt. William Sandford, president; Robert Vauquellin, Robert Treat, and William Pardon, was convened in the town on the 16th by order of Governor Carteret, for the trial of William Hackett, captain of the sloop "Indeavor," of Salisbury, in the county of Norfolk, in New England," for illegal trading in the province, mostly at Woodbridge. Governor Lovelace claimed that all vessels coming in and going out of Sandy Hook entrance should enter and clear at New York. Governor Carteret opposed the claim so far as concerned the waters of New Jersey, demanding that in order to trade in these parts entrance and clearance should be made at the custom-house in Elizabeth Town.

Capt. Hackett had entered his vessel and paid duties at New York, but not here. A jury was impaneled, consisting of Benjamin Price, foreman, Nicholas Carter, William Pyles, George Ross, Barnabas Wines, Nathaniel Bonnel, Matthias Hatfield, John Wynings, William Oliver, Stephen Osburn, William Meeker, and John Woodruff, all freeholders of the town and the most of them leading men. Governor Carteret testified for the prosecution. Capt. Hackett argued his own cause with much ability, presenting no less than fourteen points as grounds of defense. Then followed the result already described, the jury overwhelmed with such weight that after three successive trials they were unable to render a verdict and asked to be relieved. On the 18th the case was brought before another jury, who seem to have stood it better. These were Samuel Hopkins and Capt. Thomas Young, of Elizabeth Town, and the remainder from Bergen and Woodbridge. The dignity of New Jersey was vindicated and the vessel forfeited.¹

On the 14th of December, 1671, an act was passed constituting a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and another for the appointment of a marshal for the province. There were no counties yet organized in the province, and consequently no sheriff or other county officers. A writ was issued Feb. 10, 1672, authorizing and appointing Capt. John Berry, president, Robert Vauquellin, Samuel Edsal, Robert Bond, Capt. John Pyke, Capt. Robert Treat, William Pardon, or any three of them, to be a court, to meet or sit on Tuesday morning, February 27th, at nine o'clock, at the town-house in Elizabeth Town. The object of convening this court was the punishment of the so-called rioters of the previous June, the story of which is told by Hatfield, as follows:

Among the "menial servants" brought over by Capt. Carteret in the "Philip" in 1665 was Richard Michell. He was "the son of Symon Michell, of Munden parva, in the County of Hereford," England. Richard had married, April 23, 1668, Ellen Prou, "the daughter of Charles Prou, of Paris, in the parish of St. Eutache, in France." She, too, had come over, doubtless, in the "Philip," and was also a "menial servant," possibly a housekeeper in the government house. Michell, as well as Vallot, aspires to be a planter. Carteret, well pleased with Richard's course, and willing to reward his faithful services, takes it upon himself, without consulting the town, or any other than his own pleasure, to make him a grant of land for a house-lot, bordering on "the swamp in common," and lying at the rear of the house-lots of Francis Barber and George Pack, south of Charles Tucker, S. E. of Jonas Wood, and N. E. of William Letts. This was in the spring of 1671. Michell fences it in, and leases a part of the ground to George Pack for a tobacco crop. On the other part he builds a house covered with clapboards and lays out a gar-

¹ East Jersey Records, iii. 75-77. Hatfield's Elizabeth, 136.

den. Pack sub-lets one-half of his field to William Letts, the weaver.¹

All this was contrary to the fundamental agreements of 1666, made in town-meeting, and consented to by the Governor. None but the people in town-meeting could determine who should be admitted as associates and freeholders. It was a clear case of usurpation on the part of Carteret. If tolerated in this instance it might be followed by many others, and presently the town would be overrun by Frenchmen and other foreigners, claiming an equal share with themselves in the plantation. If not resisted they might as well give up all thought of self-government.

The town was deeply moved by the occurrence. It was the common talk. The neighbors had occasion to meet at Goodman Carter's on the south side of the creek. The matter was warmly discussed. They agreed to give Pack warning not to put a plow into the ground. He and Letts were greatly grieved at their prospective loss, but deemed it best to regard the timely warning. A town-meeting was called, at which the whole subject was gravely debated. Here is the record:

"June 19th, 1671, it was agreed by the Major Vote that Richard Michell should not enjoy his lott given him by the Governor. Upon this information, June 19th, 1671, it was agreed that there should some goe the next morning and pull up the said Michell's fence."

The Governor must be taught that it is not his to give away town-lots; it belongs to the people. Michell had "never asked the town for it," and therefore could not have the "lott given him by the Governor." It was "concluded to take the piece of land from him again, because it was not after vote of the town he had it." What followed is thus related by George Pack:

"The next morning after the said town-meeting the said Richard Michell came to my house, and I went with him up to the said lot, and going we came to the said Wm. Letts' house, and lighted our pipes, and when we had lighted people came upon the said ground. Goodman Meeker, the young John Ogden, Jeffery Jones, and Nicholas Carter, and we running down to them at the corner of said lot, the said Richard Michell forewarned them of pulling down the said fence, and spake to them of a riot, upon that Goodman Meeker put it and began to pluck down the fence, and then all the rest did the like, and left not off till they had plucked down one side and one end."

Among those who aided in the work, as Letts, Michell, and Ronyon testified, were Joseph Meeker (the "eldest son" of Goodman Meeker), Hur Tomson (son of Goodman Tomson), "old Mash" (Samuel Marsh, Sr.), and Luke Watson, the lieutenant. When Michell forewarned them,

"Goodman Meeker answered, Do you forewarn me? and with that went to pull it down. While they were so doing Mr. Pardon came in, then they asked him whether he was come to help pull down the fence, and Mr. Pardon answered that he did not come to pull down the fence, but to take notice what you do, the said John Ogden said we do not care if a hundred such fellows as you are do take notice of what we do, and Mr. Pardon answered, You speak very sausily. Luke Watson did not put his hand to pull down the fence, but said if I am in [the] place it's

as good, but after Mr. Pardon came then he heaved one log off from the fence and said you shall not say but I will put my hands to it.

"A while after, says Letts, being at my own house, there came in Robert Moss and Mr. Crayne, of this town, who asked for drink, and I having none they went away presently, and presently after they were gone I heard a noise and looked out and saw the said Robert Moss and Mr. Crayne beating down the elaboris of Richard Michell's house and plucked up the palisades of the garden, and, before I came, the hogs, within an hour's time, had rooted up and spoiled all that was in the garden which was full of necessary garden herbs."

Pardon was one of the Governor's Council, and had been appointed, June 5, 1671, a justice of the peace. He was known to be the Governor's obsequious parasite. Morse and Crane were next-door neighbors, residing on the west side of the creek. It is probable that not a few others, drawn thither by curiosity, especially of the boys of the neighborhood, witnessed the transaction, and spoke of it in later years as one of the memorable incidents of their pioneer life.

Warm work it was for a midsummer's day (June 20th), but needful work, unless they are prepared to succumb to the whims and dictates of the cavalier lordling sent over the seas by a brace of corrupt speculators to exercise arbitrary rule over these honest and sturdy planters. It was a day to be remembered in the annals of Elizabeth, a day for the inauguration of an open and determined resistance to all usurpation, and a manly defense of their vested rights. They acted as one man, and were not to be trifled with. Carteret and his adherents are powerless to withstand the tide, and however chagrined and vexed at the result, are compelled for the present to let the matter drop. William Meeker, the chief actor in the drama, is chosen constable of the town to succeed William Cramer, and receives, Oct. 13, 1671, a commission from the Governor.²

A court was convened to try these rioters.

All the members of the court, with the exception of Messrs. Bond and Treat, were of the Governor's Council. Seven of the jury were from Woodbridge and five from Bergen, none of Elizabeth Town or Newark. Messrs. Treat and Vauquellin were absent from the trial.

An indictment was found against William Meeker, Jeffery Jones, Luke Watson, Nicholas Carter, Samuel Marsh, Sr., John Ogden, Jr., Joseph Meeker, and Hur Thompson for pulling down Michell's fence on the 20th of June. They all appeared in court March 8th, when the indictment was read, and the question guilty or not guilty was put. Not one of them answered; all left the house without putting in any plea, although peremptorily ordered by the court to remain. They saw from the complexion of the court and jury that no justice could be obtained, and they resolved to have nothing to do with such a tribunal, except to treat it with silent contempt.

The trial, however, proceeded in the absence of the defendants. George Pack, William Letts, Vincent Ronyon, William Cramer, Richard Michell, and Wil-

¹ E. J. Records, iii. 78880.

² *Ibid.*, 47.

liam Pardon testified for the prosecution, no witnesses for the defense being sworn. The accused were severally brought in guilty of riot, and appearing in court the next day received sentence, William Meeker to pay £5, and each of the others £3, the fines to be collected by distraint. They were never collected. "The marshal, Samuel Moore, of Woodbridge, was powerless in the presence of an outraged and indignant people, whose opposition to the Governor and his party had now become more than determined."¹

Amidst the difficulties which occurred with Governor Carteret for several years all regular procedure of courts was suspended, except justices' courts and those for the trial of small causes. Upon the re-occupation of the province by the Dutch, in 1673, "John Baker, Jacob Melyn, John Ogden, deputies from the village of Elizabeth Town, New-worke, Woodbridge, Piscataway, situate in the Province heretofore called New Jersey," appeared at New York, now called New Orange, "praying by petition that they may be allowed to send some Delegates from their said villages to treat with the Admirals and associate Council of war, respecting the surrender of their towns under the obedience of their High Mightinesses the Lords States of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and that no audience be granted to their late Governor, Capt. John Berry, before and until the same be granted to the said delegates."

August 19th. The Deputies from the Towns of Elizabeth Towne, New-worke, Woodbridge, Piscataway, Middletowne, and Shrousbury appearing are ordered to call together the inhabitants of their respective towns, and have them nominate by plurality of votes a double number of Schepens or Magistrates of said Towns; also from each Town to elect two Deputies, who shall meet together as one board, and then nominate, by the greater number of votes, three persons for schout and three for secretary over the said six Towns."²

John Ogden, Sr., Samuel Hopkins, and Jacob Melyn were elected schepens for Elizabeth Town, and ordered by the Council at New Orange to "come hither on the first opportunity to be sworn in."³

The several towns chose their deputies, who met and made nominations for schout and secretary, or, as we would say, sheriff and clerk, although the schout, under the Dutch system, discharged the additional function of president judge of the court. These nominations being presented to the general and Council of War, Sept. 1, 1673, Mr. John Ogden was chosen schout and Mr. Samuel Hopkins secretary of the six towns. The Dutch commission to these officers reads as follows:

"Giving & by these presents granting unto the s^d John Ogden & Samuel Hopkins & each of them, full power strenght & authority in

their said offices. The said Schout together wth y^e Schepens or magistrates of y^e respective Townes to Rule & govern eas well their Inhabitants as Strangers and y^e s^d Samuel Hopkins to administer the office of Secretarij in y^e s^d Townes."⁴

The first duty performed by the schout and secretary appears to have been the taking of "an inventory of the estate of the late Governor Carteret." Under the authority of an order issued September 7th, and by the aid of some soldiers sent up as a *posse committatus* from New Orange, they arrested Robert Laprairie (Vauquellin), the surveyor-general, who had "removed diverse goods from the house of Philip Carteret, which he refuseth to restore; also one John Singletary, who refuses to obey their commands." Both of these parties were taken to New York and examined before the Council; they at first denied the charges preferred against them, but four days later, Mr. Ogden being present, the charges were sustained. Singletary was fined £5 and put on his good behavior; Vauquellin was found guilty, both of contumacy and sedition, and was sentenced "to be banished as an example to others."⁵

The schout and secretary were "furthermore ordered to summon James Bollen, late Secretary of the Province of New Jersey, to deliver up, agreeably to former order, the Governor's papers within the space of ten days after this date, or in default thereof his property shall be at the disposal of the Honorable Council."

The schout and schepens of this court were a prudential and also, to some extent, a legislative body. Oct. 1, 1673, instructions were sent by the Council of War to Schout Ogden and the schepens of the town "for the preservation of the public peace and the administration of Justice." Among other things it was provided that

"The Sheriff and Magistrates shall, each in his quality, take care that the Reformed Christian Religion be maintained in conformity to the Synod of Dortrecht, without permitting any other sects attempting anything contrary thereto. Power was given them for the 'laying out highways, setting off lands and gardens and in like manner what appertains to agriculture, observance of the Sabbath, erecting churches, school-houses, or similar public works.' The Sheriff was to 'take good care that the places under his charge should be cleaned of all mols, gamblers, whore-houses, and such like impurities; to receive the half of all civil fines accruing during his term of office, together with one-third part of what belongs to the respective villages from criminal cases.' In the nomination of schepens, 'a double number of the best qualified, the honestest, most intelligent, and wealth est inhabitants, exclusively of the R^e-formed Christian Religion or at least well affected thereto,' were to be presented to the Governor for his election."⁶

This court also had charge of Indian affairs in the local settlements. Schout Ogden writes Governor Clove, September 29th (O.S.), respecting the apprehension of an Indian who, shortly before, had carried off considerable property from the residents of Elizabeth Town and refused to restore it. The Governor in his reply speaks of "the Chiefs and Sachems hereabouts," from which it would appear that Indians were still in

¹ N. Jersey Records, iii. 78-80. Hatfield's Elizabeth, 142, 143.

² Bergen had already been provided for.

³ N. Y. Col. Documents, ii. 582.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Documents, iii. 595.

⁵ Ibid., ii. 603, 606, 607.

⁶ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 174. Col. Documents, ii. 620-22.

the vicinity in considerable numbers. He says, "I have once more thought fit that the Indian Sachem be summoned before me to give satisfaction about it." A messenger was sent, but what the result was is not recorded. The Dutch Governor also says in this communication: "Let Mr. Hopkins examine upon what Conditions the Tenants are seated upon the plantations of Captain Carteret, and account thereof return to me. Not else at present, but that I am Your Loving friend, A: CLOVE."¹

Governor Carteret had gone to England. After an absence of more than two years he returned to his home in Elizabeth Town, November, 1674. The government was reorganized under the Concessions, so modified as to give the Governor the control of the Legislature, and deprive the people of all original jurisdiction. In the proclamation of the Governor and Council, dated Elizabeth Town, Dec. 11, 1674, the people who had resisted the usurpations of the Governor and the prerogatives of royalty were stigmatized as "malcontent inhabitants" and "seditious spirits," who had taken advantage of the arrival of the Dutch "to cover their former guilt with the mantle of treason." As if this insult flaunted in the face of a free and spirited people was not sufficient, they resolved not to commission any person to office, either civil or military, except such as have obtained patents for their lands of the Lords Proprietors, nor to grant the privileges of a corporation to any others. This was a blow aimed directly at the Elizabeth Town Associates, who it was well known obtained their lands not from the proprietors, but by purchase from the Indians and patent from Governor Nicolls directly under the Duke of York. Although Carteret at first acknowledged the validity of this title, not only verbally but practically, by taking a share in their grant and becoming himself an associate proprietor, he subsequently set himself to compel the Associates and all who held lands in their plantation to get out new patents, and thus subject themselves to the obligation of paying the proprietors the usual quit-rents. The struggle over this question was a long and severe one, into the particulars of which we cannot fully enter in this place. The final settlement of it will be found in another part of this history.

The first General Assembly after the restoration of the English rule was held at Elizabeth Town in November, 1675, beginning on Friday, the 5th, and continuing until the 13th. Of the townsmen Henry Lyon and Benjamin Pierce were the members of the House. At this session Elizabeth Town and Newark were constituted a county, which was the first county erected in the province of New Jersey. The Dutch had no such municipalities in New Netherland, nor had the English any in New York until 1669. A treasurer was appointed for the province with a salary of twenty shillings per annum. This favored individual was Jacob

Meleyn, of Elizabeth Town. At an adjourned session the code of 1668 was revised, enlarged, and re-enacted. The Legislature also passed a respectable Sunday law in the words following:

"Whosoever shall prophane the Lords Day, otherwise called Sunday, by any kind of servile work, unlawful recreations, or unnecessary travels on that day, not falling within the compass of works of mercy or necessity, either wilfully or through careless neglect, shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or corporally, according to the nature of the offence, at the judgment of the Court Justice or Justices where the offence is committed."

At the close of the session was passed the famous "Act of Oblivion," so called from its proposal to bury all the troubles of the preceding five years. It is in these words, copied from Leaming and Spicer, page 110:

"That there shall be an utter abolishing of all actions tending to recover damages, costs, and charges for any action committed or done against any one within this Province, that hath been a party or any way concerned in the end-avoring and making an alteration in the government here settled by the Lords, anytime from the year 1670 until June, 1673."

Two sessions of the Assembly were held in 1676, the first beginning April 6th, at Elizabeth Town, and the second from the 5th to the 8th of October, at Woodbridge. The most conspicuous act at the latter session was the establishment by law of the autumnal Thanksgiving Day commonly held in New England. At this time and for years previous Isaac Whitehead, town clerk of Elizabeth Town, served as clerk of the House of Deputies.

The Legislature convened by Andros passed no laws relating to jurisprudence. The province had been divided by agreement of the proprietors into East and West New Jersey, the eastern portion falling to Sir George Carteret, who made his will Dec. 5, 1678, devising his portion of the province to trustees for the benefit of his creditors. Sir George died Jan. 14, 1680. For two years the government (of East Jersey) was administered in the name of "The Right Honorable the Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Baroness, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the Right Honorable Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, deceased, late Lord Proprietor of the said Province, and Grandmother and Guardian of Sir George Carteret, Baronet, Grandson, and Heir of the said Sir George Carteret, deceased, the present Lady Proprietrix of the Province aforesaid."² In the mean time fruitless efforts were made to find a purchaser for East Jersey. At length the province with its civil jurisdiction, together with all arrearages of rent and sums of money due to the late proprietor, was disposed of to the highest bidder, the purchasers being an association of twelve persons, residents of London and vicinity, and most of them members of the Society of Friends. Among them were William Penn, Thomas Rudyard, and Samuel Groome. Soon after the number of associates was doubled, six being added from

¹ N. Y. Col. Documents, ii. 633.

² E. Jersey Records, ii. 37.

Scotland and the remainder mostly from London. Among the Scotch associates were James Drummond, Earl of Perth and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, a thorough monarchist of the Stuart type, and subsequently a Papist and an exiled Jacobite; his brother, David Drummond, and Robert Barclay, of Urie, the Quaker apologist. One of the new associates was Gawen Laurie, the Quaker merchant of London. Thus, as has been remarked by an able historian, "one proprietor was exchanged for twenty-four and the Cavalier for the Quaker rule."¹ The deed of lease and release whereby the province was conveyed to the new proprietors was executed Feb. 1 and 2, 1682, and the price paid for the property and privileges was £3400.

The government of East Jersey was soon inaugurated. It is no part of our province in this history to speak of West Jersey, which maintained a separate government and jurisdiction, with its capital at Burlington, down to the surrender of the province to Queen Anne in 1702. Of East Jersey Elizabeth Town was made the capital, and remained such until superseded by Perth Amboy, the new commercial metropolis which the proprietors attempted to build at the mouth of the Raritan River.²

Robert Barclay was appointed Governor of East Jersey in the spring of 1682, with the privilege of non-residence and of acting by deputy. It is said that he had been first a Presbyterian and then a Papist. He became converted to the principles of the Quakers, and wrote a book in their defense. He was held in high esteem by William Penn, and was also in favor with the royal family. Thomas Rudyard was appointed Deputy Governor, and Samuel Groome receiver and surveyor-general. They took up their residence at Elizabeth Town Nov. 13, 1682.

Probably the first lawyer regularly educated and trained for the bar was Deputy Governor Thomas Rudyard. He was regularly admitted to the English bar, and was a barrister in the city of London before he became one of the twenty-four associate proprietors and was chosen to fill the office of Deputy Governor of East Jersey under Barclay. There is no evidence that he practiced law in Elizabeth Town, or in New Jersey; but his talents and legal training were of great service as head of the executive and legislative departments of the government at a time when anything like systematic jurisprudence was in an incipient state, and had to be created, or at least developed and set in order, by those who had in a very large measure the shaping and directing of the local civil affairs of the province. The arrival of Rudyard at Elizabeth Town was the signal for a better state of affairs, both locally and throughout the province. He came with conciliatory letters from the proprietors; he was a man of amiable instincts, and of a

friendly and courteous demeanor, representing not the lordly cavalier of a proud and imperious court, but a trading and agricultural association, of which the members were chiefly plain and unassuming men. Rudyard's family, also, were quite an accession to the settlement. He brought with him his two adult daughters, Margaret and Anne, and, it is thought, his two sons, Benjamin and John, designing to identify his interest fully with those of the country. He obtained a grant of three thousand acres of land, mostly on the Rahway and Raritan Rivers, and became a planter on a large scale, thus confirming his declaration of preference for these new settlements over the crowded thoroughfares of London.

Governor Rudyard selected good men for his Council, and appointed local officers high in the confidence of the people. The first General Assembly under his administration convened at Elizabeth Town March 1, 1682, and continued in session until the 28th. Benjamin Price, Sr., of this town, was a member of the Council. At this session East Jersey was divided into four counties,—Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. The settlements of Elizabeth Town and Newark were included in the county of Essex, whose boundaries are thus defined: "Essex and the county thereof to contain all the settlements between the west side of the Hackensack River and the parting line between Woodbridge and Elizabeth Town, and so to extend westward and northward to the utmost bounds of the Province." Provision was made for the appointment of sheriffs, coroners, justices, clerks, and other officers, and for the erection of county courts, a court of small causes for every town, and a superior court, to be called the Court of Common Right, to be held quarterly at Elizabeth Town. Capt. John Baker and Benjamin Parkis were appointed justices of the Court of Common Right, the highest tribunal at that time in the province except the Governor and Council, to whom appeals could be made in certain cases provided for by law. Capt. John Baker was appointed coroner, George Jewell clerk and messenger of the House, James Emott clerk of the county of Essex and sheriff.

At the adjourned session in May the institution of domestic slavery is introduced for the first time as the subject of distinct enactment. We find the following strong prohibition passed by the Legislature:

"It is found by daily experience that negro and Indian slaves or servants, under pretence of trade, or liberty to traffick, do frequently steal from their masters and others what they expose to sale at distance from their habitations; (and, therefore, they forbade all) barter, trade, or traffick with any negro slave, or Indian slave, or servant, for any rum, brandy, wine, or strong drink, or any other goods, wares, or commodities, living or dead."

Numerous laws, mostly such as had been passed in Carteret's time for the preservation of good morals, the rights of property, and the welfare of the community, were enacted. The same strictness in regard to profanity, intemperance, licentiousness, and Sabbath-breaking was retained. Evidently a healthful

¹ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 211. See also Leaming and Spicer, 141-50.

² See history of Perth Amboy in this work.

tone of morals prevailed in the several settlements, notwithstanding the recent disturbances.¹

At the sessions in December, Benjamin Price, Henry Lyon, and Benjamin Parkis were appointed on the commission to lay out and appoint "all necessary highways, bridges, passages, landings, and ferries for the county of Essex."² As the country was everywhere at this early day infested with wolves, a bounty of fifteen shillings was offered for every wolf's head.

Of the six assessors for the county of Essex, three—Benjamin Price, Benjamin Parkis, and George Ross—were of Elizabeth Town.

Rudyard's administration was brief. In July, 1683, Barclay appointed Gawen Laurie, also one of the proprietors, his deputy for East Jersey. Laurie had been for several years associated with William Penn in the trusteeship of West Jersey, but had not yet come to America. He was a London merchant and of the Society of Friends. He arrived in January, 1684, at the new town of Perth Amboy, bringing with him his wife Mary, his son James, and his two daughters Mary and Rebecca. The latter became the wife of Miles Forster, of Perth Amboy, and her sister Mary married William Haige, of Elizabeth Town. Isabel, the daughter of James, married William Davis, of New York.

Governor Laurie was inaugurated at Elizabeth Town on the 28th of January, 1684, after having spent several days in laying out the streets and lots of the new city of Perth Amboy. Rudyard gracefully retired to the more humble yet responsible position of secretary of the province, but soon after, in August, 1684, became attorney-general of the province of New York.

No sooner had Laurie assumed the reins of government than he wrote home a glowing account of the new country. Under date of March 2, 1684, he wrote to the proprietors from Elizabeth Town as follows:

"Now is the time to send over people for settling Here. The Scots and William Duckwa's people coming now and settling, advance the Province more than it hath been advancing these ten years. Here wants nothing but people; There is not a poor body in all the province, nor that want; Here is abundance of provision, Pork and Beef, at 2d per pound. Fish and Fowl plenty, Oysters I think would serve all England; Sider good and plenty, for 1d per Quart. Good Venison, plenty brought us in at 18d the quarter, Eggs at 3d per dozen, all things very plenty. Land very good as ever I saw: Wines, Walnuts, Peaches, Strawberries, and many other things plenty in the woods.

"I have put two houses in repair upon the River, called the Point 2 miles from Elizabethtown; have let one of them, with 10 acres of Pasture ground, and 10 acres of Woody ground, for 7 years at 25 lly. per annum: the man to clear the ten acres of Woody ground and make it fit for Ploughing or Pasture. I intend to let the other also with some land. All the houses were like to drop down, all the land lying without fence, and a barn quite fallen down and destroyed; another without any cover, and that other next to the house where I dwell, all to pieces, and all the fences and out houses were down, but repaired before I came."³

It is said of Governor Laurie that he carried out fully in his administration the instructions of the

proprietors, "to use all means of gentleness and tenderness with the people, and not stand much with them upon small matters." Notwithstanding the desire expressed by the proprietors that he should make the new town of Perth Amboy his capital, he continued to reside at Elizabeth Town till his death, respected and honored by all. The General Assembly convened at Perth Amboy for the first time April 6, 1686, and from this time that town became the permanent seat of government of East Jersey. This was in the second year of the reign of James II., the Duke of York having come to the throne of England under this title upon the death of Charles II., Feb. 6, 1685. Being a Catholic, the news of his accession created great excitement in New Jersey and throughout the colonies. He was, however, soon deposed, and fled to France, when the Protestant prince and princess, William and Mary, were exalted to the throne, 1690.

The brief period of the reign of James II. was one of the most exciting in the early history of the colonies. The king, in order to carry into effect his long-cherished scheme of subjecting all the colonies of North America to his arbitrary and despotic control, commissioned his supple tool, Sir Edmund Andros, captain-general of all New England, with power and authority to bring New York and New Jersey also under his government. This plan of consolidation, although utterly repugnant to the people of New England, who felt called upon to resist it with all their might, was urgently sought by Governor Dongan and the authorities of New York, who were continually writing letters to the king, asking him to annex the other provinces to their territory. Their interest in this was the aggrandizement of New York, by making her the centre and source of government of the consolidated colonies. The mayor and Council of the city of New York, in an address to the king, dated March 2, 1687, insisted on "the absolute necessity there is that those adjacent parts of Connecticut, East and West Jersey, and Pennsylvania should be united to the Province of New York." Andros received his commission, and after arriving in New York, proceeded to New England to fasten the yoke upon the necks of those elder Commonwealths of the Puritans. At length, on the 7th of April, 1688, "the decree went forth that the two Jerseys and New York were united with New England under the rule of Andros, to be governed by the same royal pleasure which for three years had been grinding the liberties of Britain to powder, the whole to be henceforth known as 'New England.'" Andros, in a letter to the king, says he had received the submission of New York on the 11th of October, also of East Jersey on the 15th, and of West Jersey on the 18th following, and had settled all the officers, civil and military. In proclaiming his commission in East Jersey, he proceeded to Elizabeth Town, then the most considerable place in the province, where, we are informed

¹ Leaming and Spicer, 227-251.

² Scott's Model of E. J., 160-65.

in a letter written by Secretary Randolph, the people "all showed their great satisfaction at being under his Majesty's immediate government." Mr. Hatfield is of the opinion that if there was any "satisfaction" really expressed, beyond that of a few new-comers who gloried in the measures of King James, it must have been because the people felt gratified in being at length rid of the proprietary government, with which they had so long been vexed.¹

Col. Andrew Hamilton, who had succeeded Lord Neill Campbell in the government of East Jersey, was retained by Andros as his deputy, which went far to reconcile the inhabitants to the change, as Hamilton possessed qualities both of mind and heart which secured for him the confidence of all classes. Andros' rule, however, was short and inglorious. His royal master in England was soon dethroned and compelled to flee from his country, while he himself was degraded and imprisoned by the outraged Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. In New York, Capt. Leisler had seized the fort and ousted his officers in that quarter. So closely was Elizabeth Town connected, socially and commercially, with the neighboring city, that these events deeply affected the peace of the community. The agitation here, as elsewhere throughout the country, was deep and profound. On the 28th of June, 1689, a Committee of Safety was chosen, to whom was intrusted the management of the affairs of New York, and of this committee two members were residents of Essex County. "The utmost efforts were put forth by the faction in power to obtain the support of the towns in East Jersey, to overthrow the old governments and to set up their own, but without success, the people here resolving to maintain the existing government until they received orders from the new authorities at home."

Governor Hamilton left the country for England late in May, 1690. The proprietors, determining to reassert their jurisdiction, of which they had been deprived by King James, on the decease of Barclay, Oct. 3, 1690, made choice of Col. Joseph Dudley, who served as Governor until the reappointment of Hamilton, March 25, 1692. Hamilton convened the Assembly at Amboy in the following September. The principal work of this session was the adoption of measures to aid New York against an invasion by the French. Hamilton continued to administer the government for the proprietors, but it was evident a crisis was approaching. The proprietary government was doomed. It had been re-established in a moment of transition from the dynasty of the Stuarts to that of the Prince of Orange, in which the ministry was too much absorbed to give attention to such a colonial incident. Soon, however, the subject was taken up by the new ministry; their assent was withheld from the appointment of the board at London, and the jurisdiction of the courts denied to any of

their appointees. In accordance with a law requiring the colonial Governors to be natives of England, Hamilton was superseded by Jeremiah Basse in April, 1698. Being an Englishman, and in sympathy with the opposition, he was opposed by the American proprietors. The people soon learned to hold the government in contempt; revolt ensued; the leaders were imprisoned, but were speedily released by the populace.

In May, 1699, Basse left the government in the hands of Andrew Bowne, president of the Council, and sailed for England. Bowne's exercise of authority was no more respected than his predecessor's, although it stirred up less resistance. The return of Hamilton at the close of 1699 with a new commission served still more to complicate matters. In the course of the following spring and summer the opposition openly revolted. The Assembly called to meet in May, 1700, demanded of Hamilton credentials from the king, and were dissolved the same day. A period of strife and violence followed, the courts were broken up, sheriffs and others were obstructed in serving processes, and, as during Basse's rule, there were "mutual breaking of Gaols, rescuing of Prisoners, and beating and abusing of officers."²

We have recited these facts to show how impossible it was during this period that courts should have been regularly maintained and law properly administered. It was a period in which anarchy was the rule and order the exception. At a meeting of the county court in Elizabeth Town March 12, 1700, the sheriff having been ordered to arrest Samuel Carter for contempt of court, the "noise and howling of the people" were such that the court was obliged to adjourn. A similar scene took place at the county court in Newark in September. In this confusion of public affairs it was determined to make an appeal directly to the king. A petition was prepared by "the Freeholders, Inhabitants, and owners of Land of and belonging to Elizabeth Town, or Township, and other lands thereunto adjacent, in the Province of East Jersey, in America, in behalf of themselves and many others."

After reciting their title, they say, "The said purchasers and those claiming under them still continued in the possession of the lands by them purchased, and peaceably enjoyed the same until about September, 1693, being about thirty years, and during that time, at great labor and expense, built, planted, and improved the same; and they humbly conceive they ought, according to law, reason, and justice, still to enjoy the same." They then rehearse the troubles to which they had been put in defending their title and their need of an impartial tribunal. They ask, there-

² E. J. Records, C., 273, 311, 328, 331, 334. E. T. Bill, pp. 45, 124. App. to Do., p. 33. Ans. to Do., p. 32. Smith's N. J., pp. 209-11, 558-60, 568-69. Leaming and Spicer, pp. 592-93, 605. Gordon's N. J., p. 53. Whitehead's E. J., pp. 138-41, 147-50, 219-20, 223-27. Mulford's N. J., pp. 257-64. Analytical Index of N. J., Col. Documents, pp. 19-31.

¹ Hist. of Elizabeth, p. 235.

fore, either to be placed under the civil government of New York, or to have impartial judges appointed to whom all these matters might be referred; and that the usurpers be admonished no more to usurp the royal authority in "constituting courts and commissioning judges."

The names of sixty-five prominent citizens who signed this petition are elsewhere given. The petition was soon answered by the force of events. The anarchy of faction and the reign of disorder terminated at length by the final and unconditional surrender, April 15, 1702, on the part of the proprietors of all claim and right to the jurisdiction of the province. "Then in reality New Jersey, for the first time, became a royal province, governed no longer by a company of land speculators, but directly by the crown. King William died March 8, 1702, and Anne, Princess of Denmark, ascended the throne. A royal Governor of the combined provinces of New York and New Jersey was appointed Dec. 5, 1702, in the person of Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, cousin to her Majesty. In May, 1703, on the arrival of the royal commission, the proprietary government of East Jersey was brought to a perpetual end."

Whether Governor Philip Carteret was a lawyer or not is not positively certain, but it is evident that he managed many cases in court, and manifested no little skill and knowledge as well as tact and shrewdness. One of these occasions was when he was kidnapped and taken before a special Court of Assizes in New York by Governor Andros, in May, 1680. He was tried for "presuming to exercise jurisdiction and government over His Majesty's subjects within the bounds of His Majesty's Letters Patent, granted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York." Carteret presented his commission with other instructions in his vindication. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. "Upon which," says Carteret in a letter to Bollen, "he (the judge) asked them questions and demanded their reasons, which I pleaded was contrary to law for a jury to give reasons after their verdict is given in; nevertheless he sent them twice or thrice out, giving them new charges, which I pleaded as at first to be contrary to law, notwithstanding the last verdict of the jury being according to the first brought in by them,—¹ the prisoner at the bar not guilty,—upon which I was acquitted accordingly."

This was a triumph for Carteret with the jury, and in law and justice, although the partisan judges felt it necessary to append to the record:

"But the court declare their opinion and judgment that if he, the said Capt. Carteret, shall go to New Jersey, he should give security or engagement not to assume any authority or jurisdiction there, civil or military."

Benjamin Price, Esq., attorney-at-law in New York, 1725, was a grandson of Benjamin Price, one of the original Associates.

Colonial Courts.—Upon the assumption of the

government by the queen of England in 1702, a Governor of the province was appointed and commissioned to hold his office during the pleasure of the sovereign. The executive power was vested in the Governor with the advice of twelve councilors, appointed originally by the crown, but afterwards, generally, by the Governor himself. Six of these were taken from East Jersey and six from West Jersey, five constituting a quorum. The legislative power consisted of the same, with the addition of a General Assembly elected by virtue of writs under the great seal of the province, and convened, adjourned, or dissolved at the pleasure of the executive. The apportionment for members of Assembly was as follows: Two for the inhabitants and householders of Perth Amboy, and ten for the freeholders of East Jersey; two for the inhabitants and householders of Burlington, and ten for the freeholders of West Jersey. This arrangement was somewhat modified by an act passed in 1709 making the representatives elective by a majority of the votes of the freeholders of each county. Each freeholder, in order to be entitled to vote, should own one hundred acres of land or be worth fifty pounds current money; and the person elected to the Assembly should have one thousand acres of land in his own right, or be worth five hundred pounds in real and personal estate. Voting by ballot was not introduced generally until after the Revolution, nor in all the counties until 1797. The Assemblies met not annually, but only occasionally as the Governor saw fit to convene them. For example, from the surrender to the crown to the Revolution, a period of seventy-four years, there were twenty-two Assemblies, some of which continued but one year, others longer, and one from 1761 to 1769, eight years. In 1768 an act was passed providing that a General Assembly should be held once in seven years at least.¹ All colonial and county officers, even including the clerks of the Assembly, were appointed either by the crown or by the Governor and Council, and were required to take a certain prescribed oath of fidelity and allegiance.

The courts of the colonial period, which still exist in a modified form, were instituted by Lord Cornbury, under authority of Queen Anne, by an ordinance promulgated in 1704. They consisted of (1) justices' courts, which had cognizance of cases to the amount of forty shillings; (2) Courts of Common Pleas in each county, having power to try all actions at common law; (3) Courts of General Sessions of the peace, each with quarterly terms, having civil and criminal jurisdiction in certain cases; (4) a Supreme Court for the province, to sit once in each year at Perth Amboy and at Burlington, and to have cognizance of all pleas, civil, criminal, and mixed, as fully as the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England; (5) a Court of Chancery, at first constituted

¹ Constitution and Government of the Province, by Judge Elmer. Allison's Laws, ed. 1776.

of the Governor and any three members of his Council. This was changed by Governor Hunter, who during his administration exercised the powers of chancellor alone, which practice, being sanctioned by the king, became the constitution of the court, and so remained till the adoption of the constitution of 1844. The rules of practice were first systematized under the chancellorship of Governor Williamson in 1818.

"In 1714 the Supreme Court was required to hold two terms yearly in each place, and courts for the trial of issues were appointed to be held yearly in each county. . . . The times and places of holding the courts and the length of the terms were from time to time altered, but the constitution and powers of the courts remained the same, except that in 1724, no doubt through the influence of the proprietors, the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas was restricted so as to except causes wherein the right or title to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments were in any wise concerned. After 1751 the Supreme Court fixed the times for holding the circuits. The jurisdiction of these several courts remains to this day as established by the ordinance of 1724."

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR OF UNION COUNTY.

In our chapter on early courts and jurisprudence the bench and bar have been foreshadowed, appearing in various degrees of dignity from the frontier court for the trial of small causes up to the Supreme Court of the colony and the State. The elegant barrister of the nineteenth century has been adumbrated in his unprofessional prototype of the seventeenth century. Thus all things proceed by a law of evolution. The contrast in the outward symbols of dignity which have accompanied the march of jurisprudence is not less marked or impressive than that exhibited in the mental furniture and equipments of judges and lawyers themselves. The backwoods justice presiding in his shirt-sleeves in some frontier cabin is certainly a very different picture from the ermined chief justice of the highest modern court, presiding in gilded and frescoed apartments.

These changes which marked the advance of civilization had been passed through in the Old World, but they had to be repeated in the New, where everything in the beginning was in a crude and wild state of nature; the forests had first to be subdued and homes made, society had to grow, the diversified political, social, industrial, and commercial relations of man had to be developed before the laws and judicial customs known to all civilized races could be applied except in their crudest and simplest forms. The people of this country, being of the same race and blood as those of England, only needed time and opportu-

nity to develop here from the root of English law a grander tree of liberty and justice than that which shelters the broad empire of Great Britain.

Little is known of a regular bar in connection with the courts of New Jersey till about the middle of the eighteenth century. Some lawyers there were previous to that, especially in the chief towns, who had been regularly bred to the profession. Some of this class were among the officials sent over from England who participated in the early governments of the colony, such men as Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor in 1682, and Lord Cornbury, the first Governor under Queen Anne. Half a century later William Livingston, who had studied law with James Alexander, the former surveyor-general of New Jersey, then in practice in New York, came into practice in the courts of New Jersey, and soon after settled in Elizabeth Town. About the same time John De Hart, Esq., became a practitioner in the same town. These were followed by Robert Ogden, Jr., called the "honest lawyer," who had acquired a large practice before the Revolution. So far as we know these were all the regular lawyers in what is now Union County previous to the struggle for independence.

Some, without any legal education or training, practiced as amateur attorneys, doing a sort of law business for their less informed neighbors and attending to small causes in justices' and other inferior courts. Such in many instances stood in the way of the regular profession.

A prejudice existed against the legal fraternity at an early day, which in New England for a time assumed quite a bitter form. It was felt there and more or less in all the colonies till after the Revolution. This prejudice grew out of the antagonism between the laboring and professional classes at a period when the majority belonged to the former and were struggling hard against the adversities of a new country. Lawyers were looked upon by them as a class of people trying to get their living without work, and, withal, feeling themselves somewhat superior beings. This prejudice prevailed in New Jersey as early as 1769, and after the Revolution was fanned into a fresh flame, both against the lawyers and the courts, on account of their agency in enforcing the payment of debts and contracts when the people were greatly impoverished on account of the war. A notable illustration of this occurred in this county. The people at that time were clamorous for stay laws. Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a member of the Legislature, and sided with the popular feeling. He was supposed to have been the author of a bill entitled "An Act for Regulating and Shortening the Proceedings of the Courts of Law," afterwards known as "Clark's Law." It did not pass, but in advocating it its author made the remark, "If it succeeds, it will tear off the ruffles from the lawyers' wrists."

The custom of wearing not only ruffled wristbands,

but ruffled bosoms, prevailed at that day. Barristers in court also wore gowns and wigs. "When sitting in court the justices of the Supreme Court wore a robe of office, and commonly a wig, although it is not probable that, like their brethren in England, they considered it necessary to carry four of these indispensable articles, namely, the brown scratch wig for the morning when not in court; the powdered dress wig for dinner; the tie wig, with the black coif, when sitting on the civil side of the court; and the full buttoned one for the criminal side."

The following custom, however, did prevail until within the memory of many now living: "The ordinance establishing the circuits required the high sheriff, justices of the peace, the mayor and aldermen of any corporation within the counties, and all officers of any of the courts to be attending on the chief justice and other justices going the circuit at his coming into and leaving the several counties, and during his abode within the same; and the practice, as it was in England until the introduction of railways, was for the sheriff, with as many justices and other gentlemen on horseback as he could conveniently collect, to await the arrival of the judge at the county line, to which he was in like manner escorted by the officers of the adjoining county, and escort him to his lodgings. At the opening and closing of the court from day to day, the sheriff and constables, with their staves of office, escorted him from and to his place of lodging to the court-house, as was indeed the usual custom until very recently."¹

We append a list of the lawyers of this bar, so far as a record can be found of them, together with the dates of their admission to practice, to which are added some biographical sketches both of lawyers and judges.

List of Members of the Bar of Union County from 1774 to 1881.

Robert Ogden, Jr.
Matthias Williamson, November T., 1774.
William Livingston, Jr., May T., 1780.
John DeHart, May T., 1783.
Aaron Ogden, September T., 1784.
Nehemiah Wade, September T., 1784.
Jacob DeHart, April T., 1786.
Benjamin Clark, September T., 1788.
Isaac H. Williamson, April T., 1791, April T., 1796.
Matthias DeHart, April T., 1791.
Caleb Halsted, Jr., May T., 1791.
Thomas L. Ogden, April T., 1795.
Job S. Halsted, April T., 1795, September T., 1799.
David B. Ogden, September T., 1796, September T., 1799.
William Chetwood, September T., 1796, September T., 1799.
William R. Williamson, May T., 1799.
Thomas Y. How, May T., 1799.
George C. Barber, February T., 1801.
Elias I. Dayton, February T., 1801.
Aaron Coe, November T., 1801.
Lewis Morris Ogden, November T., 1805.
Smith Scudder, September T., 1808, February T., 1814.
Elias D. Woodruff, November T., 1808.
Matthias O. Halsted, November T., 1814, February T., 1818.

Matthias Ogden, November T., 1814, February T., 1818.
Oliver S. Halsted, November T., 1814, November T., 1817.
Francis C. F. Randolph, May T., 1816, September T., 1819.
William Halsted, Jr., November T., 1816, November T., 1819.
Aaron O. Dayton, November T., 1817, May T., 1821.
Ezekiel S. Haines, May T., 1818.
John J. Chetwood, November T., 1821, February T., 1825.
Daniel Haines, November T., 1823, November T., 1826.
Elias B. D. Ogden, May T., 1824, February T., 1829.
Joseph F. Randolph, May T., 1825, May T., 1828.
William W. Corriell, September T., 1827.
Francis B. Chetwood, November T., 1828, November T., 1831.
Aaron O. DeHart, November T., 1828, May T., 1835.
Cornelius Boice, September T., 1829, November T., 1832.
Thomas P. Phiney, February T., 1831.
William Mansfield Scudder, November T., 1831, May T., 1839.
T. Gibbons Trumbull, February T., 1832, February T., 1836.
Matthias O. Dayton, November T., 1832.
Edward Y. Rogers, November T., 1833, November T., 1836.
Isaac H. Williamson, Jr., February T., 1836, September T., 1839.
John Chetwood, September T., 1836, September T., 1839.
Robert D. Spencer, September T., 1836, April T., 1846.
John R. Crane, November T., 1836.
Isaac W. Scudder, May T., 1838, May T., 1844.
William F. Day, November T., 1838.
James R. Meeker, November T., 1840, November T., 1843.
Isaac Coles, May T., 1841.
Joseph Annin, November T., 1842, January T., 1846.
Ezra Darby, February T., 1843, April T., 1846.
Stephen P. Brittan, Jr., January T., 1846.
John Chetwood, Jr., July T., 1849.
William A. Coorsen, April T., 1851.
Andrew Dutcher, July T., 1851.
William B. Meeker, February T., 1852.
T. Henry Stone, November T., 1859.
Benjamin Williamson, Jr., November T., 1859.
Bradley C. Chetwood, February T., 1861, February T., 1864.
Samuel D. Haines, February T., 1864.

Of the above list the following were called to the degrees of sergeants-at-law, viz.:

Robert Ogden, Jr., May T., 1780.
Aaron Ogden, September T., 1792.
Matthias Williamson, May T., 1797.
Isaac H. Williamson, May T., 1804.
William Chetwood, February T., 1816.
Oliver S. Halsted, February T., 1814.
William Halsted, Jr., February T., 1834.
John J. Chetwood, September T., 1837.
Daniel Haines, September T., 1837.
Elias B. D. Ogden, September T., 1837.

David Ogden, John Chetwood, Joseph F. Randolph, Elias B. D. Ogden, and Daniel Haines were associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Robert D. Spencer was law reporter, appointed Oct. 28, 1842.

Members of the Present Bar of Union County.

English, James R., admitted as attorney June T., 1864; admitted as counselor June T., 1867.
Williamson, Benjamin, November T., 1830, November T., 1833.
Ranyan, Enos W., June T., 1854, June T., 1857.
Magie, William Jay, February T., 1856, February T., 1859.
Alward, Joseph, November T., 1857, February T., 1862.
Chetwood, Robert E., June T., 1861, June T., 1864.
Ranyan, Nelson, February T., 1862, June T., 1865.
Berry, Garret, November T., 1863, November T., 1866.
Atwater, Edward S., June T., 1866, February T., 1870.
Bergen, Frank, November T., 1873, November T., 1876.
English, Nicholas C. J., November T., 1868, November T., 1871.
English, Theodore C., June T., 1876, June T., 1881.
Fay, J. Augustus, Jr., February T., 1866, February T., 1869.
Gerber, James J., June T., 1876, not a counselor.

¹ Elmer's Reminiscences, p. 15.

Green, Robert S., November T., 1853, November T., 1856.
 Gilhooly, P., Hamilton, June T., 1873, February T., 1877.
 Hodges, Thorudyle D., June T., 1870, June T., 1873.
 Lindabury, Richard V., February T., 1874, February T., 1877.
 Cross, Joseph, Jr., June T., 1868, November T., 1871.
 Marsh, Fred. C., February T., 1878, February T., 1881.
 McCormick, Thomas F., November T., 1871, November T., 1874.
 Nue, Louis H., November T., 1869, November T., 1878.
 Norman, Zerman, November T., 1874.
 Parrot, George T., November T., 1873, February T., 1877.
 Richards, Howard, February T., 1870.
 Swift, C. Addison, February T., 1880; not a counselor.
 Wilson, William P., June T., 1870, June T., 1873.
 Wilson, William R., November T., 1875, November T., 1878.
 Wood, Edward M., November T., 1878.
 Durand, James H., November T., 1868.
 Lindsay, Gilbert R., November T., 1867, November T., 1870.
 Lupton, Leslie, November T., 1867, November T., 1870.
 Shafer, Thomas H., September T., 1843; not a counselor.
 Vail, Benjamin A., November T., 1868, November T., 1871.
 Ward, Clarence D., November T., 1881.
 Bolton, James C., November T., 1870.
 Butts, Alexander B.
 Coward, Joseph B., November T., 1858.
 Good, Peter F., June T., 1870, November T., 1873.
 Hetfield, Walter L., February T., 1879.
 Jackson, John H., June T., 1872, June T., 1878.
 Marsh, Craig A., 1879.
 Maxson, William B., June T., 1867, February T., 1875.
 Stewart, S. L.
 Stillman, William M., June T., 1880.
 Trimmer, Martin L., 1868.
 Voorhees, Foster M., June T., 1880; not a counselor.
 Ross, Henry C., June T., 1880.
 Van Winkle, John H., February T., 1866, February T., 1869.
 Snyder, George F., 1872.
 Good, Peter P., June T., 1870, June T., 1873.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON was a member of this bar. He was born in 1724, graduated at Yale College in 1741, studied law in New York with James Alexander, and attained to considerable prominence as a lawyer there before he removed to Elizabeth Town. The principal monument of his legal attainments in early manhood is found in his "Answer" to the Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery, prepared by him at the instance of the town committee in 1750. He was then about twenty-six years of age. He soon after settled in Elizabeth Town, and practiced law in the courts of New Jersey and New York till the conflict between the colonies and the mother-country opened to him a more brilliant field in the public service. He entered with all his energy into the struggle of the colonies for independence, being on all local committees from the time of the passage of the Stamp Act to the beginning of actual hostilities, when, with a general's commission, he was placed in command of the important post at his own town to thwart the movements of the enemy from Staten Island. With John DeHart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, he was a delegate to the first General Congress in 1774, and a member of the Council of Safety and the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. William Franklin, the apostate son of the great patriot, Benjamin Franklin, had been the last colonial Governor, and in his adherence to the British had thrown every obstacle in the way of popular rights. The people had deposed him, taken the reins into their own

hands, organized a Provincial Congress in place of his arbitrary Legislature, adopted a Republican constitution, and when a suitable chief magistrate was wanted for the new-born State Livingston was called for, and found to be the man for the situation. He was chosen the first Governor of the State of New Jersey, Aug. 31, 1776, and by successive elections was kept in the office till the close of his life, a period of fourteen years. "It was certainly a most happy Providence," says a late writer, "that gave to New Jersey during the trying time of the Revolution, and for several following years, a Governor so well fitted by his character and acquirements not only to inspire the people with courage and perseverance, and to co-operate heartily with Washington during all the changes of a war to which they were especially exposed, but to guide the Legislature in the inauguration of the new and untried system of government. Chosen but for a single year, it was important to have a man of sufficient popularity to secure a re-election in spite of the cavils of those whose plans he found it necessary to oppose. With but the smallest amount of power or patronage, and besides his important judicial functions as chancellor and ordinary, being only the presiding officer of the Legislative Council, with only a casting vote, it was equally important to have a man of decided Republican principles and sound legal attainments, that he might exercise a salutary influence over legislation so liable to take a wrong direction. All these qualities were combined in Livingston, and although his writings show how much he was dissatisfied with those legislative measures which interfered so wrongfully between debtor and creditor, it is evident from an inspection of the statutes enacted while he was Governor that many of the most important of them were drawn by him, or underwent his careful revision."

He opposed the passage of the laws making the depreciated Continental money a legal tender, and, with reference to this matter, uttered a sentiment worthy to be engraved over every hall of legislation in the world: "No acts of Assembly have hitherto been able to reconcile me to cheating according to law, or convince me that human legislation can alter the immutable duties of morality." It was this kind of legislation that he satirized in the following verse:

"For useless a house-door, e'en if he would lock it,
 When any insolent legislative brother
 Can legally enter into a man's pocket
 And preamble all his cash into another."

As soon as peace was proclaimed Governor Livingston left Trenton, where he had resided for three years, and returned to his house at Elizabeth Town. He was glad to be able to relinquish his wandering life, to enter again his deserted library, and to employ some of his leisure in restoring the comforts of home. A letter to his wife, written in 1783, shows that he was attached with strong interest to his home, both as a place of security for his two unmarried

daughters, and to place his wife in an independent situation in case of his decease. He says, "I have a good estate left, if I can but get the time to put it in order."

In May, 1787, he was appointed by the Legislature one of the delegates to the convention assembled to form the Constitution of the United States. He took his seat in June, was a constant attendant upon its deliberations, affixed his name to the draught finally agreed upon, and was a decided advocate of its ratification by the States. In his message to the Legislature, in August, 1788, he heartily congratulated the members of that body upon the ratification of the Constitution, and thanked God that he had lived to see it. In 1788, Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. His wife died in 1789, and he himself departed this life on June 25, 1790, aged sixty-six years.

Governor Livingston had thirteen children, of whom six died before him. One son, Brockholst Livingston, became a distinguished lawyer in New York, was several years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State, and from 1807 until his death in 1823 one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

HON. ELIAS BOUDINOT, LL.D.—The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of this distinguished man all bore the name of Elias. The latter was a Huguenot who emigrated from France in 1686, shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Elias Boudinot, the subject of this notice, was born in Philadelphia April 21 (O. S.), 1740. Having studied law with his brother-in-law, Richard Stockton, Esq., at Princeton, he was licensed in November, 1760, and commenced practice in Elizabeth Town. He married, April 21, 1762, Hannah A., sister of Hon. Richard Stockton. Dr. Hatfield says, "He resided at first in a smaller, and then in a larger house on Jersey Street, both of which he bought of Alderman Samuel Woodruff or his heirs, in the latter of which Mr. Woodruff lived until his decease. He attached himself to the Presbyterian Church, and was chosen at the age of twenty-five president of the board of trustees."

At the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, Mr. Boudinot devoted himself heartily to the cause of his country. After serving on the staff of Gen. Livingston, he was appointed by Congress, June 6, 1777, commissary-general of prisoners, in which capacity he served until the summer of 1778, when, having been appointed to represent the State in Congress, he took his seat July 7th, retiring at the expiration of the year. He was reappointed Nov. 2, 1781, and again Oct. 30, 1782. He was chosen president of Congress Nov. 4, 1782, and when the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified, April 15, 1783, he had the honor of affixing to it his signature.

He was again called to serve his country in the Congress of the United States under the Constitution,

having been elected to the First, Second, and Third Congresses. At the expiration of his third term of service he was appointed, Nov. 1, 1795, to succeed Henry William De Saussure as superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, to which place he then removed. As a testimony of his kind feelings towards his former townsmen he forwarded, as a gift, to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church a pair of cut-glass chandeliers, and in the accompanying letter said of the church, "The many happy hours I have spent there make the remembrance of having been one of their society among the substantial pleasures of my life."

From the trustees of Yale College he received, in 1790, the well-deserved compliment of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1805 he retired from public life, and located himself at Burlington, N. J., where, on the 28th of October, 1808, Mrs. Boudinot was seized with apoplexy, and departed this life in the seventy-third year of her age. His eldest daughter, Susan Vergereau (born Dec. 21, 1764), had been married in 1784 to William Bradford, Esq., attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and subsequently of the United States. She was left a widow Aug. 23, 1795, and became, after her mother's decease, her father's housekeeper till his death, Oct. 24, 1821, in the eighty-second year of his age. She survived her father, and died Nov. 30, 1854. His only other child, Anna Maria, was born April 11, 1772, and died Sept. 3, 1774.

Mr. Boudinot, after his retirement, devoted himself to a life of Christian beneficence. In 1772 he was chosen a trustee of the College of New Jersey, in which office he continued until his death, founding in 1805, at an expense of three thousand dollars, the Cabinet of Natural History. In 1812 he became a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in 1816 the first president of the American Bible Society, contributing to its funds ten thousand dollars, and aiding also in the erection of the first Bible House. In his will, having made ample provision for his daughter during her lifetime, he bestowed his large estate on various institutions connected with the church and the cause of education.

He wrote and published, in 1790, "The Age of Revelation, or the Age of Reason shown to be an Age of Infidelity;" 1793, a Fourth of July oration, delivered at Elizabeth Town before the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati; 1806, "The Life of the Rev. William Tennent;" 1811, an address delivered before the New Jersey Bible Society; in 1815, "Second Advent of the Messiah;" 1816, "A Star in the West, or An humble Attempt to discern the lost Ten Tribes of Israel," still bringing forth fruit in old age. His monument at Burlington bears this inscription:

"Here lies the remains of the Honorable Elias Boudinot, LL.D. Born on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1740. He died on the 24th day of Oct., A. D. 1808. His life was an exhibition of fervent piety, of useful talent, and

of extensive benevolence. His death was the triumph of Christian faith, the consummation of hope, the dawn and the pledge of endless felicity.

"To those who knew him not, no words can paint;
And those who knew him, know all words are faint.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."¹

JOHN DEHART, ESQ., was a descendant of a very ancient family both in Elizabeth Town and New York. They were probably of French origin, though emigrating from Holland. Four brothers, Balthazar, Daniel, Matthias, and Jacobus, were early citizens of New Amsterdam. The former was engaged in the shipping business about 1658, in which he acquired wealth, and at the time of the English conquest resided on the south side of Wall Street. On April 3, 1671, he became a property-owner in Elizabeth Town by the purchase of the house and plantation of Richard Painter, one of the original Associates. He died the following year, and his brother Daniel, who was his executor, disposed of his property in the town. Daniel succeeded to his business, and died without issue late in 1689. He was a physician, and resided in New York. Balthazar had a son Matthias, who was the father of Capt. Matthias DeHart, born in 1667. The latter was the ancestor of the Elizabeth Town family.

John DeHart was born in Elizabeth Town in the year 1728, and had obtained considerable distinction at the bar previous to the beginning of the Revolution. During the struggle he took an active part with the patriots, was member of the Continental Congress in 1775, a member of the Council of Safety and of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and upon the adoption of the first constitution in 1776 was appointed Chief Justice of the State. In a letter written on the 16th of August, 1776, he acknowledged the "great honor" conferred upon him, and expressed the wish that his "abilities were equal to the high and important office." He, however, declined, and in January Robert Morris was appointed in his stead.

Upon the reorganization of the borough in 1789 Mr. DeHart was chosen mayor. He continued in that office until his death, June 1, 1795, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His remains were deposited in the burial-ground of St. John's Church, of which he had long been a warden and an influential member. The following inscription was placed over his grave:

"In memory of | John De Hart Esquire, | Counsellor at Law and Mayor of | this Borough, | Who departed this life June 1st, 1795 | Aged LXVI years. His worth in private life was | truly great; | Nor will his public virtues | be forgotten; his name being recorded on the list of | chosen Patriots | who composed the memorable | Congress of 1775."

HON. ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, LL.D.—Isaac Halsted Williamson was born in Elizabeth Town, N. J., Sept. 27, 1768. He was the grandson of William

Williamson, the first of the name who settled in the town, and the youngest son of Gen. Matthias Williamson and Susannah Halsted. His childhood and youth were spent among the stirring scenes of the Revolution. He studied law with his elder brother, Matthias, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1791, and as a counselor in 1796, and opened a law-office in his native town, where he continued his residence until his death.

As a lawyer Mr. Williamson gradually rose in his profession till he came to occupy one of the first places at the bar. In 1816 he was elected to the Assembly, and while serving in that capacity, February, 1817, he was chosen Governor and (*ex officio*) Chancellor of the State. He continued to hold these high offices by consecutive elections until 1829, when he resumed his professional duties. In 1831 and 1832 he was a member of the State Council, and during four years (1830-34) he was mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. (He had been a member of the corporation for many years, from 1795 onward.) After his able services in the State Council he was again urgently solicited to accept of the governorship, but he declined all public offices, except in the last year of his life. Being elected to the Constitutional Convention which met at Trenton, May 14, 1844, he was unanimously chosen president of that body.

After an illness of eighteen months, which he bore with the utmost resignation and cheerfulness, he departed this life on July 10, 1844, universally lamented, as he had been universally honored and beloved. His remains were interred in the ancestral vault with distinguished respect. The New Jersey bar, in expressing sentiments appropriate to his death, said among other things,—

"The State mourns his loss. In all the relations of life, public and private, he has bequeathed to his countrymen an illustrious example. As a friend he was faithful and sincere; as a statesman, enlightened and patriotic; as a judge, profoundly learned, incorruptly pure, inflexibly just. The inimitable simplicity of his character, the artlessness of his life, the warmth and purity of his affections endeared him to the circle of his friends; his high and varied attainments command the respect of his associates. His long and eminent public services, his dignified and enlightened and impartial administration of justice demand the gratitude of his fellow-citizens and of posterity."

Similar testimonials were passed by the wardens and vestry of St. John's Church, of which from early life he had been an exemplary member, and for many years the senior warden.

He married, Aug. 6, 1808, Anne Crossdale, a daughter of Rev. Cavalier Jouet (by his second wife, Mary Hampton), and had two sons,—the Hon. Benjamin (ex-Chancellor) and Isaac Halsted, Esq.²

COL. AARON OGDEN, a son of Hon. Robert Ogden, was a lawyer, Governor of the State, and United States senator. He was born in Elizabeth Town, Dec. 3, 1756, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1773, joined the army in 1777, served with distinc-

¹ Alden's Epitaphs, i. 101-5. Allen's Biog. Dict. Murray's Notes, pp. 85, 110-11. Trustees' Book of E. T. Church. N. J. Rev. Correspondence, pp. 346-47. Barber's New Jersey, p. 89.

² O. S. Halsted's Commemorative Address. Corporation Records. Parish Register and Records of St. John's. New Jersey Journal.

tion during the war, and at its close engaged in the practice of law. In November, 1796, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of New Jersey, and Feb. 28, 1801, he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy of two years. In 1824, Col. Ogden succeeded Gen. Bloomfield as president of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. He remained the president until his death, when he was succeeded by Ebenezer Elmer, the last surviving officer of the New Jersey line.

The Society of the Cincinnati was organized at the cantonment of the American army on the Hudson River in May, 1783. Like Cincinnatus, the illustrious Roman, many of the soldiers had left the plow and entered into the service of their country, and they resolved on leaving the army to imitate his example by returning to their citizenship. Hence they called themselves the Society of the Cincinnati, basing their organization on immutable principles, viz.:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they had fought and bled, and without which the high rank of rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

"The general society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the State society."

There were originally nine or ten State societies, of which six, those of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina, still remain. The fund of the New Jersey society amounts now to \$13,500, invested in United States bonds. A report made in 1866 showed that since its formation the society had expended for current expenses \$11,821, and for benevolent objects \$25,629.

In 1825, Col. Ogden was chosen vice-president of the general society, and was made president in 1829, succeeding in that office Gens. Washington, Alexander Hamilton, C. C. Pinkney, and Thomas Pinkney.

In October, 1787, soon after he commenced the practice of law in Elizabeth Town, Col. Ogden married Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood, Esq., an eminent member of the bar, and afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court.

Of Governor Ogden's qualities as a lawyer Mr. Elmer speaks as follows: "He soon had a good practice; and whatever may have been his own reflections on the subject, I think, in view of what afterwards befell him, it is to be regretted that he did not adhere to that profession during his life. He was an accomplished lawyer, and took a high position at the bar. Mr. Cox's Reports begin in 1790, and it appears that he was much employed in the most important cases argued before the Supreme Court."

We find him elsewhere characterized as possessed

of strong analytical and logical powers, taking a firm grasp of the underlying principles of law, and at the same time making himself thoroughly acquainted with the cases in which those principles had been applied. He was, therefore, both a thoughtful and industrious lawyer, never thinking his duty discharged to his client nor to himself while a single corner of the case committed to his care remained unexplored.

Governor Ogden died at Jersey City, April 19, 1839, aged eighty-three, and his remains were buried in the cemetery of his native town with civic and military honors on the 22d. He was honored by his *alma mater* in 1816 with the degree of LL.D.

AARON OGDEN DAYTON, named in honor of Governor Aaron Ogden, was a son of Elias B. Dayton, and was born in Elizabethtown in 1796. After the usual preparatory studies in the grammar school he entered Princeton College, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1813. He studied law with Governor Ogden, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Immediately after he went to Cincinnati, with a view of practicing in that city, and was admitted to the bar there also, but he returned soon after and settled in Salem County, N. J. In 1823 he was elected from that county to the Legislature, and although the youngest member of that body was recognized as one of its most influential members. The next year, declining to be a candidate for the Assembly, he entered with much spirit into the Jackson campaign, being a member of the convention to nominate electors, and drafting the address sent forth by that body. Although Gen. Jackson failed to secure the requisite number of electoral votes that year, he received the popular majority, the vote of the largest number of States, and New Jersey was carried for him, very much to the surprise of the opposition. For that result a large part of the credit was due to the brilliant efforts of Mr. Dayton.

Removing to New York in 1826, with a view of establishing himself as a lawyer in that city, he identified himself with the Jackson party, who in 1828 put him in nomination for the Legislature. He was returned by a large majority, while his chief was triumphantly elected to the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Dayton, although receiving the appointments of master in chancery and injunction master for the city of New York and Long Island, offices at that time of considerable importance, did not remain long in the practice of law, owing to a nervous disease which finally proved fatal. He accepted a position in the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department at Washington. In 1836 he was appointed chief clerk of the Department of State, for which office he was well fitted. In 1838 he was appointed fourth auditor of the Treasury, charged with the settlement of the navy accounts, and remained in that office through all the varying administrations until his death in 1858.

"He represented his father in the New Jersey So-

ciety of the Cincinnati, and in 1835 delivered a very eloquent eulogy on Lafayette before that body. In 1839 he delivered the address before the societies of Princeton College. These were both productions exhibiting a high order of talent. Had his health permitted him to remain at the bar, there can be no doubt that he would have ranked among the most respectable advocates."

JUDGE JOHN ROSS was one of the judges of the Essex County Court and a master in chancery. He was a son of George Ross, and grandson of Deacon George Ross, who came to Elizabeth Town from New Haven about 1670. Deacon Ross married in New Haven Constance Little, in 1658. The son George, father of Judge Ross, died at Elizabeth Town in October, 1750. Judge Ross was born in Elizabeth Town, and spent his life there. He was one of the charter aldermen of the borough in 1740. The *New York Weekly Post-Boy*, No. 204, contains the following obituary of Judge Ross:

"Elizabeth-Town, August 15, 1754. Wednesday morning last (7th) departed this Life, after a short but painful Illness, JOHN ROSS, Esq.; one of the Judges of Essex County Court, and a Master in Chancery: He was a Gentleman of a very affable and obliging Disposition, of steady and unshaken Principles, a strict Observer of Law and Justice, and a truly honest Man. In his Death the Country have really a sensible Loss, and a worthy Family an irreparable Damage; which nothing can so much alleviate, as the lively Hope and Assurance of his being translated into a State of blessed Immortality:—This Testimony is now given of him, by a Friend to his Person and a Lover of his Virtues."

THOMAS CLARK, Esq., one of the judges of the County Court, died at Elizabeth Town, Dec. 11, 1765. In the case of his burial was first put in practice the principle of retrenchment in funerals, referred to in the following notice from one of the newspapers of the day:

"December 24, 1764: We hear from Elizabeth-Town that, upon the 29th of last Month, near fifty Heads of the principal families, in and about that Place, entered into an Engagement to retrench the present usual and unnecessary Expenses of Funerals and Mourning, as the giving of Scarfs, Gloves, and Liquor at Funerals, and wearing black Apparel as Mourning, nothing but a black Crape round the Arm being allowed for the Future."

In a notice of the death of Judge Clark, Dec. 14, 1765, it is said,—

"He was decently buried, in the plain manner, by his own directions according to the new mode—none of his relations or friends appearing in mourning, though he was universally lamented by all who knew him, as he left the character of an honest man. We batter ourselves that this laudable example, so very seasonably set by people of fortune, will be imitated by all, especially by those in slender circumstances (no Liquor was given at the funeral)."

Judge Clark was the father of Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the charter aldermen of the borough, and a magistrate from the time of its incorporation (1740)

until his death. He was also an earnest patriot, and had entered heartily into the agreement of the previous November respecting the non-use and importation of British goods.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, LL.D., Chancellor of New Jersey, is the son of Hon. Isaac H. Williamson, Governor and Chancellor of the State from 1817 to 1829. He was born at Elizabeth Town, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and made a counselor in 1833. He began practice in his native town, where he has ever since continued to reside, and is still in the active practice of his profession. For several years he was prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County, and in 1852 was appointed Chancellor of the State, succeeding Chancellor Oliver S. Halsted, whose term then expired. He filled this position with distinguished ability until the expiration of his term, and then resumed the practice of the law. "There were few cases of importance or interest arising in Mr. Williamson's section of the State in which he was not employed previous to his appointment as Chancellor, and on his return to the bar he at once secured a large and important practice extending over the whole State. . . . While he has avoided public office outside the line of professional service, he has on more than one occasion been prominently urged by friends as United States senator, and they only failed of his election by a few votes in 1863 or 1864."

In 1860 he was a delegate at large from the State to the Democratic convention at Charleston, and in 1861 was appointed one of the delegates to represent New Jersey in the Peace Congress which met at Washington, composed of delegates from every State, and which was called in the hope and for the purpose of averting, if possible, the impending conflict between the two sections of the country. Mr. Williamson has been all his life identified with the interests of church, of education, and for the development of the resources of the State. He has for years served as an officer of the church of St. John's Episcopal Parish, and of the Union County Bible Society, as trustee of the State Normal School, as director and counsel for the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of the State Bank of Elizabeth, and as director and trustee of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, as commissioner of the sinking fund of Elizabeth, and in other positions of trust both public and private. He still lives at Elizabeth, on the place formerly the residence of his father.

HON. JOHN CHETWOOD, a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was a son of Philip Chetwood, of Salem, N. J. (in 1700), and was born April 24, 1736. He came to Elizabethtown in his childhood, being an orphan. He married Mary Emott, granddaughter of James Emott, who came to Boston in 1678 from Lancashire, England. Her mother was a Boudinot. Their children were the following: 1. Anna Ashton, died in infancy; 2. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, died in

¹ The Old Merchants of N. Y. City, iii. 263-64. At the funeral of Philip Livingston, Esq., of New York, £500 were expended for the occasion of his burial. His son, Governor William Livingston (afterwards, and for many years a resident of Elizabeth Town) made an appeal to the public as early as June, 1753, in favor of putting an end to this kind of extravagance.

infancy; 3. Philip, died unmarried; 4. William, married Mary, daughter of Col. Francis Barber; 5. John, married Susan Jelf; 6. Elizabeth, married Col. Aaron Ogden; 7. Mary Boudint, married Capt. Cyrus De Hart; 8. Jane, died in infancy; 9. Sarah, married John Stansbury.

WILLIAM CHETWOOD was a son of the Hon. John Chetwood, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was born at Elizabethtown in 1771, graduated at Princeton in 1792, and studied law with his father. During the Whiskey Insurrection he was a volunteer, and served on the staff of Gen. Lee, with the rank of major, by which title he was usually known. He was licensed as an attorney in 1796, as a counselor in 1799, and in 1816 was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law. He married a daughter of Col. Francis Barber, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, who was killed during that war by the falling of a tree. Mr. Chetwood practiced his profession in Elizabethtown, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1857 at the advanced age of eighty-six years and six months.

Mr. Chetwood was a man of great energy of character. In his profession he was indefatigable, and achieved a high degree of success. During the Jackson contest he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, and served in that body in 18— . He afterwards, however, acted with the Whigs.

JOHN JOSEPH CHETWOOD was a grandson of Judge Chetwood, and a son of Dr. John Chetwood, of Elizabethtown, who died of cholera in 1832. The son was born in 1800, and graduated at Princeton in 1818. He studied law with his uncle, William Chetwood; was admitted as an attorney in 1821, as a counselor in 1825, and as a sergeant-at-law in 1837. He married a granddaughter of Gen. Elias Dayton, and resided in Elizabeth, where he died in 1861.

Mr. Chetwood was a member of the Council and surrogate of the county of Essex. For several years he was prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Union, an active business man, highly esteemed both in and out of his profession, of a generous disposition, yet successful in the accumulation of property. He was a trustee of Burlington College, and active in every enterprise for the advancement of education. Few men have been more popular than Mr. Chetwood in the community in which he spent his truly useful life.

FRANCIS B. CHETWOOD was born Feb. 1, 1806, at Elizabethtown, and was the son of Hon. William and Mary (Barber) Chetwood. His grandfather, John Chetwood, was an assistant justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was of Quaker descent. He died in 1806 at Elizabeth, at the age of seventy-two years. Francis B. Chetwood was licensed as an attorney in November, 1828, and as counselor in 1831. He commenced the practice of law with his father, with whom he continued until the latter retired. He then followed his professional pursuits

alone until about 1860, when he formed a partnership with William J. Magie which lasted several years, until he became associated in business with his son, Robert E. Chetwood. At different times during his life he held nearly all the local offices,—member of the City Council, mayor of the borough and the city of Elizabeth, prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County before the formation of the county of Union, member of the Legislature, etc. He was also one of the chief originators of the gas and water supply of the city, the orphan asylum, Evergreen Cemetery, and many other local measures and improvements. He died Jan. 13, 1875, leaving a widow, two sons, and one daughter; two sons had died some years previous.

ROBERT E. CHETWOOD is a native of Elizabethtown, where he was born Dec. 20, 1837. He is the son of Francis B. Chetwood, also a native of Elizabeth, and Elizabeth P. Phelps, who was of New England stock, born in Connecticut. After thorough preparation in the schools of his native city, Mr. Chetwood entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1850, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of his father. His progress was rapid and thorough, not only as a student, but after he entered upon his professional career it was no less successful than his early life had given promise of. He was licensed as an attorney in June, 1861, and as a counselor three years later.

In 1874 he was elected to the office of city attorney of Elizabeth, and discharged the duties of the office until Jan. 20, 1880. Politically he is of the Republican faith, and has been an active worker in that party since his majority. He was married March 5, 1867, to Kate A. McGowan, daughter of Capt. John McGowan, of the United States revenue service.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, judge of the Supreme Court, was born at Elizabeth Dec. 9, 1832. He is the son of Rev. David Magie, D.D., a native of the same town, and for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. His mother, *née* Ann Frances Wilson, was also a native of Elizabeth. Young Magie entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855; he studied law with Francis B. Chetwood at Elizabeth, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1856, and counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with his preceptor, Mr. Chetwood, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Cross. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Union County from 1866 to 1871. In politics he is a Republican, and has acted with that party since 1861. In 1875 he represented the county of Union in the New Jersey Senate, and was appointed chairman of the committee on the judiciary, in which capacity he served with marked ability. He, however, only accepted the senatorial nomination at the earnest solicitation of friends.

Judge Magie married, Oct. 1, 1857, Frances Baldwin, of Elizabeth.

HON. CORNELIUS BOICE, who for thirty-five years was identified with the various interests of Plainfield, and was the first permanently-settled lawyer there, was born at Green Brook, in Somerset County, N. J., Feb. 4, 1808. He was the son of David Boice and Elizabeth Covert, who resided at Green Brook, were farmers, and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. The other son, David Patterson Boice, died in Plainfield in August, 1880. David Boice died at the age of eighty-two, and his wife at the age of ninety-five years.



Cornelius Boice

Cornelius Boice received during his minority a good English and classical education, and became fully conversant with surveying. He studied law with Judge James S. Nevius, a prominent lawyer of New Brunswick, N. J., was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1829, and as counselor in 1832. Immediately after his admission as an attorney he settled in the practice of his profession at Plainfield, where he remained in continuous practice until his death, which occurred Sept. 6, 1864.

The same year of his settling in Plainfield, on November 25th, he married Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Abraham and Anna (Lenox) Cadmus, who resided near Plainfield, and carried on a farm and mill property. Her only brother, Andrew A. Cadmus, succeeded to the homestead property, where he resided until his death. Her only sister is Rachel Cadmus, unmarried. Her father died Feb. 20, 1845, aged seventy-two years, and her mother died Jan. 24, 1862, aged over eighty years. Her maternal grandfather, Levi Lenox, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war,

and died at his residence, where William McD. Coriell now resides, in Plainfield, Dec. 24, 1828, aged about eighty years. The children of Cornelius and Sarah Ann Boice are Anna E., wife of Lewis E. Clark, a justice of the peace of Plainfield; Frances M., wife of John J. Bell, of New York; Sarah Azelia, wife of Joseph B. Coward, a lawyer of Plainfield; Cornelia, wife of George S. Underhill, of New York; Mary E., wife of Robert C. Cook, a lumber and coal merchant of Plainfield; Cornelius C., a druggist of New York; and Emma Hoyt, wife of Willard H. Young, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Boice was born Dec. 4, 1811, and survives in 1882, residing in the Boice homestead, purchased and remodeled by them in 1847, and which was once the Fairchilds' private school.

For many years Mr. Boice was the only lawyer in Plainfield, and during his early practice he gave considerable attention to surveying. His name became widely known throughout this part of the State for his soundness of opinion on questions of law and business, and although he never gained prominence in his profession as an advocate, yet his thorough knowledge of the law, his unbiased judgment and discretion gave him rank among the first in his profession as a safe and judicious counselor. He was retained as attorney and counselor by the Central Railroad Company from the time of the construction of the road until his decease. For five years he served as surrogate of Essex County, and was twice elected from that county to the lower branch of the State Legislature, where he served with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. As a citizen, Mr. Boice was ever interested in all that pertained to the best interests of the community. He was identified with the early seminaries of Plainfield, and graduated all his daughters either in the schools at home or in other places, and he was one of the framers of the law for the present school system of the city. While he prospered in his profession and in his business relations he never forgot to be a friend to the deserving poor, who always found in him a ready and willing contributor to their wants pecuniarily, and a donor, as counselor, in settling their difficulties to avoid unnecessary litigation. His kindness of heart, his urbanity of manner, and his social and genial bearing always won him the respect of all who came in contact with him. During his early manhood and middle life he was an active member of the old Whig party, and remained true to its principles during his life. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church at Plainfield, and a contributor to and promoter of religious and moral sentiment in the community.

At a meeting of the bar held in the court-room of Union County on the 6th day of September, 1864, the Hon. Daniel Haines in the chair, and Robert S. Green secretary, it was unanimously resolved, "That we have heard with sorrow of the death of our late

brother, Cornelius Boice, Esquire; that his personal intercourse and professional relations with us for many years have been characterized by a fraternity uniformly generous and confiding; that his professional labors have always been marked by a true, commendable zeal for all who committed their rights and interests to his care, and in the public fiduciary position which he filled for a number of years with unwavering fidelity and with a watchful and zealous regard of the rights and interests of the widow and the orphan."

EDWARD YOUNG ROGERS, for many years the only lawyer in Rahway, and one of the leading members of the bar of New Jersey, was fourth son of Warren and Sarah (Ogden Platt) Rogers. He was born in New York City, June 21, 1812, and died in Rahway, Oct. 13, 1868. He was graduated at Rutgers College in the class of 1830, studied law with William Chetwood,

conceived right and in accordance with the law, before either judge or jury, gained him not only the very high esteem of the legal profession, but commanded the respect of the people at large.

At the first meeting of the bar after his death, among others the following resolution was passed: "That while the public services of the deceased, rendered to the State and to the city in which he lived, have justly entitled him to the respect of his fellow-citizens, and while his many virtues endeared him to friends, his ability as a lawyer, his unvarying probity and uprightness in the discharge of the delicate duties of our profession, his uniform courtesy and kindness to his brethren at the bar have won our regard and love in an eminent degree, and have left us an example that we may all be proud to follow."

For several years Mr. Rogers contributed regularly to the *Rahway Advocate*, then published by Mr. Green, and about 1843 or 1844 he became the editor and proprietor.

He was a religious man, and his zeal increased in later years. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the founders, and a warden and treasurer for twenty-seven years.

Mr. Rogers took an active part in local politics and State legislation; was elected State senator by the Whigs of Middlesex County in 1850, to succeed Adam Lee; was one of the early advocates of Republican principles, upon the founding of that party in 1855 and 1856, and he was a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for his first term to the Presidency, and one of its vice-presidents.

The City Council of Rahway passed the following resolutions upon the occasion of his death:

"Resolved, That by his death we lose a citizen who filled every position which he occupied with dignity and worth. We mourn a professional counselor whose advice was sound and conscientious, a legislator whose ideas were philanthropic and progressive, and a Christian whose piety was pure and unassuming.

"Resolved, That we desire especially to express our grief at the loss of one who organized the city government and was its earliest chief magistrate, who loved his country with a zeal which grew warmer the more it was imperiled, who was gentle as a child to the influences of truth and right, and unyielding as a rock to all that was false and wrong."

His widow and one son survive him.

ENOS W. RUNYON was born near Green Brook, Somerset Co., N. J., in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, having studied law with the late Joseph Annin. He was elected to the Legislature in 1867, and in the House was a member of the judiciary committee. He was appointed law judge of the county of Union in 1873, and held the office till 1878. From 1854 to 1859, Judge Runyon was a law partner of Cornelius Boice, but is now associated with his brother, Nelson Runyon, in law practice at Plainfield.

The latter was born near Green Brook in 1840, and was admitted to practice in 1862. In September of that year, however, he joined, at his country's call,



E. Y. Rogers

of Elizabeth, N. J., and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1833, and as counselor in 1836. Immediately after his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of his profession in Rahway. After a couple of years he formed a law partnership in Newark, but subsequently returned to Rahway, where he continued in the practice of law during the remainder of his active business life. For many years he was prosecutor of the pleas, and during his incumbency of that office his marked ability, his desire for impartiality and justice in the trial of a cause, his careful preparation of each and every case within his jurisdiction, and his impassioned advocacy of what he

the Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, under Capt. Hubbard, and after serving his time in the army began the practice of his profession at Plainfield.

JOSEPH ANNIN was a son of the late Judge Joseph Annin, of Somerset County. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced for a short time in Jersey City, removing to Plainfield in 1848, and practicing there until his death in 1863. He was killed in the riots of that year in the city of New York. He was highly gifted, an able and persuasive speaker, and strongly attached to the institutions and liberties of his country, ready at all times to defend what he believed to be right and true in an earnest and able yet candid and pleasing manner. He was very highly respected in the community in which he lived.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Act to erect Union County.—An act to create the county of Union was approved March 19, 1857, and took effect on and after the second Monday in April following. The boundaries of the new county are thus defined in the act:

"Beginning at the Sound, leading from Elizabethtown Point to Amboy, at the easternmost point in the division line between the counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence northeasterly along the eastern line of Essex County to the south-east point in the division line of the township of Clinton; thence westerly along the division line between the township of Clinton and the city of Elizabeth to the division line between the townships of Clinton and Union; thence along the northerly and westerly line of division between the townships of Union and Clinton to the northerly division line of the township of Springfield; thence down the east branch of the Rahway River to the junction of the east and west branches of the said river; thence up the west branch of the said Rahway River to the mouth of William and Abner States' mill-pond; thence along the middle of the said pond or ponds to the mouth of the brook that runs south and near to Wellington (Campbell's) paper-mill; thence up said brook to the new road near said Wellington Campbell's mill-dam; thence up said new road to the Morris turnpike; thence up the said turnpike to the Passaic River at a point in the west division line of the township of Springfield; thence along said line to the northerly division line of the township of New Providence; thence along the north and west division line of the township of New Providence to the division line of the township of Plainfield; thence along the westerly and southerly division line of the township of Plainfield to the division line between the counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence easterly along the division line between said counties to the place of beginning on the Sound; including and intending to include within the said metes and bounds all that part of the county of Essex now contained within the city of Elizabeth and the townships of Rahway, Union, Westfield, Plainfield, New Providence, and that portion of the township of Springfield included within the boundary lines herein-before described, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called the county of Union; and said lines shall hereafter be the division lines between the counties of Essex, Somerset, Morris, Middlesex, and the said county of Union, respectively."

The original county contained the city of Elizabeth and the townships above named, to wit: Rahway, Union, Westfield, Plainfield, New Providence, and Springfield. Linden was erected from Elizabeth and Rahway by an act of the Legislature approved March

4, 1861. Clark was erected from the Fifth Ward of the city of Rahway, March 23, 1864; Cranford was set off from Westfield, Springfield, Union, Linden, and Clark townships, March 14, 1871; and Fanwood was erected from Westfield and Plainfield March 6, 1878, since which no changes have been made in the civil divisions of the county.

Union was a part of Essex County for one hundred and seventy-five years, from 1682 to 1857, and during that period Newark was nominally the seat of justice for the whole territory, although at an early time Elizabeth Town was the larger place, and was the seat of the first provincial government and of the higher courts of the province. She continued to have her own borough courts and court-house and her city courts after she was chartered as a city, down to the time of the division of the county, to which have since been added the court-house and courts of the new county of Union.

County Buildings.—On the erection of the county the city of Elizabeth was made the county-seat. The court-house and grounds owned by the city were conveyed to the county, and the deed accepted by the board of chosen freeholders Feb. 2, 1858. The same day the following resolution was adopted by the board:

"Resolved, That the building committee be authorized to purchase the lot in the rear of the court-house upon the best terms they can, not to exceed \$2500."

The design was to acquire sufficient ground in the rear for the enlargement of the court-house and the erection of a suitable jail for the county. The lot was purchased of Meeker Wood for \$1500, and the committee reported, May 10, 1858, that \$955.34 had been expended on the buildings, probably for temporary repairs. In addition to the lot bought of Mr. Wood, a lane belonging to Dr. James C. Blake and a strip on the north side adjoining the burying-ground of the First Presbyterian Church were also purchased by the board in order to make suitable ground for the proposed buildings. This last strip of ground was conveyed by the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and another strip was subsequently bought of them on the north side extending to the street, when the building was enlarged in that direction.

The jail of the old court-house was simply a lock-up for local prisoners, and the county prisoners, by provision of a special act of the Legislature, were sent to the Essex County jail at Newark till 1862, a committee being appointed by the board each year to look after them. Another act was procured to extend the time of keeping the prisoners at Newark, and we find in the minutes of the board of freeholders in 1860 that a resolution was adopted to extend the time five years after that date. But it proved not to be necessary, as the Union County jail and enlargement of the court-house were completed in 1862.

The first committee on plan and specifications reported to the board Sept. 2, 1858, estimating the cost

of the proposed jail and furniture at seventeen thousand dollars. Plans had been furnished by J. Graham, of Trenton. The extension of the court-house in the rear was to be an addition of eighteen by thirty-three feet, and two stories high. This plan was substantially carried out in 1861-62. An additional strip of land was bought of Dr. Blake, and it was resolved to expend a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars. The committee was composed of the following-named gentlemen: David Mulford, Zachariah Webster, Job S. Williams, M. W. Halsey, Andrew W. Brown, Addison S. Clark, C. D. Boyleston, and Stephen Jackson. The contractors were Messrs. Budd and Ross. The cost of the jail and enlargement of the court-house, as appears from the report of the committee, was a little less than fifteen thousand dollars.

Several important improvements have since been made. The jail and court-house are substantially under one roof, being connected by a building, the basement of which is used chiefly as a boiler-house, and the loft as a water-tank. Here the steam is generated which comfortably warms the whole establishment—prison, cells, court-rooms, offices, halls, kitchen, laundry, and the family apartments of the jailor—at an expense considerably less and with much greater convenience than could be done by stoves. Both the male and female departments of the jail are neatly kept, and exhibit an air of cleanliness and comfort.

A fire-proof building contains the valuable records and papers of the county. In front of it is the commodious clerk's office, and above this, in the second story, the hall of county legislation, where the chosen freeholders representing the different townships hold their sessions. This room is a model of order and taste, the desks being arranged in the form of a hollow square, and the directors' desk at one end, slightly elevated above the others. The other offices are convenient and well furnished, and the court-room airy and commodious.

During the time when the court-house was undergoing extensive repairs, a session of the court was held in Library Hall, in the rooms of the former Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the trials which took place before the late Judge Haines attracted considerable interest in the community, the parties aggrieved being well-known citizens. On the occasion of the dedication of the present court-room addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Aikman and others.

The county jail has held prisoners at various times who have been guilty of every degree of vice. There have been three executions within its grim walls,—Grady, Glennon, and Quiller, the latter a colored man. Grady was concerned in the killing of Fergus Collins, on Elizabeth Avenue, during the war; Glennon murdered his wife in what is known as "Castle Garden," on Morris Avenue; Quiller killed his wife near Westfield. It is impossible to give the list of convictions, from the fact that no accurate record was

kept until Prosecutor Fay came in office. He made up a valuable book, which is now the property of the county by purchase. Since the county was formed the jail has held seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two prisoners. The court-house, the old portion of which was built in 1811, has witnessed many strange scenes. From it men and women have gone forth to prison, and others are yet to go. The bell in the tower has rung for victories to our arms, welcomed home the heroes of two wars, and tolled when great men have been borne to the tomb.

Board of Freeholders.—The first meeting of the board of chosen freeholders for the county convened at the court-house in the city of Elizabeth, May 13, 1857. Samuel Williams, of Rahway, was chosen temporary chairman, and A. M. Elmer, clerk. The roll of the townships was then called, and all the members answered to their names, as follows:

Elizabeth, William J. Tenny, James B. Burnett. Union, Abner Parcell, Matthias T. Wade. Springfield, Isaac Bannister, William Stites. New Providence, John S. Clark, Daniel H. Noe. Westfield, Gideon Ross, Charles Marsh. Plainfield, Manning Verneule, Zachariah Webster. Rahway, Samuel Williams, Stephen Jackson.¹

At the permanent organization, Samuel Williams, of Rahway, was unanimously elected director, and Periam Pierce was chosen clerk of the board. The salary of the clerk was fixed at twenty-five dollars for the first year; it has since been augmented to fifty dollars. Those who have served as directors of the board since the organization are Samuel Williams, Rahway, 1857; Zachariah Webster, Plainfield, 1858; David Mulford, Elizabeth, 1859; Andrew W. Brown, Springfield, 1860-61; Job S. Williams, Union, 1862; Andrew W. Brown, Springfield, 1863; Amos P. Scudder, Westfield, 1864-67; David Mulford, Linden, 1868; Robert A. Russell, Clark, 1869; J. Frank Hubbard, Plainfield, 1870; Gustavus J. Thebaud, Summit, 1871; John C. Rose, Linden, 1872-73; Nathaniel K. Thompson, Elizabeth, 1874-75; William C. Ayers, Plainfield, 1876; Cornelius W. L. Martine, Westfield, 1877-78; George W. F. Randolph, Plainfield, 1879; Cornelius W. L. Martine, Fanwood, 1880-81.

The following have served as clerks of the board: Periam Pierce, 1857-59; Oliver Pierce, 1860-74; Lewis S. Hyer, 1874-76; John M. Wilson, 1876-77; Oliver Pierce, 1877-78; John L. Crowell, 1878-81.

The county collectors, elected annually by the board, have been: Moses M. Crane, Union, 1857-61; Samuel Williams, Rahway, 1862-63; Stephen O. Horton, Plainfield, 1864-66; Thomas B. Budd, Elizabeth, 1867-71; Elias R. Pope, Plainfield, 1872-73; Patrick Sheridan, 1874-81.

Officers of the County.—The first officers of the county were designated by the act of organization,

¹ For lists of chosen freeholders for the several towns, see the township histories in another department of this work.

and held till their successors were elected and qualified. Some of them were their own successors by election, and filled the offices for which they were chosen for many years. We give below a list of the principal officers of the county from its organization to the present time, with the dates of election or appointment and the period of the service of each:

COUNTY CLERKS.

Henry R. Cannon, Nov. 6, 1857; served four consecutive terms to Nov. 6, 1877.

James S. Vasseler, Nov. 13, 1877; term expires November, 1882.

SHERIFFS.

Meline W. Halsey, sworn into office Nov. 16, 1857.

Thomas W. Reynolds, Nov. 16, 1860.

Nathaniel Bonnell, Nov. 16, 1863.

Edgar Pierson, Nov. 16, 1866.

Joseph Osborn, Nov. 9, 1869.

Seth B. Ryder, Nov. 12, 1872.

Nathaniel K. Thompson, November, 1875.

Seth B. Ryder, November, 1878.

SURROGATES.

Jonathan Valentine, Nov. 6, 1857.

Robert S. Green, Nov. 10, 1862.

Addison S. Clark (two terms), Nov. 11, 1867-77.

James J. Geeber, Nov. 13, 1877; term expires 1882.

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

George W. Savage, April 1, 1857

Apollo M. Elmer, April 1, 1857.

Theodore Pierson, April 1, 1857.

J. M. Ropes, Oct. 19, 1860.

David Mulford, April 1, 1862.

Theodore Pierson, April 1, 1863.

William Gibby, April 1, 1864.

Hugh H. Bowne, April 1, 1867.

David Mulford, April 1, 1868.

Robert S. Green, April 1, 1868.

William Gibby, April 1, 1869.

Hugh H. Bowne, April 1, 1872.

Enos W. Runyon, April 1, 1873.

George W. Farnham, April 1, 1873.

David Mulford, April 1, 1877.

Joseph Alward, March 30, 1877.

Thos. F. McCormick, April 1, 1878.

Hugh H. Bowne, April 1, 1869.

Nathan Harper, June 1, 1881.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Robert S. Green.

Enos W. Runyon.

Thomas F. McCormick.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

John J. Chetwood, commissioned March 20, 1857.

Robert S. Green, appointed by court Dec. 3, 1861.

Edward Y. Rogers, commissioned Feb. 6, 1862.

William J. Magie, commissioned March 5, 1867.

J. Augustus Fay, Jr., commissioned April 17, 1871; reappointed April 19, 1876; held till April 19, 1881.

William R. Wilson, commissioned April 19, 1881.

CORONERS.

Charles S. Chandler, Nov. 6, 1857.

Jotham D. Frazee, " " "

Stephen Jackson, " 11, " "

James Green, " 10, 1858.

Jotham D. Frazee, " " "

Stephen Jackson, " " "

Jotham D. Frazee, " 16, 1859.

Ph. H. Grier, May 1, 1860.

Charles S. Chandler, " " "

John M. Duncan, " 1862.

Ph. H. Grier, " " "

Jacob Thorn, " " "

Louis Braun, Nov. 10, 1865.

Jeremiah O. Tunison, " " "

Charles S. Chandler, " 16, 1866.

Josiah Q. Stearns, " " "

Stephen Jackson, " 13, 1867.

Louis Braun, " " "

Ayers Leeson, " " "

Stephen Jackson, Nov. 16, 1868.

Ayers Leeson, " " "

Louis Braun, " 11, " "

Ayers Leeson, " 10, 1869.

Stephen Jackson, " " "

Alexander Gibbs, " 15, 1870.

Benjamin S. Deau, " " "

Edward P. Thorn, " " "

Josiah Q. Stearns, " 12, " "

W. C. Westlake, " " "

J. K. McConnell, " " "

S. Abernethy, " 11, 1873.

Josiah Q. Stearns, " " "

John J. Daly, " " "

" " " " 10, 1874.

J. H. Grier, " " "

Henry C. Pierson, " 1875.

Henry J. Stratmeyer, Jr., Nov. 12,

1879.

SENATORS.

1858-60. John R. Ayres.

1861-63. Joseph T. Crowell.

1864-65. James Jenkins.

1866. Philip H. Grier.

1867-69. Amos Clark.

1870-72. James T. Wiley.

1873-75. J. Henry Stone.

1876-78. William J. Magie.

1879-82. Benjamin A. Vail.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1858. Benjamin W. Price.

Cooper Parse.

1859. William Stiles.

Elsten Marsh.

1860. Elsten Marsh.

David Mulford.

1861. David Mulford.

Israel O. Maxwell.

1862. Samuel L. Moore.

John J. High.

1863. Samuel L. Moore.

Noah Woodruff.

1864. Noah Woodruff.

Philip Dougherty.

1865. Philip A. Dougherty.

Joseph T. Crowell.

1866. John R. Crane.

Thomas J. Lee.

1867. A. M. W. Ball.

Enos W. Runyon.

1868. John H. Whelan.

Dewitt C. Hough.

1869. John H. Whelan.

Dewitt C. Hough.

1870. Ferdinand Blanche.

Albert A. Drake.

1871. Ferdinand Blanche.

Joseph W. Yates.

1872. Andrew Dutcher.

William McKinley.

John H. Lufberry.

1873. Jabez B. Cooley.

William McKinley.

John H. Lufberry.

1874. William McKinley.

William H. Gill.

Elias R. Pope.

1875. William H. Gill.

Elias R. Pope.

Ferdinand Blanche.

1876. John Eagan.

Moses F. Corey.

Benjamin A. Vail.

1877. John Eagan.

Moses F. Corey.

Benjamin A. Vail.

1878. John Eagan, Speaker.

George M. Stiles.

Joseph B. Coward.

1879. John T. Dunn.

George M. Stiles.

Philip Harwood Vernon.

1880. John T. Dunn.

George M. Stiles.

Philip Harwood Vernon.

1881. John T. Dunn.

George T. Parrot.

Frank L. Sheldon.

1882. John T. Dunn.

George T. Parrot.

Frank L. Sheldon.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Status of Medicine in Union County.—

Medicine as a science and an art was as far advanced in this portion of New Jersey as in any other previous to the period of the Revolution, and yet it had made but little progress for a hundred years after the first settlement. The people were strong and robust in natural constitution, and the climate was generally healthful. Occasionally an epidemic prevailed in some sections of the country, like the "throat distempers," so called, of 1735, which alarmed the inhabitants, and caused the best educated men of the day, who were usually clergymen, to look into the nature and causes of the disease. Hence Rev. Thomas Thatcher and Rev. Cotton Mather, of New England, were the first American writers on the small-pox and the measles, in 1677 and 1721, respectively. When the throat distemper became epidemic, its character was noticed first in printed form by Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town, and also a practitioner of the healing art. His notice is found in *Zenger's Weekly Journal*, Feb. 16, 1735-36. Subsequently, in 1738-39, Mr. Dickinson wrote his obser-

¹ District Judge.

vations on the disease more in extenso to "a Friend in Boston," which were published at the instance of a few medical men in that city in 1740. These essays, together with those of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, 1740, then a resident of Trenton, N. J., and a few others, were among the earliest contributions to medical literature in the American colonies.

At this time, and for nearly twenty years after, there were no schools of medicine in the country, and not even a course of medical lectures had been given. New Jersey had among its medical men a very limited few who had received their training in the schools of Europe. But the profession was at first largely composed of those who, without liberal education, had lived a year or two with any sort of a practitioner, read the few books on medicine which came within their reach, and then, assuming the title of "Doctor," offered themselves to the people as competent to cure disease. Dr. Wickes speaks of a text-book called "Salmon's Herbal," published in England in 1596, which was the text-book of a New Jersey physician of extensive practice for many years, who procured it from England at a cost of fifty pounds. It was the work of a "noted empiric," as Allibone calls its author, and contained thirteen hundred folio pages.

The first course of lectures on medical subjects delivered in America was a course on anatomy by Dr. William Hunter, a Scotch physician, at Newport, R. I., in 1754-55-66. Drs. Bard and Middleton made the first recorded attempt to impart instruction by dissection in New York in 1750. Dr. Cadwalader, upon his return from Europe in 1751, gave the first lectures on anatomy in Philadelphia. It was not until 1762 that the foundation of the first regular medical school was laid in Philadelphia by Drs. Shippen and Morgan, who had pursued their studies in Europe. The College of Philadelphia, in May, 1763, elected Dr. Morgan Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Dr. Shippen, in September following, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

This was the first regular medical school engrafted upon a college. New York followed with a similar school in connection with King's College in 1767. It established chairs of anatomy, pathology and physiology, surgery, chemistry and materia medica, theory and practice, and midwifery, electing professors to fill them all, and graduated its two first medical students in 1769. Between that and 1774 eleven degrees had been conferred, when the occupation of New York by the British and the stirring events of the Revolution put an end to all medical instruction till after the war. It was not until 1792 that a successful organization of the medical college was effected, although an effort had been made to revive it in 1784.

During the time that this medical college was suspended, in 1790, Dr. Paul Micheau, an eminent physician from Staten Island, who had studied abroad,

opened a medical school in Elizabeth Town (see his memoir further on). This was probably the earliest medical school in New Jersey. It was two years later, in 1792, that Dr. Nicholas Romaine and others, of the city of New York, obtained authority of the trustees of Queen's College (now Rutgers) under their charter to establish a medical department in connection with that institution. This department was continued till 1816 in the city of New York, when the Legislature of that State declared all degrees conferred by any college out of the State upon students studying within its limits null and void as licenses to practice medicine, and the medical school was transferred to Hobart College, about that time established at Geneva, N. Y. There was no medical department connected with Princeton College until 1825, and its progress was subsequently arrested by the death of John Van Cleve, on whose ability the college relied to carry its plan into execution.

Dr. Wickes and other writers on medicine in New Jersey date a stimulus in the progress of medical studies from the French war. "The physicians who were commissioned as surgeons and surgeon's mates, being brought into association with the British officers, were led to know their inferiority, and were stimulated to improve their opportunities of practice and of intercourse with their more cultivated compeers." This revival of interest was speedily "followed in New Jersey by a measure still more potent in its influence,—the organization, in 1766, of a medical society for the province." This at once elevated the tone and standard of the profession, and has been the conservator of its best interests throughout the State during the one hundred and fifteen years of its existence. By its policy of granting commissions to auxiliary district medical societies it has virtually its organization and influence in every village and hamlet of the State. Most of the physicians noticed in the following brief memoirs were members of the New Jersey Medical Society, and some of them practiced many years before its organization. They all lived and practiced within the present limits of Union County.

Early Physicians of Union County.—DANIEL DENTON was probably the first physician in East Jersey. He was one of the original petitioners for the patent of Elizabeth Town in 1664, and was the first town clerk. His biographer says of him, "He taught school, practiced medicine, and served as justice of the peace." He wrote a "Brief Description of New York," which was published in London in 1670. Judging from his style as a writer, he was a man of considerable ability, and fair learning for his times.

EDWARD GAY was an early physician. Letters of administration were granted Aug. 3, 1687, to "Edward Gay, of Elizabeth Town, Doctor of Physick," for the estate of John Wren, of Elizabeth Town, deceased.¹

¹ East Jersey Records, B, 133.

This is the first mention of him. He frequently appears as a witness to the wills of the early settlers. He obtained a warrant, Aug. 15, 1693, for fifty acres of unappropriated land in Elizabethtown. He may have been a descendant of John Gay, of Watertown, Mass., 1635, and of Dedham, Mass., 1639.¹

WILLIAM ROBINSON was a physician residing in the Rahway neighborhood. He came to the town as early as 1685, purchased land of John Toe, and had surveyed to him, April 1, 1686, a tract of seven hundred acres on the north side of the Woodbridge line, and on the branch of the Rahway River called Robinson's Branch. He was undoubtedly of the Scotch immigration. He appears to have been a large land-owner both here and in Monmouth County, where he obtained, in 1692, a survey for five hundred and fifty acres, "in full of his share of the first division." In his will, dated May 18, 1693, he is called "William Robinson, Doctor of Physick." He appears to have died soon after, for his estate was appraised June 2, 1693, by Andrew Hampton and John Winans. Ann Winans, a daughter of the latter, married a son of Dr. Robinson.²

WILLIAM BARNET was a native of Elizabethtown, born in 1723. He was distinguished as a physician and as an active and prominent Whig during the Revolution; served as a voluntary surgeon in the army; was one of the volunteers under Elias Dayton, who, in January, 1776, captured the "Blue Mountain Valley," a vessel described by Lord Stirling, in his letter to Congress, as a ship of about one hundred feet from stem to stern above, capable of making a ship-of-war of twenty six-pounders and ten three-pounders. The vessel was brought in safety to Elizabethtown Point. Subsequent to this Dr. Barnett was major of Col. Williamson's eastern division of light-horse.

About 1760, Dr. Barnett built a large brick mansion, which after his death was conveyed by Dr. Oliver Barnett, his brother, as executor to Jonathan Hampton, in 1790. The house was subsequently owned and long occupied by Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott during his residence in Elizabethtown. It is still standing, having been kept in good condition. This is the house which suffered from the depredations of the British in their plundering expeditions from Staten Island. In describing one of these after the war the doctor relates that "the rascals emptied my feather beds in the streets, and smashed my mirrors and windows. That was bad enough, but, to crown all, they stole from me the most splendid string of red peppers, hanging in my kitchen, that was ever seen in Elizabethtown."³

In medical science Dr. Barnett was in advance of most physicians of his day. He was probably in intimate relations with Jenner, the discoverer of vacci-

nation, as he introduced that remedy for smallpox thirty-seven years before its discoverer published it to the world. Dr. Rush states that "in the year 1759 Dr. Barnett was invited from Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, to Philadelphia to inoculate for smallpox. The practice, though much opposed, soon became general." Jenner published his discovery in 1796. The quotation from Dr. Rush shows that he was well known as a promoter of inoculation and a physician of extensive reputation. His will was probated Dec. 30, 1790. He died during that year, at the age of sixty-seven.

Oliver Burnet, his brother, who was made executor of his will, was a successful and highly-esteemed physician, residing in New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was a surgeon of the Fourth (Hunterdon) Regiment, Feb. 14, 1776, and one of the associate justices of the trial in Westfield of Morgan, the murderer of Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown.

WILLIAM M. BARNET, son of Dr. William Barnett, of Elizabethtown, became a physician prior to 1772. Dr. Wickes refers to a charge to Dr. William Barnett, Jr., which appears in an account-book now extant, dated 1771. "He was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1772. He signed his name to the constitution, making a *dash* under the 'M,' probably to distinguish himself from his father, who never joined the society. He served as surgeon in the war, First Battalion, First Establishment, Dec. 8, 1775; also First Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776.

As a large property fell to him from his father, he probably did not practice his profession very extensively. Tradition says that he removed to New Germantown and died there. But Dr. Wickes is of the opinion that the William Barnett referred to by Dr. Blane, who began practice in New Germantown in 1812, and died there in 1821, was a son of William M. Barnett, and one of the "grandchildren" alluded to in the will of 1790. If so, the doctor probably died in Elizabethtown.

ICHABOD BURNET was a physician in Elizabethtown, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, where he probably took his degrees in medicine. He was born at Southampton, L. I., in 1684, being a son of Daniel and a grandson of Thomas Burnet, who removed from Lynn, Mass., to Long Island about 1640. Dr. Burnet came to Elizabethtown about the year 1700. In 1730 he lived and practiced in Lyon's Farms, but afterwards removed to Elizabethtown.

He is spoken of by Dr. Hatfield as one of the distinguished men of the town. He died July 13, 1774. His wife, Hannah, died Feb. 19, 1758, aged fifty-six. They had two sons, William and Ichabod, Jr., both of whom became physicians.

WILLIAM BURNET, the elder of the brothers, was born Dec. 2, 1730 (O. S.). He graduated at Princeton College in 1749, studied medicine with Dr. Staals, of New York, and settled in Newark as a physician,

¹ Savage, ii., p. 237.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 270.

³ Ibid.

where he distinguished himself as a patriot in the Revolution. He was the father of Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, the author of the well-known "Notes on the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio."

ICHABOD BURNET, JR.—Little is known of him, as he died too young to leave any professional record. He probably graduated at Princeton later than his brother, as his father being a university scholar, with strict notions respecting the profession, would not have sanctioned any preparation for practice short of a collegiate course. Whether he pursued his medical studies with his father or in the city of New York we are not informed. He died March 12, 1756, in his twenty-fourth year.

STEPHEN CAMP was an early physician in Rahway, where he settled soon after graduating at Princeton in 1756. He was a son of Nathaniel Camp, of Newark, and was born in 1739. He married at Rahway Hester Birt, daughter of a British officer. Dr. Wickes says of him, "He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society, being present at its first meeting. . . . The doctor was fond of company, 'full of fun and frolic,' and made many friends. He died in 1775. One son, John, survived him, who though quite young became a Tory and a refugee, and was killed in Georgia during the Revolutionary war. He left also a daughter. Two sisters of Dr. Camp married,—Mary, born in 1731, to Dr. William Burnet, and Elizabeth to Dr. John Griffith, who succeeded to Dr. Camp's practice upon his decease.

"The house in which Dr. Camp died was occupied successively, perhaps not continuously, by Drs. Camp, Griffith, Lewis Morgan, and by the late Dr. Samuel Abernethy, who died in 1874. It is said to be the oldest house in Rahway."

The inscription over his grave shows that Dr. Camp died March 19, 1775, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CHANDLER, son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Chandler, rector of St. John's, Elizabethtown, was bred for the profession of medicine, though he probably practiced little, if any, in this country. He graduated at King's College in 1774. His native place was Elizabethtown, whence he fled on account of his own and his father's loyalty in 1776, and served as a captain of a company of New Jersey volunteers (British) stationed on Staten Island. After peace was declared he went to England, where he died Oct. 22, 1784, in his twenty-ninth year.

ABRAHAM CLARK was a physician at Elizabethtown. He was a son of Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in 1767 in Elizabethtown. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hatfield. He is said to have studied medicine with Dr. John Griffith, of Rahway, whose daughter he married in 1791. In the *New Jersey Journal*, Jan. 4, 1791, is the notice: "Married on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. McWhorter, Dr. Abraham Clark to

Lydia, daughter of Dr. John Griffith, of Bridge-town."

Dr. Clark commenced practice at Elizabethtown, where he remained till after 1800, when his name appears in the "New York Directory" as living in the lower part of Broadway. He was there but a few years when he removed to Newark, where he pursued his profession, together with literary and scientific studies, until 1830, when he removed to Kinderhook, on the Hudson, and spent the remainder of his days with his daughter, widow of Dr. Beckman. He died in July, 1854, in his eighty-eighth year.¹

JOHN CLARK, born in Elizabethtown, 1758, and practiced his profession there till his death, April 29, 1794, aged thirty-six. He was a second cousin of the signer, and died in the same year. His wife was a daughter of Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the first commodore of the United States navy, and a brother of Stephen Hopkins, the signer. Dr. Wickes says, "He made her acquaintance during a visit to Providence for the purpose of observing the characteristics of an epidemic which was prevalent there. His residence and office in Elizabethtown were in an old-fashioned wooden house; his office with a bow window, in which were displayed the bottles and equipments of a drug-shop. The late David S. Craig, of Rahway, was for a time a student in his office."

DAVID CRAIG.—He resided and practiced in Rahway. He was descended from the Craig family, who settled in Elizabethtown about 1680-85; was born 1753, and died 1781. Dr. Isaac Morse, who spent most of his life in Elizabethtown, succeeded to Dr. Craig's practice. So says Dr. Wickes. David Craig was the father of David S., born 1774, who practiced for a great number of years in Rahway. From an inscription on the monument of the elder Dr. Craig it appears that he died at the age of twenty-eight years and eleven months, March 24, 1781.

REV. JOHN DARBY, though a minister at Connecticut Farms, was also a physician. The honorary degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was conferred upon him in 1782 by Dartmouth College. He was a descendant of William Darby (Darbie), who was a resident of Elizabethtown in 1688; was born 1825; graduated at Yale in 1784; and was licensed to preach in April, 1749. He spent eight years preaching on Long Island; settled at Connecticut Farms in 1758; three years later removed to Parsippany, Morris Co., where he died December, 1805, aged ninety. As an illustration of his varied attainments it is recorded by his historian that during the last sickness of Gen. Winds, of distinguished Revolutionary fame, he was his physician, his lawyer in writing his will, his minister in affording the consolations of religion, upon his death the preacher at his funeral, and upon the erection of his monument the author of the monumental inscription. He taught many pupils in medicine from different places who sought his instruction.

¹ Wickes' Hist. N. J. Med., p. 202.

JONATHAN DAYTON was a practicing physician for many years in Springfield, having settled there prior to 1766, at which time he was one of the founders of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He was the youngest of nine children of Nathan and Amy (Stratton) Dayton, of East Hampton, L. I., and descended from the common ancestor of Gen. Elias Dayton and Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of Elizabethtown, viz., Ralph Dayton, of Boston, 1637. Dr. Dayton was born in 1731, and removed to Springfield (then a part of Elizabethtown) when a young man. He continued to reside there until his death, his practice as a physician extending into the adjoining settlements of Summit and New Providence. He died in the early years of the Revolution, Aug. 26, 1775. The house in which he lived is still standing, one of the three houses which were left when the enemy, in 1780, burnt the town. The house is notable for a hole in its north end made by a cannon-ball on the day of the battle.

Dr. Dayton had a son, William W., who studied medicine and began practice with his father. His career was cut short by an early death. Of his daughters, Mary married William Steele, of New York; Margaret married Thomas Salter, of Elizabethtown; and one died young.

JONATHAN I. DAYTON, of Elizabethtown, where he practiced medicine during his professional life, was born in that town in 1738; married Mary Terrill March 3, 1770, and was a highly esteemed and very popular physician. Although sympathizing strongly with the loyalists at the outbreak of the Revolution, he subsequently took and subscribed the oath of abjuration and allegiance. His death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1794, is thus noticed in the *New Jersey Journal*:

"Sunday was interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, all that was mortal of Dr. Jonathan I. Dayton, who for many years labored under a paralytic affection which greatly impaired his bodily and mental faculties. As there was no prospect of his emerging from the pitiable situation he was in, his relatives and friends must feel a melancholy pleasure in reflecting that his sufferings are terminated. As a physician, he was popular; as a member of society, useful and enterprising; as a husband, kind and affectionate; as a parent, tender and indulgent. In short, he possessed many of the social virtues."

REV. JONATHAN DICKINSON.—While a sketch of the life of this eminent author and divine appears in the history of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was so many years the honored pastor, it may be well to mention here that he was a physician also. In this latter capacity he acquired a high reputation. Dr. Wickes, speaking of his letter on the throat distemper, published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1740, at the request of several of the most eminent physicians of Boston, says it "gives evidence of a mind

skilled in the appreciation of morbid phenomena, and an enlarged knowledge for his time of the principles of cure."

He died in Elizabethtown Oct. 7, 1747, and his remains rest in the Presbyterian Cemetery.

ALEXANDER EDGAR, a native of Rahway, was admitted to membership in the State Medical Society at a meeting held in Princeton in May, 1784. He was a son of William and grandson of Thomas Edgar, who came from Scotland about 1715 or 1720. Dr. Edgar obtained a certificate and recommendation from the medical society at the time of his admission, with the view of practicing in a remote part of the State. This is all that is known of him, except that he never married and died young, and as a stranger, in Albany, N. Y.

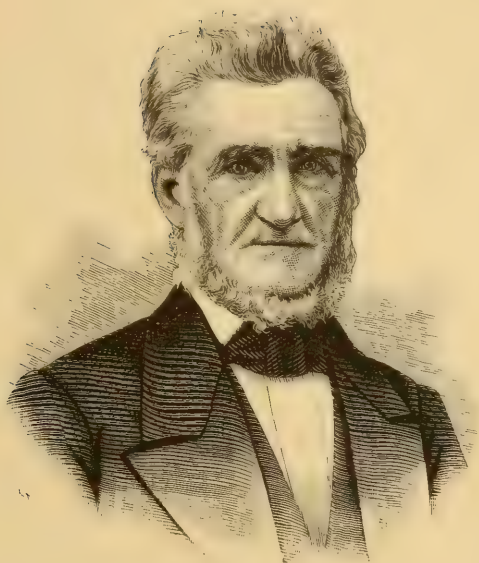
PHILEMON ELMER.—Of the numerous physicians of the Elmer family in New Jersey, the subject of this brief notice resided in Westfield, where he practiced the greater part of his life. He was born Sept. 13, 1752; married (1) Mary Marsh, by whom he had two children, viz.: Sally, wife of Dr. Loring, and Polly, wife of Dr. Joseph Quimby, of Westfield; married (2) Catharine, only child of Capt. John Sleight (or Slack), of New Brunswick, by whom he had two daughters, Betsey and Catharine. The former married Ellis Potter, of New York; the latter, Aaron Coe, of Westfield, who had children,—Philemon Elmer Coe, an Episcopal minister, who built the first Episcopal Church in Plainfield about 1852, and died of smallpox in 1874, and Catharine, who married Hon. Alfred Mills, of Morristown. Married (3) the widow of Charles Clark.

Dr. Elmer had a large practice, was a man of ability and force of character, and of fine social qualities. He died May 16, 1827, leaving a large property, which has remained among his heirs.

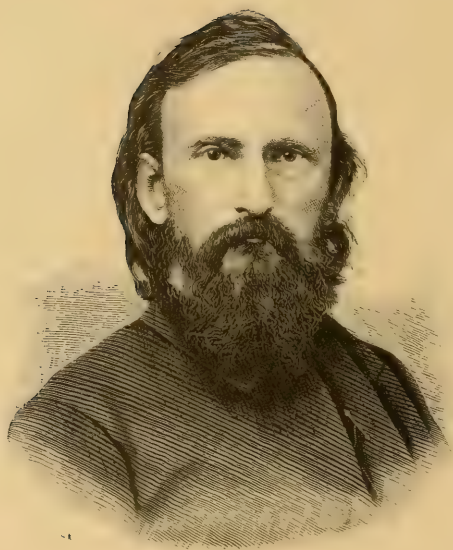
MOSES GALE ELMER was a practitioner of medicine during his professional life in New Providence. He was born Sept. 26, 1757, and was consequently nineteen years of age at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. He entered the service as soon as his attainments in medicine would permit, being commissioned surgeon's mate, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, Aug. 28, 1778; surgeon's mate, Second Regiment, Sept. 26, 1780; discharged at the close of the war. He married Chloe, daughter of Matthias Meeker, of Morristown, and had four children.

Dr. Elmer had an extensive practice, and was the owner of a fine estate in and adjoining the village of New Providence. Dr. Wickes, who gives a pretty full account of Dr. Elmer's personal characteristics, relates the following anecdote:

"There were in his town a large number of operatives connected with the shoe and hat manufactories, whose raids at night upon his watermelon-patch caused him much annoyance. On one occasion he so doctored some of the finest melons that they produced in those who had taken them symptoms which demanded



CORRA OSBORN.



• EUGENE JOBS.

treatment. The doctor was summoned. The patients averred that they had 'eaten nothing,' but the administration of an emetic soon caused a disengagement of the melons and a discovery of their tricks."

The practice of denying water to patients in fevers, so common in the early days, was almost a mania with Dr. Elmer, who was unrelenting in his prohibitions. "In one case of fever the sufferer begged the doctor for water. 'Tut, tut, tut; no, no, no; not one drop shall you have, sir; if you touch it, it will be at the peril of your life, sir!' But the patient managed to creep on his hands and knees to a pail of cool, fresh water, drank all he could swallow, returned to his bed, perspired freely, convalesced, and then told the doctor what had cured him. In his later years he abandoned the frequent use of phlebotomy."¹

By act of Congress passed in 1828 the doctor received a pension for the rest of his life. He died on the 31st of May, 1835, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His wife died June 19, 1833, aged sixty.

HENRY G. ELMER, son of the above, studied medicine, and was regarded as a very promising young physician, but intemperate habits overcame him and he fell a victim to it in early life. He was born in 1799; married Pamela, daughter of Gabriel Johnson; died Feb. 11, 1824, aged twenty-five years and eleven months.

JOHN GRIFFITH, of Rahway, was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. He was born Nov. 19, 1736; married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel, and sister of Dr. Stephen Camp, to whose house and business he succeeded. He was highly esteemed as a physician and citizen. He is described as a "stout, stirring man, pleasant and jolly." Of his four sons and two daughters we find the following mention: "Dr. Thomas; William, Esq., of Burlington, a distinguished lawyer and author of 'Griffith's Law Register, 1822;' John, a merchant of New York; and Nathaniel, who entered into partnership with John. One of his daughters, Lydia, married Dr. Abraham Clark."

THOMAS GRIFFITH, son of the foregoing, was born in 1765, and died at Elizabethtown, December, 1799, aged thirty-four. The *Sentinel of Freedom*, Newark, contains the following notice of his death:

"The death of Dr. Griffith is sincerely and universally lamented, being a great loss to his family, the town, and to society. He possessed a considerable degree of literature; was eminent as a surgeon and physician, and his liberality to his patients of poverty will long be remembered. In his deportment he was modest, manners agreeable, conduct through life amiable, his morals unblemished, an honor to his profession, and left an example worthy of imitation."

He became a member of the State Medical Society in 1787.

ROBERT HALSTED, a descendant of Timothy, one of the original Associates, was the son of Caleb Halsted of Elizabethtown, and was born there in 1746. His mother was Rebecca, a daughter of Robert Ogden. He was twice married, first to Mary Wiley, who died soon after the close of the Revolution; second to Mary Mills, who died in 1845, in her seventy-ninth year. Nothing is recorded respecting the education of Dr. Halsted, or where he received his medical degree. He was, however, held in high esteem as a physician, was bold and energetic, somewhat stern and brusque in his manner, though uniting with his strength and energy great magnanimity and kindness of heart. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath and a regular church-goer, always in his seat at the hour of worship. Being patriotic and outspoken at the beginning of the war, he rendered himself obnoxious to the loyalists, from whom he suffered not a little, being arrested and confined in the old sugar-house in New York. He died Nov. 17, 1825, aged seventy-nine. A fine marble monument marks his grave in the churchyard at Elizabeth.

CALEB HALSTED, a brother of Robert, was a physician at Connecticut Farms, where he practiced until seventy-four years of age, dying Aug. 18, 1827. He married Abigail Lyon, and had four children who grew to mature life, viz.: Mary, wife of Gen. Isaac Andrus; Phebe Roberts, wife of Luther Goble; Joseph Lyon, who married Ellen Turk; and Caleb Stockton, who married Margaret Roome. The doctor is remembered as a fine figure, portly in person, and popular with all classes. He was well up in his profession, both theoretically and practically, and in public and private life distinguished for his philanthropy and benevolence.

MATTHIAS DE HART.—The family of which Dr. De Hart was a member emigrated originally from France to Holland. They first appear in this country at New Amsterdam in 1658, where in the old records the name is De Hardt. One of the brothers was a physician,—Dr. Daniel De Hardt. Belthazer, a wealthy merchant of New Amsterdam, was the progenitor of the family in Elizabethtown, his son, Capt. Matthias De Hart, being the first settler of that name, about the close of the seventeenth century. He was the grandfather of the subject of this notice. At what time he began practice is not known, although from an advertisement in the *Weekly Post-Boy*, November, 1752, it appears that he was a doctor prior to that date. He was the eldest son of Col. Jacob De Hart, and died at the age of forty-three in 1766.

"Towards the close of his life," says Dr. Wickes, "he became blind, and had an African servant to attend upon him. This attendant made himself useful to his master with his needle in repairing and binding on the lace-work of his coat according to the fashion of his times. The doctor married into the family of the Kingslands, of Second River. He had several children. Three of his sons were in the Rev-

¹ Wickes' Hist. N. J. Med., p. 256.

olutionary army, viz.: Maurice, major and aide-de-camp to Gen. Devine, and subsequently to Gen. Wayne; he was killed at Fort Lee. William, major in 1775, and lieutenant-colonel in 1777; resigned in 1780; lawyer, lived at Morristown. Also a young son who was killed at the early age of eighteen while storming a fort."¹

JOHN HOLE.—This physician practiced in Washington Valley, between New Providence and Westfield, Union Co. He married (1) Hannah Clark, (2) Mercy, daughter of Jenny Ludlow. His children were Jeremiah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane. The last named married Jacob Mulford. The graves of these children of Dr. Hole are marked by brown headstones, with their inscriptions, in the Presbyterian churchyard at New Providence.

MOSES JAKES was a practicing physician in Rahway, and a native of that town. He was born Nov. 7, 1770, received his early education at the common schools, studied with Dr. Halsted, of Elizabethtown, and attended medical lectures under Dr. Rush in Philadelphia, where he also practiced for a time. His health failing he abandoned the practice of medicine, sold out to Dr. Ralph Marsh, of Rahway, and embarked in mercantile business in New York, in which he was very successful. While a member of the Legislature from Essex County in 1800 he was a warm supporter of a law for the gradual emancipation of slaves, if not its author, which brought upon him the censure of his constituents, as many of them, including his father, as well as himself, were slaveholders. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844 for the county of Middlesex, having removed from New York to Woodbridge in 1837. He continued to reside there till his death, in August, 1858, in his eighty-eighth year.

EPHRAIM LORING.—Surgeon's mate, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Col. Elias Dayton, Nov. 28, 1776; surgeon's mate, Third Regiment, Continental army, Sept. 26, 1780. After the war Dr. Loring practiced in the vicinity of New Providence. He married Sally, eldest daughter of Dr. Philemon Elmer. His name appears on the original list of members of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, and in 1786 is enrolled among the members of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

PAUL MICHEAU.—Several ancestors of Dr. Paul Micheau were of the same name, residing on Staten Island. One was sheriff of Richmond County in 1736, and died while a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1851. His son Paul was a man of popularity and influence, and was a member of the first and third Provincial Congresses. He died in 1790. He was the father of Paul J. and Benjamin Micheau, of Staten Island, the latter supposed to have been the father of the doctor. Dr. Micheau removed from Richmond, Staten Island, and commenced the prac-

tice of medicine in Elizabethtown in April, 1789. In March following he became a member of the New Jersey Medical Society, upon presenting testimonials of his attainments from European schools in which he was educated.

In February, 1790, he opened a medical school at Elizabethtown, advertising a complete course of medical lectures to be given at four o'clock P.M., from May 10th to July 25th; charge, five pounds. In his advertisement he speaks of himself as "Surgeon and Fellow of the Lyceum Medicum Londinense."

FREDERICK A. KINCH, M.D.—Thomas Kinch was of English lineage, and resided in New York City. He was united in marriage to a lady of Welsh parentage, and had children,—William, Mary Ann, Charles, Frederick A., and Eliza, but three of whom survive. Their son, Frederick A., who is the subject of this biography, was born in New York City, March 12, 1822. Both parents having died during his childhood, his early life was passed under the guardianship of a paternal uncle, William Kinch. He was placed at a boarding-school at Bloomingdale, and remained until the age of thirteen, after which he repaired to Orange County. Here, until his majority was attained, he attended school and also engaged in farm labor.

Having an ambition to acquire a profession he determined upon the study of medicine, and placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. William C. Terry and Dr. Daniel T. Graham, of Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. He remained here four years, pursuing his studies, and also attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He was licensed to practice by the New York State Medical Society, by the Orange County Medical Society, and by the New Jersey State Medical Society. In September, 1849, he chose Westfield as a promising field of professional labor, and has since that date been a resident of the place and an active practitioner. The doctor was married Feb. 6, 1850, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Col. William S. and Elizabeth Little, of Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. They have two sons, Charles Augustus, a practicing physician in New York City, and Frederick A., who is at present attending lectures in the Medical Department of Columbia College. Dr. Kinch is in politics a Republican, and although debarred by the demands of his profession from leisure for participation in public affairs, has served as a member of the township committee of Westfield, as township clerk, and superintendent of schools. He is a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, of which both Mrs. Kinch and their sons are members.

The doctor is a member of the Union County Medical Society, and also of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

¹ Hatfield's Elizabeth, Wickes, p. 278.



W. H. P. 1880

Frederick A. Kinch, M.D.

ENOCH MORE was a contemporary of Drs. Stephen Camp, Morse, and Griffith in Rahway in the practice of medicine. He belonged to the Society of Friends.

LEWIS MORGAN commenced practice in Rahway a year or two before the death of Dr. John Griffith. He was admitted to the State Medical Society in 1787, and practiced first in Somerset and Burlington Counties. He is reputed to have been a surgeon in the British service during the Revolution, although that is doubted on good authority. Dr. Wickes gives, upon the authority of Dr. H. H. James, of Rahway, and in his own words, the following anecdote of Dr. Morgan:

"For a short time there was a Dr. Rodgers in the town, who was a competitor in practice, whom Dr. Morgan very much disliked. During a freshet in the river Dr. Rodgers attempted to cross the bridge, which was overflowed with water. Not being aware that the centre of the bridge was gone, horse, sulky, and rider all went in together.

"The horse was used to swimming, and the doctor held his place in his sulky, heading his horse down the stream. The whole town gathered on the bank to see the doctor drown. Among the spectators was Dr. Morgan, who, seeing the situation, ordered his horse and sulky and followed the river road to see the result. About a mile below Dr. Rodgers brought his horse to the bank and came out sitting in his sulky all right. His horse was very much exhausted, and he was *very wet*. Dr. Morgan, pitying his condition, invited him to sit on the foot-rest of his sulky that he might take him home quickly, as his horse was fresh. Rodgers replied, 'No, sir; I had a — hard ride, but I'll go back the way I came before I sit at your feet.'"

Dr. Morgan died Jan. 12, 1821, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

ISAAC MORSE, to whom reference has heretofore been made, was a son of Joseph Morse, a surveyor and land conveyancer. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Elizabethtown, where he was born in 1758, and died there in 1825, his remains being buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Clark's "History of Physicians of Essex County" contains many anecdotes of him, to which the reader is referred. "His ruling trait was facetiousness and humor," says Dr. Wilkes. "He was a man of much originality and great professional activity and usefulness, enjoying a very large practice." His fun and humor did more for his patients, it has been remarked, than his learning or his drugs, a statement which will not be discredited by any one who knows the effect of a genial presence in a sick room.

GEORGE PUGH was a physician residing in or near Elizabethtown. Joined the medical society in 1770. His will, probated Dec. 26, 1785, describes him as "Late of the Island of Jamaica, now Physician of Elizabethtown." Little is known of him beyond these few facts.

CHARLES W. RODGERS, the hero of the incident related in the memoir of Dr. Lewis Morgan (which see), resided only a short time in Rahway, and then removed to the West. When it was known that he was about to leave town a rich patient whom he had treated successfully called on him to procure the pre-

scription for the remedy which had been so effectual in his case. The doctor said, "Certainly, but it will cost you ten dollars." The applicant objected at first, but remembering his former pains, he reluctantly paid the ten dollars. The doctor took his pencil and wrote "Cataria." Afterwards, of course, he found out that he had paid ten dollars for the word "Catanip."¹

GEORGE ROSS was an early physician and druggist of Elizabethtown, probably a descendant of the first settler of that name, 1665-66. The *New Jersey Journal*, Feb. 2, 1796, contains the following advertisement:

"Drugs, medicals, chemicals, etc., being a fresh importation from Europe, to be sold by Doctors Ross and Williamson, opposite the Church in Elizetown."

Little is known of Dr. Ross. It is thought that he left the town soon after the above advertisement. He had been a trustee of the Academy in 1789 and librarian of the Library Association in 1792, the year it was formed.

MATTHIAS HAMPTON WILLIAMSON, referred to in the foregoing notice, was a son of William, a descendant of the first settler of that name in Elizabethtown, 1725, and of Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Hampton. He married his cousin, Frances H. Joust. Of his early life and education no positive records exist, although it is highly supposed that he studied medicine in Philadelphia. He was a member of the medical society of that city when he wrote his thesis for a degree in May, 1793. The title, somewhat abbreviated, was as follows: "Dissertation on the Scarlet Fever, attended with an ulcerated sore throat, submitted to the Rev. John Ewing, S. T. D. Provost, . . . for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, . . . on the tenth of May, A.D. 1793, by Matthias H. Williamson, member of the American Medical Society of Philadelphia." This dissertation was published, and is in the valuable library of Dr. Samuel S. Purple, of the city of New York. Dr. Williamson attained a high reputation as a practitioner. He was practicing in Elizabethtown and also keeping a drug-store in partnership with Dr. Ross in 1796.

DOCTORS WINANS.—Two physicians of this name practiced in Elizabethtown before the Revolution. They were probably descendants of John Winans. Of the first we have not the Christian name, but simply "Dr. Winans." The other, William Winans, was a surgeon in the First Regiment of Essex, July 15, 1776, and surgeon of Col. Thomas' battalion detached militia, July 24, 1776. March 17, 1781, a meeting was advertised in the *New Jersey Journal* "at the Inn of Doctor William Winans," Elizabethtown.

SAMUEL SWAIN, born at Scotch Plains, N. J., in 1771, died at Bound Brook in 1844, and was buried in the vault of Jacob DeGroat, whose daughter he

¹ Wickes' Hist. N. J. Med., p. 375.

married. He practiced at Scotch Plains and occasionally at Plainfield.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS DARCY first lived in Morris County, whence he came to Plainfield in 1821. He was a brother of Dr. John Darcy of Newark (who died there Oct. 22, 1863), and removed to Illinois in 1834, where he died.

STEPHEN MANNING, born in Westfield, now township of Plainfield, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Medical College of Philadelphia, and practiced a short time in Monmouth County. He removed to Plainfield, but soon after died, in 1821 or 1822.

JOHN CRAIG was a well-known physician and druggist at Plainfield, where he died Oct. 15, 1872. He was a descendant of Andrew Craige, who came with the Scotch immigration in Governor Laurie's time. It was at his house that George Keith, as missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," preached the first Episcopal sermon in the old borough of Elizabeth in November, 1703, on which occasion he baptized Mr. Craig's four children. Andrew Craige was admitted an Associate in 1699-1700, and drew lot No. 162 of the one-hundred-acre lots on the southwest side of the Rahway River and on the lower side of the "Noramehegn branch" (Westfield township). His name appears in the Town Book as early as Nov. 28, 1729. He died Oct. 1, 1738.

There have been several physicians in the family, among them Dr. David Craig, born in 1753, died in 1781, and his son, Dr. David S. Craig, born in 1774, and practiced till his death at Rahway.

John Craig settled in Plainfield in 1822, and was associated with his younger brother, Lewis, who came soon after, in the drug-store on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets. For many years Dr. Craig dispensed drugs and visited the sick far and near. His name was known all over the land, and for miles he traveled by night and day visiting the sick. He was the friend of the poor, and seldom refused to call upon patients who were unable to pay for his services. Towards the latter part of his life he became quite wealthy through the rise of the value of his real estate in the city of Plainfield. His remains lie in the Union Cemetery, where a block of granite close to the main foot-walk tells that here lies the body of John Craig, M.D.

ALLEN WILSON practiced in Plainfield at an early time. Little is known of the history of his life beyond the fact that he died in the year 1837.

CHARLES H. STILLMAN, physician and ex-mayor of Plainfield, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1817. The family is of English descent, the ancestor having emigrated to Massachusetts in 1680. His father, Joseph Stillman, was widely known as a ship-builder. Dr. Stillman graduated at Union College in 1835, and in the year 1840 took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

In 1842 he removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. His advance to the front rank of medical practitioners was rapid and brilliant. He was for many years surgeon of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and his great skill as a surgeon has won the cordial recognition not only of the community at large but of all in the profession. Next to his devotion to his profession is his practical earnestness in forwarding the educational interests of the community in which he resides (see schools). He was a member of the State Medical Society, and president of the Medical Society of Union County. He was also a director of the City National Bank, of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, the City Savings Institute, and various other corporations. In 1872 he was nominated by both political parties for the office of mayor of Plainfield, and elected to the position, and administered the duties of the office for two years. He was married in 1842 to Mary E. Starr, of Hamilton, New York. His eldest son, Thomas B. Stillman, was for a time assistant professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; his second son, Charles F. Stillman, M.D., medical examiner in Mutual Life Insurance Company, now practicing in city of New York; his third, William M. Stillman, counselor-of-law in city of Plainfield.

Medical Societies.—THE NEW JERSEY MEDICAL SOCIETY was the first institution of the kind organized in the colonies. In view of the low state of medicine in the province in 1766, and the difficulties and discouragements which stood in the way of its advancement, a number of physicians were led to consider the project of forming a voluntary association of the principal practitioners, for the purpose of elevating the standard of the profession and of promoting its general usefulness to the public. In order to call together those who might be disposed to take an interest in the scheme the following notice was published in the *New York Mercury*:

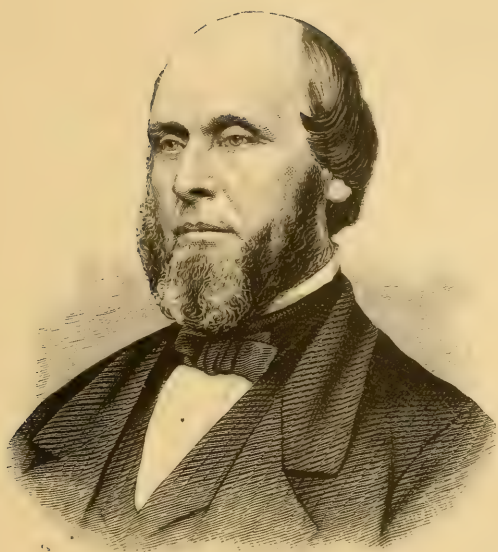
"A considerable number of the practitioners of physic and surgery in East New Jersey having agreed to form a society for their mutual improvement, the advancement of the profession, and promotion of the public good, and desirous of extending as much as possible the usefulness of their scheme, and of cultivating the utmost harmony and friendship with their brethren, hereby request and invite every gentleman of the profession in the province that may approve of their design to attend their first meeting, which will be held at Mr. Duff's, in the city of New Brunswick, on Wednesday, the 23d of July, at which time and place the constitution and regulations of the society are to be settled and subscribed.

"EAST NEW JERSEY, JUNE 27, 1766."

Sixteen physicians responded to this call, met at New Brunswick on the appointed day, and adopted a constitution ample in its aim and purpose as that of medical societies of the present day. The constitution was signed by fourteen physicians, whose names were as follows:

Robert McKean.
Chris. Mandove.
John Cochran.

Moses Bloomfield.
James Gilliland.
William Burnett.



John C. Elmer



Lewis Drake M D

Jona. Dayton.
Thomas Wiggins.
William Adams.
Bern. Budd.

Lawrence V. Dewere.
John Griffith.
Isaac Harris.
Joseph Sackett, Jr.

Three of these original members, viz.: Drs. Burnet, Dayton, and Griffith, were residents and practitioners in what is now Union County. Dr. Robert McKean was the first president. Charles Manlove was the first secretary of the society. Those who have served in the capacity of president and secretary of the society from Union County have been the following:

PRESIDENTS.

1766. Robert McKean.	1783. Thomas Barber.
1767-68. William Burnet.	1784. Lawrence Van Derveer.
1769. John Cochran.	1785. Moses Bloomfield.
1770. Nathaniel Scudder.	1786. William Burnet.
1771. Isaac Smith.	1787. Jonathan Elmer.
1772. James Newell.	1788. James Stratton.
1773. Absalom Bainbridge.	1789. Moses Scott.
1774. Thomas Wiggins.	1790. John Griffith.
1775. Hezekiah Stites.	1791. Lewis Dunham.
1781. James Newell.	1792-93. Isaac Harris.
1782. John Beatty.	1794-95. James Newell.

SECRETARIES.

1766. Chris. Manlove.	1775. James Newell.
1767. Moses Bloomfield.	1781-82. Thomas Wiggins.
1768. Isaac Smith.	1783-84. Lewis Dunham.
1769. Nathaniel Scudder.	1785. John Beatty.
1770. Samuel Kennedy.	1786. Thomas G. Haight.
1771. Absalom Bainbridge.	1787. Thomas Henderson.
1772. Thomas Wiggins.	1788. John A. Scudder.
1773. Nathaniel Scudder.	1789-92. Francis Bower Sayre.
1774. Hezekiah Stites.	1793-95. James Anderson.

The society continued to hold its regular semi-annual meetings either at New Brunswick, Princeton, or Burlington till 1775, when they were discontinued on account of the war.

A number of the members of the State Medical Society took an early and decided part in the struggle for independence. Dr. Wickes gives us the names of seventy-two physicians of New Jersey who were connected with offices under the government during and after the Revolution, forty-four of whom were collegiate graduates from the following institutions: Princeton, twenty-seven; Yale, five; Kings, two; Queens, two; University of Pennsylvania, one; Harvard, one; Foreign, six.

At the close of the war, in November, 1781, the society resumed its meetings, which were sustained with regularity until 1795. Ninety-one members had been enrolled since its organization. From this latter date there was a suspension of its meetings until 1807, owing to the organization of another society in Eastern New Jersey, through the influence of Dr. Paul Mischeau, of Elizabethtown. In 1807 the society resumed its functions under its charter of 1790, and in December, 1807, an act to ratify its proceedings was passed by the Legislature.

The feature of district medical societies, organized in the respective counties and auxiliary to the State society, was adopted upon its reorganization in 1807,

and has tended greatly to the strength and permanence of the parent institution.

The physicians who were instrumental in forming the District Medical Society of the County of Union are named in the following:

COMMISSION.

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss.

"By the Medical Society of New Jersey, to S. Abernethy, Wm. M. Whitehead, D. W. C. Hough, L. W. Oakley, Louis Braun, Elihu B. Silvers, Thos. L. Hough, J. S. Martin, Wm. Gale, J. A. Petrie, Thomas Terrill, Jr., Eugene Wiley, P. U. Selover, J. O. Pinneo, Alonzo Pettit, Physicians and Surgeons, greeting:

"Your application requesting that a District Medical Society might be instituted, consisting of Drs. S. Abernethy, Wm. M. Whitehead, and others, above mentioned, in the County of Union, was duly considered at a meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, held at Jersey City, the 26th day of May, Anno Domini 1869, and it was thereupon voted that your request be granted, provided that this grant is not to be extended beyond the period of one year.

"In testimony whereof the President, pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the Society, subscribed his name and affixed the seal of the Corporation at Orange, this 27th day of May, Anno Domini 1869.

[L. S.]

"WM. PIERSON, President.

"Attested:

"WM. PIERSON, JR., Rec. Sec."

The objects of the society are briefly stated in the constitution, as follows:

1st. To advance the science and art of medicine and surgery.

2d. To promote harmony among medical men, and maintain high the standard of professional character.

The regular meetings of the society are held quarterly on the second Wednesday in April, July, October, and January.

The following-named persons have been the officers of the society since its organization:

PRESIDENTS.

1869-71. Samuel Abernethy.	1877-78. Robert Westcott.
1871-73. Job S. Crane.	1878-79. H. D. Burlingham.
1873-74. F. A. Kinch.	1879-80. E. B. Silvers.
1874-75. L. W. Oakley.	1880-81. Alonzo Pettit.
1875-76. James S. Green.	1881-82. John B. Probasco.
1876-77. Charles H. Stillman.	

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1869-71. J. S. Martin.	1877-78. H. D. Burlingham.
1871-73. Dr. W. C. Hough.	1878-79. E. B. Silvers.
1873-74. L. W. Oakley.	1879-80. Alonzo Pettit.
1874-75. E. B. Silvers.	1880-81. John B. Probasco.
1875-76. Charles H. Stillman.	1881-82. Joseph H. Grier.
1876-77. Robert Wescott.	

SECRETARIES.

1869-72. Thomas Terrill, Jr.	1879-81. Charles T. Stillman.
1872-74. H. P. Geib.	1881-82. William A. M. Mack.
1874-79. T. N. McLean.	

REPORTERS.

1869-72. William M. Whitehead.	1873-79. H. H. James.
1872-73. C. H. Stillman.	1879-80. M. B. Long.
1873-75. T. N. McLean.	1881-82. Victor Mravlag.

TREASURERS.

1869-70. F. A. Kinch.	1873-74. Alonzo Pettit.
1870-72. Alonzo Pettit.	1874-82. J. A. Coles.
1872-73. F. A. Kinch.	

MEMBERS.

Lewis W. Oakley, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1852.
 D. W. C. Hough, M.D., Jeff. Med. Coll., 1847.
 James S. Green, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1851.
 F. A. Kinch, M.D., State Med. Soc., 1850.
 H. H. James, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1863.
 Joseph H. Grier, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1861.
 P. U. Selover, M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1864.
 Louis Braun, M.D., Univ. Friedburg, Baden, 1850.
 Robert Wescott, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1853.
 E. B. Silvers, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1852.
 C. A. Stillmann, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1840.
 T. L. Hough, M.D., Jeff. Med. Coll., 1856.
 J. Otis Pinneo, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1865.
 William Gale, M.D., Long Island Hos. Coll., 1869.
 J. S. Brosnan, M.D., Royal Coll. Phys., Dublin, 1867.
 Alfonso Pettit, M.D., Univ. Buffalo, 1867.
 Thomas Terrill, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1867.
 Job S. Crane, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1849.
 T. N. McLean, M.D., Yale, 1871.
 H. D. Burlingham, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1857.
 J. A. Coles, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1868.
 Alonzo Pettit, M.D., Starling Med. Coll., 1868.
 J. B. Probasco, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1869.
 T. H. Tomlinson, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1859.
 William K. Gray, M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1868.
 F. B. Gillette, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1856.
 C. A. Kinch, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1873.
 David Schleimer, M.D., Georgetown, D. C., 1873.
 William C. Boone, M.D., Univ. Maryland, 1872.
 Lewis Drake, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1829.
 C. F. Stillman, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1876.
 Charles A. Hart, M.D., N. Y. Med. Coll., 1865.
 J. S. Payne, M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1863.
 M. B. Long, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1875.
 J. B. Harrison, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1876.
 Victor Mravlag, M.D., Vienna Univ., 1872.
 Henry G. Fithian, M.D., Univ. Penn., 1877.
 George W. Endicott, M.D., Jeff. Med. Coll., 1875.
 H. Page Hough, M.D., Jeff. Med. Coll., 1878.
 David Waldo, M.D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y., 1878.
 John J. Daly, M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1873.
 W. A. M. Mack, M.D., Bellevue Hos. Coll., 1877.
 J. H. Pickett, M.D., Univ. Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. E. Cladek, Univ. N. Y. City.
 Frank S. Grant, Coll. P. and S., N. Y.
 Frank W. Wescott, Jeff. Med. Coll., Philadelphia.
 John L. Taylor, Bellevue Hos. Med. Coll., N. Y.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M.D., was born at the old Sutphen homestead in Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 12, 1834. His paternal ancestors came from Sutphen, Holland, and from this ancient city the family name is derived. Both of his grandmothers were of English (Puritan) descent. His father was Gilbert Sutphen, and his mother's maiden name was Jane M. Crater. His early boyhood was spent on the farm at home, and at the school of his native place. His preparatory education was received under the private instruction of Rev. W. W. Blauvelt, of Lamington, N. J., a Presbyterian clergyman. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and was graduated from that institution in 1856. His brother, Rev. Morris C. Sutphen, was his classmate and fellow-graduate; was engaged in ministerial labor from his graduation in theology until his decease, and died June 18, 1875. After his college course Dr. Sutphen entered the theological seminary with his brother, but ill health compelled him to relinquish the study of theology after three months. For one year thereafter he conducted

a preparatory school at Southampton, L. I., and then began the study of medicine with Dr. C. C. Suydam, of Lamington; in due time attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1859.

During the following eight years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Liberty Corners, in Somerset County, and soon after settling there, on Jan. 11, 1860, he married Miss Fannie A., daughter of David King, Esq., and Fannie Layton, of that place, but formerly of New York. The surviving children by this union are Jennie Frances, David King, Madge Louise, Charlotte Victoria, Gilbert Tennant, John Calvin, Morris, Clarence, Julia Scott, and Carman Parse.

Dr. Sutphen removed to Plainfield in 1867, and soon after his arrival was chosen city physician under the new charter then just adopted, and in the following year was elected a member of the Common Council, and was appointed chairman of several important committees. In the mean time Dr. Sutphen's practice steadily increased, and reliance in his professional skill and regard for his integrity and sterling qualities as a public-spirited citizen were greatly augmented by his fearless and successful labors during the memorable smallpox pestilence. His great kindness of heart and sympathy for the suffering as often led him to the bedside of those from whom he expected no remuneration and never received any as to administer to those in affluence. His heroic exertions on this occasion were in a measure recognized by the citizens of Plainfield by his nomination and election in 1874, and re-election in 1875, mayor of Plainfield, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, and to the permanent benefit of the city.

Dr. Sutphen was well read in his profession, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the prosperity of Plainfield. He was a student of the cause and cure of complicated cases of disease, a man of quick perception and ready diagnosis. In early life he united with the Presbyterian Church at Lamington; was a member of the church of Liberty Corners, and upon his settlement in Plainfield became at once an active and influential member of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. Of the latter church he was trustee for several years, and was one of the building committee, and contributed liberally of his means in erecting the present fine church edifice. Dr. Sutphen died April 13, 1878, suddenly, of apoplexy. Upon the occasion of his death the members of the Union County Medical Society passed appropriate resolutions expressing their high esteem for the memory of their departed collaborer, and mourning the loss of an honest practitioner, an upright citizen, and a Christian gentleman.

DR. CORRA OSBORN, son of Jonathan H. and Martha (Shotwell) Osborn, was born at Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., May 12, 1793, and died at Westfield,



John C. Smith, M.D.

June 7, 1868. His early education was obtained in the common school of his native place and under the private instruction of Dr. Ludlow, with whom he subsequently studied medicine. He was graduated at a medical college in New York at the age of nineteen, and began the practice of his profession at Acquackanonck, Passaic Co., N. J., but soon afterwards formed a copartnership with Dr. Pilemon Elmer, of Westfield, which continued until the decease of Dr. Elmer, when he succeeded to the entire practice, which he continued until about six years before his death, having been in the successful practice of his profession for a period of forty years. Dr. Osborn, as a physician of the past generation, ranked among the first of his day, and was known as a skillful, painstaking, and devoted practitioner. His ride extended over a large territory in the vicinity of Westfield, and he was widely known as a safe counselor and of quick perception in the diagnosis of complicated cases of disease. Dr. Osborn was a staunch member of the old Whig party, but never sought office, or held any. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became a bold advocate of its principles, and remained a strong supporter of its platform until his death.

From the age of twenty-seven years he was a member of the First Baptist Church at Scotch Plains, and served the church for many years as one of its deacons. He gave liberally of his means in the support of every worthy local enterprise, and especially was he interested in the propagation of religious doctrine and the establishment of morality, law, and order in society. His wife, Mary Hand, whom he married June 30, 1812, bore him the following children: Mahlon, deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Hayes; Letitia, widow of David Miller; Ann, deceased, was the wife of Nathan Williams. The mother of these children died Oct. 26, 1826.

The contributor of Dr. Osborn's portrait and sketch, Samuel Hayes, was born June 3, 1816, and is a son of Dr. Samuel Hayes, who lived and died in Newark, N. J., where he practiced medicine for over forty years.

Samuel Hayes has followed agricultural pursuits most of his life near Scotch Plains, and is a supporter of the First Baptist Church at that place. His wife, Mary, is a daughter of Dr. Corra Osborn, before alluded to, whom he married on May 17, 1848. His children are Mary, Hannah D., and Lydia K. Hayes.

JOHN C. ELMER, M.D.—The records of the Elmer family in its different branches furnish us with many names of those who have held high positions of honor and trust in the church, in the community, and in the struggle of the American Revolution. Although the early settlers located first in Connecticut, and then in New York, some of their number came to New Jersey.

Rev. Jonathan Elmer, and his son, Moses, M.D., settled in New Providence, Union Co., while his son,

Pilemon, M.D., went to Westfield, Union Co. Gen. Ebenezer Elmer resided in Cumberland County.

The progenitor of the family in this country was Edward Elmer, who emigrated Sept. 4, 1632, and became one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.

His grandson, Deacon Jonathan, settled in Sharon, Conn.

Dr. Nathaniel, son of Deacon Jonathan, was a physician in active medical practice in Florida, N. Y., and died there in the year 1779.

Dr. William, son of Dr. Nathaniel, practiced medicine in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., and was a member of the "Medical Society of the Counties of Ulster and Orange, in the State of New York," which society was instituted June 25, 1793.

Dr. William occupied a prominent position in the State in which he resided, and was appointed "Surgeon of the regiment of militia in the County of Orange, at a meeting of the council of appointment, at the Exchange, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1786."

He was also "appointed, in 1796, by virtue of an act of Congress, as one of a board of examining physicians and surgeons for the County of Orange, in the State of New York."

Dr. William's son, Horace, was the father of Dr. John C. Elmer, the subject of this sketch, at the time of whose death the following article, with slight variation, was written at the request of the medical society by Rev. O. L. Kirtland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, of which church Dr. Elmer was a member, and was published in the "Report of the Medical Society of New Jersey for 1864":

"Dr. John C. Elmer, son of Horace Elmer, was born in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., April 7, 1817. His grandfather, his great-grandfather, and his elder brother, William S., were all physicians in active practice until their deaths. William S., elder brother of John C., practiced medicine in the city of New York, and was a victim of over-exertion during the cholera season of 1834.

"John C. Elmer spent the early years of his childhood with his parents in his native town. At the age of fourteen he entered the store of a druggist and practicing physician in the city of New York as clerk, and remained in that capacity four or five years.

"There he became thoroughly acquainted with the character of medicines, and with the modes of testing them, and learned the importance of selecting and scrutinizing very carefully the remedies which he administered. To the habit of examining personally all medicines given by his prescriptions he ascribed much of his success. His academical studies were pursued successively in the academies at Bloomfield, N. J., and at Morristown, N. J.

The study of medicine, commenced about the year 1835 or 1836, was pursued for a season under the supervision of Dr. John Hubbard, of New York City,

and later under the direction of Dr. John B. Johns, of Morristown, N. J.

"In or about the year 1838 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and also took two summer courses of lectures in the medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., then under the care of Dr. Willard Parker, of New York City. He received his diploma April 7, 1840, and in May of the same year, at the age of twenty-three, entered upon the practice of his profession as partner of Dr. Absalom Woodruff, in Mendham, N. J."

In September, 1843, he married Jane R., only child of William Stites, of Springfield, N. J. Dr. Elmer remained in Mendham until April, 1852, possessing the confidence and esteem of a very large circle of friends and patrons, who manifested deep feelings of regret and reluctance at the loss of their physician when he left them.

His cheerful home in Mendham was situated in the centre of a large practice, which involved many long and tedious winter rides over the bleak hills of that part of Morris County.

Just as he was deciding to accept the oft-repeated invitation from numerous friends and relatives in Springfield, N. J., he received flattering inducements to settle in Somerville. Several leading citizens pledged to him the support of twenty-four influential families as an introduction in the town. Dr. Elmer, while gratefully appreciating this generous offer from the citizens of Somerville, decided in favor of Springfield for several family reasons, whence he removed immediately, pursuing his profession with diligence and success until arrested by the typhoid fever, superinduced by a season of unusual professional fatigue and exposure, of which he died Oct. 17, 1863.

While at Mendham, Dr. Elmer was for a number of years one of the board of censors for the district of Morris County. Intellectually, he was characterized by strength and discrimination rather than by brilliancy. Spurning the merely superficial, he was patient in research, and unwilling to rest until sure of a foundation that could not be shaken, hence the usual correctness of his diagnosis, and the confidence of his patients.

Possessed of a happy social talent and unaffected manners, he found easy access to the hearts of his patrons, and endeared himself to them by a kindness which reached beyond his professional services, sympathizing with them in their trials, and, when occasion required, extending a helping hand for their relief.

In Springfield he occupied a prominent and decided stand as a friend of popular education. Mainly through his influence a tasteful, commodious, and well furnished academy was built, and for a series of years a school was maintained quite in advance of the ordinary public schools of the day.

Dr. Elmer was a Christian, occupying both in Mendham and in Springfield the place of a worthy

communicant in the Presbyterian Church, having been a leader of its choir and a helper in its enterprises. He was animated by the spirit of true patriotism. During the progress of the civil war, occasioned by the great Southern Rebellion, his feelings were deeply enlisted, and all his sympathies were with the government in its measures for suppressing the insurgents, and maintaining the nation in its integrity.

The wide-spread grief occasioned by his death bore testimony that his confiding family, who rested upon him as the pillar of all their earthly hopes, were not the only mourners. All classes united in the sentiment that one had fallen whose place as a physician, as a friend, and as a citizen could not easily be filled again.

Dr. Elmer's funeral services were attended in the Presbyterian Church in Springfield. Rev. David Magie, D.D., of Elizabeth, N. J., who conducted the rites, spoke on the "character and offices of the beloved physician," and as he witnessed the vast throng of weeping friends who pressed eagerly forward to take a last fond look at the face so long familiar to them remarked, "This immense assemblage seems to me like one great mourning family circle."

Dr. Elmer left a widow and two children,—a son, William S., and a daughter, Louise B. His son died very suddenly in three weeks after his father, aged seventeen years.

The following article is an extract copied from the daily papers, published at the time of his death by the physicians at a special meeting of the District Medical Society of the County of Essex, of which John C. Elmer, M.D., was a member:

"Dr. John C. Elmer, of Springfield, N. J., died on Saturday, 17th inst., of typhoid fever, aged forty-six years. Deceased has been a resident of Springfield for many years, where he had the esteem of all who knew him.

"In the death of this physician our county has lost one of its ablest practitioners. He was much beloved and respected at Mendham, Morris Co., whence he removed about eleven years ago. His death leaves a vacuum not easily filled. He died of typhoid fever, the result, probably, of his zealous effort to relieve others.

"The Essex County Medical Society, of which he was a member, held a meeting last evening in relation to the subject of his death.

"The president, Dr. W. M. Brown, occupied the chair; Drs. John F. Ward, L. A. Smith, and J. Henry Clark were appointed to draft resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we have learned with sincere regret of the decease of our brother, John C. Elmer.

"Resolved, That we cherish a fond recollection of the amiable manners and kindly disposition of our late brother, and that this dispensation reminds us of our own mortality.

"Resolved, That we desire to convey to his afflicted family our sense of bereavement, and our heartfelt sympathy for them in this hour of their great calamity.



Dr. DeWitt C. Hough

His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hough, who was of English descent, was a farmer in Bucks County, Pa., and there reared a large family of children, of whom one son, Gen. Joseph Hough, father of our subject, was born in 1798 and died at the age of seventy-seven years. He attained the rank of general in the old State militia; was a merchant at Point Pleasant, Bucks Co.; justice of the peace there for over forty years, and he was for several years superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. He was a man popular among his fellow-citizens, and influential in political matters of his native county. The latter part of his life was spent at Philadelphia, and his death occurred at the residence of his son at Frenchtown, N. J. Gen. Hough's mother was a Simpson, and sister of the mother of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant. His wife, Jane, daughter of Joseph Crowell, of Point Pleasant, who died in 1866, aged sixty-six years, bore him the following children: Dr. DeWitt C. Hough, subject of this sketch; Bryan, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Frenchtown, N. J.; Hannah, wife of Samuel Bangor, of Philadelphia; Horace Binney, who served for three years in the late civil war, first in a Pennsylvania regiment, was captured by the Rebels, and afterwards belonged to the Third New Jersey Cavalry, is now in the United States Mint at Philadelphia; Morrison, died at St. Louis, at the age of seventeen; John Simpson, served in the late civil war, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment Cavalry, afterwards served as captain in the Third New Jersey Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Five Forks.

Dr. DeWitt C. Hough was born at Point Pleasant, Dec. 31, 1826. His early education was obtained at the schools of his native place and at the Newtown Academy. After one year as clerk in a general store he began the study of medicine with Dr. Arnold, of Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa., with whom he remained one year; was a student for two years with the eminent physician, Dr. Charles Fronsfield, of Harleysville, Pa., and attended three courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on March 25, 1847. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession: was at Tylersport, Pa., one year; at Red Hill, Bucks Co., near his native place, for three years; and at Frenchtown, N. J., for six years. In February, 1857, Dr.

Hough settled at Rahway, N. J., and took the practice of Dr. Janeway. At this time the older practitioners of medicine in Rahway were Drs. Abernethy, Drake, Cook, and Silvers. Since his residence in Rahway, by his devotion to his patients, by his skill as a physician and surgeon, by his attendance upon the poor needing medical assistance, as well as upon those able to pay for professional services, Dr. Hough has become socially and professionally identified with the people of Rahway and the surrounding country, and commands a large practice. He has been closely identified with the interests of Rahway during his residence there; was mayor of the city in 1867-68; was a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners and president of it for three years, and was elected on the Democratic ticket and served in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1868-69.

Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, Dr. Hough was commissioned, Sept. 5, 1861, surgeon of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, which was a part of the Third Corps, under Gen. Hooker, but afterwards consolidated with the Second Corps, and with the exception of six weeks that he was detailed for hospital duty after the battle of Gettysburg, and three weeks after the battle of Fredericksburg, he followed the fortunes and misfortunes of the regiment until he was mustered out of service in October, 1864, having been a short time before leaving the army promoted to the position of brigade-surgeon.

He was successively in the battles of—siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, Seven Days' battle before Richmond, Glendale, first and second battles at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of Richmond, Seven Pines, and Bristow Station.

Dr. Hough was one of the charter members of the Union County Medical Society, founded in 1869, and has frequently been a delegate to the State Medical Society of New Jersey.

His wife, whom he married Jan. 28, 1850, is Almira W., daughter of Philip Runkle, of Milford, N. J., and his children by this union are one daughter, Jennie C., and one son, Dr. H. Page Hough, who was graduated in the commercial, classical, and high school at Lawrence, in 1873; studied medicine with his father, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of March 12, 1878, and is now practicing his profession in Rahway.



John J. Daly, M.D.

John Joseph Daly, M.D., son of John and Catherine Daly, was born in Rahway, N. J., where his parents resided, on May 26, 1852. His early education from books was received at the public schools of his native place, and at the exceedingly youthful age of thirteen, in 1865, he began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Samuel Abernethy, of Rahway, well known throughout the State as one of the best read physicians and successful practitioners of surgery of his day. Here he remained for nine years, and although his progress was such that long before reaching his majority his medical education was sufficient to be graduated, yet by the laws of the university he could not be, and therefore, after attending lectures in the medical department from 1870, he was graduated at the University of New York in the class of 1873. For many years prior to this he had taken charge of a large part of Dr. Abernethy's office and outside practice, and had become wholly conversant with the practice and theory of both surgery and medicine.

After his graduation Dr. Daly returned, and until Dr. Abernethy's death, Feb. 13, 1874, remained with him, when he had become so fully associated with him in his professional work that he found a large field for the immediate encouragement of his talents, which had already attracted attention and placed him favorably before the people. Dr. Daly has continued the practice of his profession here since, a period of eight years, and his skill as an operating surgeon, his intrepid coolness where nerve is required to meet a difficult case, and the exceeding difficult operations performed by him in surgery have placed his name among the most skillful surgeons of the present and past. His quick perception in the diagnosis of a case, and ready understanding of the proper remedies necessary for relief, have also given him rank with physicians of large experience and extensive practice. For many years he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as surgeon and medical adviser at Rahway.

"Resolved, That we will attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That the secretary be requested to communicate to the family a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to procure their publication in the daily journals."

EUGENE JOBS, M.D.—The progenitor of the Jobs family in America was Adam Jobs, who probably emigrated from Holland and settled at Green Brook, north of Plainfield, N. J. He married Katy Covenhoven and had one son, Nicholas Conover Jobs, who lived and died at Liberty Corners, N. J. He was a member of the Legislature, justice of the peace, and postmaster of the village for nearly fifty years. He married Margaret Castner, who was of German parentage, and had children,—Eugene and Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Rev. James T. English. Eugene, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Feb. 22, 1821, at the home of his parents, where his early life was spent, his youth having been devoted to attendance at the public school of the neighborhood. Having determined upon a professional career he chose that of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. James Delano. After a period of study under his direction he repaired to Philadelphia and became a student at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated April 4, 1844. He was licensed Sept. 11, 1844, to practice by the Medical Society of New Jersey, and remained for a short time at his house in Liberty Corners. Desiring, however, a wider field of labor, he removed to Springfield, and continued an active practitioner until his decease.

He was married to Miss Mary Lum, daughter of Thomas C. Allen, of Union township, and had children,—Margaret A., who became Mrs. James M. C. Morrison; Thomas Allen, now a resident of Colorado and a lawyer; Nicholas C., and Mary K. Dr. Jobs was a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and also of the Union County Medical Society. His practice was extended and remarkably successful, the result not less of a thorough knowledge of his profession than of fidelity and devotion to his patients. His political views were in sympathy with the platform of the Democratic party, though the doctor rarely participated in the annual contests for office. He was a supporter of the worship of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, which he attended.

The death of Dr. Jobs occurred at his residence in the village of Springfield. His son, Nicholas C. Jobs, was born Jan. 12, 1851, and having adopted his father's profession, spent three years at Cornell University, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he graduated March 4, 1874. After a year and a half spent at the Charity Hospital, New York, he succeeded to the practice of his father. He was married Nov. 12, 1878, to Miss Marietta, daughter of Silas Miller. They have one son, Walter English Jobs.

LEWIS DRAKE, M.D., physician of Rahway, N. J.,

was born on the Drake homestead in Piscataway, Middlesex Co., Aug. 25, 1802.

A family tradition connects him with the descendants of the celebrated English navigator of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but no authentic records have yet been found to prove the tradition true further than that the Drakes were among the early English settlers of this part of New Jersey. His grandfather, Ephraim Drake, born in Piscataway, Oct. 31, 1747, married, March 14, 1773, Rachel Fitz Randolph, who was born Aug. 21, 1751, and died Oct. 1, 1816. He died Aug. 21, 1801. They had three children,—Sarah, Reuben, and Catherine.

Ephraim Drake lived during the perilous times of the war for the independence of the colonies, and on one occasion the British entered his house and despoiled him of his entire stock of provisions.

Reuben, only son of Ephraim, was born in Piscataway, March 7, 1775, and there, like his father before him, spent his life as a farmer. He kept aloof from public offices, but took a laudable pride in the cultivation of his farm, which contained some two hundred and fifty acres. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Piscataway, and died March 15, 1843. His wife, Miriam, was a daughter of Ephraim Pyatt, of the same place, who was born March 24, 1779, was married June 8, 1799, and died Aug. 5, 1869.

The children of Reuben and Miriam Drake were: Ephraim, a farmer most of his active business life in his native township, born April, 1800, died July 7, 1867; Lewis, subject of this sketch; and Emily, who died young. Lewis Drake remained at home attending the district school and assisting his father on the farm until twenty years of age, when he resolved to lead a professional instead of a business life. His preparatory education was received at Dr. Brownley's grammar school at Basking Ridge, at Amherst, Mass., and under the private instructions of Rev. Dr. Cook, of Piscataway. In 1826 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Taylor, of New Brunswick, and completed his studies with Dr. Samuel Jackson, professor at that time of the practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which institution, after taking three courses of lectures therein, he was graduated in the spring of 1829. Dr. Drake, the same spring, began the practice of medicine at Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., and was associated with the late eminent physician, Dr. Matthias Freeman, who for many years had enjoyed an extensive practice in that part of New Jersey, but who the same year died, Dr. Drake being inducted at once into a large and lucrative practice; settled the same spring at Rahway, where he has resided and continued the practice of his profession since, a period of fifty-two years.

At that time there were no druggists in the village, and Dr. Drake, like other early physicians, purchased his medicines in bulk in New York City, and compounded them himself. This practice he has kept up

during his entire professional career, thereby administering to his patients only medicines prepared by himself. As a physician, Dr. Drake has always been esteemed for his skill in the diagnosis and management of complicated cases of disease, and his devotion and kindness to those under his treatment, with his thorough knowledge of cause of disease and effect of certain remedies, has given him a wide reputation and place among the most prominent physicians of his day. As a citizen, although never solicitous of public place or the emoluments of office, he has ever been interested in the growth of the place where he resides and in the welfare of its citizens, and in 1855 and 1856, through his influence largely, an act of the Legislature was passed whereby the mill-dams on the Rahway River within the city limits were removed, it being shown that they were the cause of much sickness to the population. For many years he was a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and attended its meetings at New Brunswick. Dr. Drake has devoted his active life strictly to the duties of his profession, and alike to the rich and poor administered relief and given encouragement in cases of suffering, and in 1882 he is the oldest resident practicing physician in Union County.

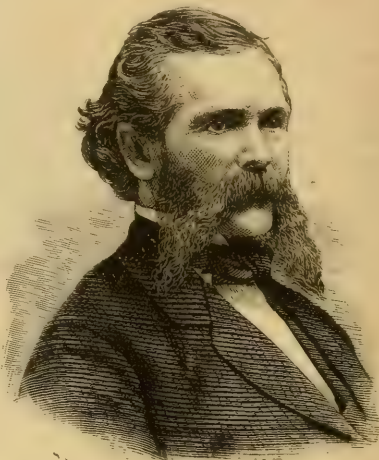
His first wife, whom he married May 16, 1832, was Charity S., daughter of the late Dr. Matthias Freeman, before alluded to, and granddaughter of Dr. Melancthon Freeman, an old physician of Metuchen. She died April 28, 1842, aged thirty-two years, leaving one surviving child, Cornelia B., who has always resided at home. For his second wife Dr. Drake married Mrs. Julia A. Martin, formerly Julia Barney, of New Haven, Conn., who died Sept. 2, 1874, aged sixty-seven years. Dr. Drake built his present residence on Main Street in 1837, and has occupied it for both office and residence since.

RANDOLPH TITSWORTH, M.D.—His paternal ancestors were of Welsh origin, and the Titsworths of New Jersey are descendants of five brothers who emigrated from Wales and were early settlers in the State.

His paternal grandfather, Lewis, was a farmer, and resided respectively at Spotswood and New Market, in Middlesex County, where he reared a family of ten children. His maternal grandfather, Isaac F. Randolph, a wealthy and influential citizen of New Brooklyn, was a descendant of the Fitz Randolphs, early settlers in Woodbridge.

Abraham, son of Lewis Titsworth, was during his early manhood a merchant tailor at Metuchen, subsequently a farmer, and died at New Brooklyn in May, 1868, at the age of seventy-three years. He was highly esteemed as a citizen for his integrity in all his business relations; was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and for several terms served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife, Juliet Fitz Randolph, survives in 1882, at the age of eighty years, and bore him eight children,—Dr. Ran-

dolph, subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Rogers, of Metuchen; Caleb S., a lawyer and ex-judge of the city of Newark; Julia E., wife of David L. Randolph, of New Brooklyn; John Howard, a farmer in Pardee, Kansas; Isaac Lewis, deceased; Amanda, wife of William B. Maxson, a lawyer of Plainfield; and Thomas Stillman, deceased.



R. B. Titsworth

Dr. Randolph Titsworth was born Feb. 26, 1821. His early education was received in the schools at home, and his preparatory course at the High School at Shiloh, N. J., and at De Ruyter, N. Y. In his efforts to obtain an education he was obliged to depend upon his own resources, and unassisted pecuniarily he worked his way, struggling against obstacles incident to straitened circumstances, until he finished his preparatory course. In 1847 he began the study of medicine with Drs. E. T. Richardson and J. G. Loomis, of Syracuse, N. Y., but soon after, Dr. Loomis being appointed to the chair of obstetrics in the Homeopathic College in Philadelphia, Dr. Titsworth accompanied him, and continued his studies with him in the college until his graduation in 1853. Prior to this he practiced for about a year in the college, and for some time had charge of the dispensary department. At this time the practice of medicine by what was termed homeopathy was in its infancy, and only here and there could be found an exponent of the new theory. In what is now Union County there was only one, Dr. Green, of Elizabeth, and in Middlesex

County there was also only one homœopathic practitioner, Dr. Robinson. Dr. Titsworth settled in Plainfield in the spring of 1853, and was the first to invite the people to examine the new departure in the practice of medicine in that section of New Jersey. He found only two families ready to willingly receive it. With that earnestness and zeal that has characterized his professional career, and with full confidence that it only required time for the more intelligent and thinking public to give credence to this new theory of the practice of medicine, Dr. Titsworth, by his skillful and scientific treatment of cases coming before him, gradually won his way to a place in the profession as a worthy exponent of homœopathy, although he was opposed at every step by doctors of the regular practice. This new school of medicine has rapidly developed its theory before the people, and made a new era in the theory and practice of medicine, and whereas only two families in Plainfield and the surrounding country were its advocates in 1853, when Dr. Titsworth first settled there, it is asserted upon good authority that its practice in 1882 is equal to the regular practice, if not in the majority among the more wealthy, influential, and intelligent families.

Dr. Titsworth is the founder of homœopathic practice in and about Plainfield, and during his nearly thirty years' practice there his skill as a physician, his quick perception in the diagnosis of complicated cases of disease, and his devotion to his patients have won him an enviable reputation, and placed him among the first in his profession in the State. His practice has been continuous since he first settled in Plainfield, with the exception of one year, 1861, which he spent traveling in the Western States for his health, and some three years that he practiced in New York City.

In early life Dr. Titsworth was identified with the membership of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, but since his residence in Plainfield he has been a member of Trinity Reformed Church there, and has served the church both as deacon and elder. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, founded in 1853, for which he served as treasurer during the first two years of its existence.

He married in 1844 Miss Lucinda L., daughter of Samuel Caldwell, of Pompey, N. Y., a native of Massachusetts, who died in May, 1875, leaving one child, Josephine, wife of William M. Runyon, of Plainfield. His present wife, whom he married in July, 1879, is Isabella L. Bragg, of White House, N. J.

CHAPTER XX.

PRESS OF UNION COUNTY.

The New Jersey Journal.—It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the *Journal*, which is now published in Elizabeth, was established here as early as 1785,

soon after the close of the Revolution. Shepard Kollock, who had learned the printer's trade in Philadelphia and had been a lieutenant in the army till the close of the campaign of 1778, established the following year, by the advice of Gen. Knox, a weekly newspaper at Chatham, N. J., among the mountains, then deemed inaccessible by the British, whereby he might aid the patriot cause without fear of being disturbed by the enemy. That paper was called the *New Jersey Journal*. The first number bears date Feb. 10, 1779. Mr. Kollock was the editor and proprietor. The paper did great service to the cause of liberty, and continued to be published at Chatham till the end of the war. Upon the evacuation of New York by the British he removed his press to that city, and on Dec. 3, 1783, began the publication of the *New York Gazetteer and Country Journal*, opening also a book-store at No. 22 Hanover Square. This paper made rapid progress. The first month it was issued weekly; with the beginning of 1784 it became a tri-weekly, issued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays until the 27th of July, then semi-weekly, issued on Tuesdays and Fridays, until August, 1786, when, in partnership with George Carroll and John Patterson, Mr. Kollock issued the paper under the name of the *New York Gazetteer or Daily Evening Post* until Dec. 14, 1786, when it was discontinued for want of support.

During part of this time Mr. Kollock also conducted a weekly paper called the *New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer* at New Brunswick, N. J. This was the present *New Jersey Journal* of Elizabeth; it was established at the former place as early as July, 1784, and was removed to its permanent location in this town probably at the beginning of the following year. This appears from the fact that the *New York Gazetteer* of Nov. 8, 1785, asks patronage for "the New Jersey paper printed at Elizabeth Town." The precise date of the transfer is not known.

A writer in the Newark *Daily Messenger*, under date of Elizabeth, N. J., July 29, 1858, writes thus of the *Journal*:

"A copy of this pioneer newspaper is now before us, published 'Wednesday, September 5, 1781,'¹ and marked 'Vol. III., Number CXXXIII.' The copy is a rare specimen of antiquity. It consists of a single sheet of three columns, and is but thirteen by three and one-fourth inches, containing interesting letters from W. Balfour to Right Honorable Lord George Germaine, taken from a packet bound from Charleston, S. C., to London; brief communications from Boston, Salem, Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Poughkeepsie concerning the erection of strong works at Gloucester and Yorktown by Lord

¹ The oldest file in New Jersey Historical Society from Nov. 8, 1786, to Sept. 1, 1818. "Published by Shepard Kollock at two dollars and fifty cents a year."

Dr. Van Rensselaer, of Philadelphia, had a file of the *New Jersey Journal* from the beginning in 1838, but we have been unable to find it, although we have made diligent search.

Cornwallis with five thousand men, 'assisted by three thousand negroes;' accounts of the troops under Gens. Sumter and Marion in obliging 'Rawdon to move down the country,' etc., and many other items in relation to the war, which in the 'times that tried men's souls' must have been interesting.

"The editorial, written by S. Kollock at 'Chatham,' and found in an humble position at the bottom of the second page of the *Journal*, we transmit entire, hoping that either the style or subject-matter may prove of interest to your readers:

"*Chatham*, September 5th. We are told that Colonel Laurens, lately arrived at Boston from France, has obtained a loan of hard money for the use of these States.

"We are happy to announce to the publick the entire exchange of all our prisoners at New York and Long Island, most of whom have come out, and the rest may be momentarily expected. They received while in captivity one pound of flesh, two pounds of bread (which was often very bad), and a pint of rice per man for three days. Seldom does British munificence extend further.

"On Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, a fleet of thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, under the command of Admiral Hood, arrived at Sandy Hook from the West Indies. They brought over the Fortieth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

"By the above fleet we learn that Admiral Rodney and Gen. Vaughan are sailed for England to answer for their nefarious conduct at St. Eustatius.

"The British fleet we are told still remain at the Hook, though it has been reported it had sailed.

"Last Wednesday night a party of Ward's plunderers from Bergen Neck came up to the neighborhood of Hackensack, where they collected a number of cattle, but our people assembled with such alacrity that they retook the cattle and killed and wounded several of the miscreants.

"Sunday night the infamous Thomas Ward with a party of black and white negroes came over to Newark Neck, where they concealed themselves until next morning for the purpose of kidnapping people going to the meadows, but being discovered, though not until they had taken five or six prisoners and a number of cows, our people collected and took two of the villains prisoners. The enemy embarked with precipitancy under cover of their gunboats."

In *Italics* Mr. Kollock adds the following: "The price of this paper per quarter is half a dollar hard money, and not half a State dollar as some have mistakenly supposed."

Mr. Kollock conducted the *Journal* successfully until Sept. 1, 1818. On Wednesday, June 13, 1792, the latter part of its long name was dropped, though political intelligence did not cease to be a feature of the paper. Mr. Kollock was a zealous patriot and a strenuous advocate of Republican principles, as the Democratic doctrines were then called, adhering to the party which elected Jefferson to the Presidency. He defended the administration in the war of 1812-15, and supported John Quincy Adams for President. Sept. 1, 1818, he sold out to Peter Chatterton.

Mr. Kollock held the position of postmaster until 1829, and for thirty-five years was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex, continuing in that office until his death, which occurred July 28, 1839, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Dec. 5, 1797, the day of publication of the *Journal* was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday, on which latter day it has been issued ever since.

We have found it impossible to obtain information respecting the continuous mangement of the *Jour-*

nal down to the present time. We have, however, gleaned the following facts:

In the file for 1848 we find the names of "William M. Whitehead, editor, and James S. Drake, printer. Published every Tuesday morning opposite the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Broad Street, Elizabethtown, at two dollars and a half per annum, payable at the end of the first six months, or one dollar and seventy-five cents in advance."

Mr. Frederick W. Foote, for thirty years engaged in the profession of teaching in Elizabeth, purchased of Drake, Davis & Drake the *New Jersey Journal*, and assumed, with James S. Drake, the work and responsibility of editor and proprietor June 10, 1863. After a partnership of several years, Mr. Foote bought out Mr. Drake's share and became sole owner and proprietor.

About 1868 a venture was made to establish a daily newspaper in Elizabeth, but it failed after a brief struggle, and it was not until July, 1871, that the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* was firmly established, with Frederick W. Foote and Edward H. Clement as editors. The struggle of the new daily for a foothold in this city was a struggle that cannot be known to those outside of this office, and will never be appreciated by any as it was by Mr. Foote himself, who was often cheered in the fact that he had lived to see his conscientious work so successfully and firmly established. The gradual growth and prosperity of the paper, which, more surely than anything else, was Mr. Foote's characteristic work, are too well known in this city to need more than casual mention.

But Mr. Foote's work in the establishment and continuance of the *Journal*, great as it was, was scarcely more than half his actual labors. He was associated with every progressive organization in this city, and not as a mere member, but was actively engaged in every department where his valuable services could be of avail, and it seemed as if there were no departments where they could not.

From the time he came here he was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and when the late Rev. Dr. Clark became rector he was actively engaged in working for the church's interest. When the new church was built Mr. Foote was on the building committee, and superintended much of the work. In 1849 he was chosen a vestryman, and for many years past he was junior warden of this church, ex-Chancellor Williamson being senior warden. For seventeen years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for many years was treasurer of the church. It is a generation ago since he was first elected a delegate or alternate from this church to the Diocesan Convention, and he attended these conventions every year, in one capacity or the other, ever since. He has served the church in office and in the pew with all his ability, all his example, and all his means. Next to his family and the *Journal*, St. John's Church suffers the severest loss. Few, excepting those who

were intimately acquainted with Mr. Foote, know how much of his time was devoted to his church.

In March, 1853, Mr. Foote, with a number of other leading citizens, organized the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and three years later he was chosen one of the trustees. One month later he was elected secretary and treasurer, and has held that position ever since.

Regularly upon the day appointed for the meeting of this association Mr. Foote appeared in his place, and kept the records and business in such order that a wholly inexperienced hand could take his books at any time and carry forward the business at any meeting of the association.

When the First National Bank of this city was organized fifteen years ago, Mr. Foote was one of the original incorporators, and has been a director ever since. Three years after the establishment of the First National Bank, the Dime Savings Bank was incorporated, and here again Mr. Foote appeared as incorporator, and also vice-president.

One would suppose that attending to the necessary duties of all these institutions and editing a paper were work enough for one man, yet Mr. Foote did much more. During the war he was for five years collector of internal revenue, and though he then created irritation by the stern and conscientious exactness with which he applied the law and discharged his arduous duties, yet those who were then annoyed now admit the justness of his requirements, and cannot but praise his official integrity.

For years, too, Mr. Foote was assessor, and this was about the only office to which he was ever elected. It was not by any means in Mr. Foote's desire to be a public man, in the sense of one elected to public offices.

In still another department of life did Mr. Foote do a vast amount of labor, and that gratuitously. He was chosen in numberless cases as executor or administrator of estates, in settling disputed accounts, and as a peacemaker between parties who could not or would not agree with each other upon some disputed points. Many a time has Mr. Foote set aside work and time, far more valuable to him than the matter in dispute possibly could be, to settle some trifling affair between parties who would hear of no other arbitration than his judgment. Peace was his great desire, peace and good will his ever-potent remedy for all annoyance, and peace is his at last.

The latest accession to the many associations with which he was connected was the Board of Trade of this city, in which he was an active member, and slighted not in the least the duties which an active membership in this board necessitates.

In 1840, Mr. Foote was married. He had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living to mourn a loving, Christian father's death.

Mr. Foote was born at Newtown, Conn., Oct. 23, 1816, and died at Elizabeth, N. J., March 18, 1879,

aged sixty-three years. For years he had been complaining, but his extraordinary energy kept him up. In the summer of 1873 he visited Europe for three months and was greatly benefited in health. Gradually, however, his old disease returned and took firmer hold than ever before, terminating fatally in the early spring of 1879.

From the *Daily Journal* of March 19, 1879, under the head of "The Vacant Chair," we quote some extracts relating to Mr. Foote's characteristics as an editor and journalist:

"Mr. Foote was, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man. . . . He was but a mere stripling when he came here and identified himself with the fortunes of this city. Henceforth, for many years, his record may be read of all men in the characters he formed and molded and the intelligences he developed. Here the highest tribute may be paid to his fidelity and trustworthiness. He insisted upon a lofty standard of scholarship and conduct, and he secured not only that end, but also in the strongest manner the respect and affections of his pupils. . . .

"But if his career as a teacher was a success, not less has he made his mark upon the community as a journalist. For this task he had admirable qualities. His industry was unflinching, his experience large and varied, and his local knowledge, both of persons and things, unbounded. As prominently identified with most of the leading institutions of the city, he had acquaintance with our needs, and this local knowledge was lavished upon his paper. He took a strong, practical, common sense view of things, exhibited unusual discretion and tact in shaping the course of his paper, and had a keen sense of what a local sheet should be. Cautious in taking a position, he required very convincing argument to abandon it when once taken. Habitually courteous and moderate in the expression of editorial opinion, he yet knew how to use the most vigorous Saxon when the nature of the case called for it, and his lash has more than once administered merited castigation. His idea of editorial writing was to have something to say and to say it, and not write fine words against space.

"If mistaken in any statement of fact, he was never ashamed to own it and make needed reparation in the columns of his paper, because it was the truth he was searching for more than to gratify any mere pride of opinion.

"And this brings us to the central fact of his newspaper management, its conscientiousness. The chart of instructions which he prepared for himself and his associates was to stick to the truth as they understood it at all hazards. He did not regard his newspaper primarily as a means to make money so much as a vehicle of public instruction. And thus he championed every good cause regardless of any temporary injury. His vigorous appeals in behalf of the Law and Order Society were a specimen of this; it would have been much easier to make no enemies by refraining from attacking a powerful interest. Politically, Mr. Foote had strong and vigorous convictions. While uniformly courteous on such issues, he called a spade a spade. But he never descended to personalities. He admitted honest differences of opinion, assailed the political heresy, but would not throw dirt upon his opponent. He never neglected his duty as a citizen, and therefore could consistently urge it upon others. . . .

"His effort was to elevate, liberalize, and enlighten through his paper, and not to make it a sewer through which filth, both foreign and domestic, could run to the injury of the morals and manners of families. . . .

"So far as local matters were concerned, Mr. Foote's editorial course was guided by what he deemed the best interests of the city. He had no personal axe to grind and no enemies to punish. Through all the difficult and trying circumstances through which we are passing, Mr. Foote consistently strove to find out what was the right thing and to advocate it. And when he did so it was in no shilly-shallying way, but with all the earnestness of profound conviction.

"Mr. Foote's view of politics was not a bread-and-butter view. He was not a candidate for public office, although he would not have shrunk from any such duty had it been placed upon him. His idea was that an editor should not compromise his independence by unworthy compliances, and a plain and honest avowal of one's convictions does not always tend to make friends among politicians. He looked at public affairs from the high point of statesmanship rather than that of personal self-seeking. And this explains why he believed in occasional

friendly criticism of even his own party leaders and advocated a high standard for the civil service. His political utterances and opinions will be noted for their consistency and clearness."

"Of the irreparable loss which his death will cause to his family we cannot speak. There are sorrows too sacred to be more than alluded to. He has died as he lived, in the harness, and before his mental force was abated or his eye more than transiently dimmed. He has been fighting against death for several years, but never was his editorial work better, never were his views clearer, his line of policy more fixed than they were just as the curtain was about to drop upon his well-spent life.

"Another phase of Mr. Foote's life was the large amount of unrewarded labor he did for others who had no claim upon him. Even to the last, and sick and wearied as he was, Good Samaritan-like, he took the cares and misfortunes of others upon his tired and sore shoulders and did what he could for them. No business anxiety, corporate nor private responsibility could drive them out of his head. And this same abounding charity he showed to the weak and erring. A gentleman who has known him intimately for forty years told us that he never heard him speak unkindly of any one. He detested the sin, but he pitied the sinner, and he never advocated severe measures against the destitute and the outcast. He had too much the spirit of the Master in him for that.

"We have said thus much in simple justice to our dead friend, but his associates cannot fitly express a sense of their appreciation of his constant kindness to them. The office atmosphere was more like that of a family than of a varied and complicated business. Never did Mr. Foote fail to do justice to good work done by his associates. He preferred a kindly rivalry with them as to who could push the paper furthest and fastest, rather than a selfish appropriation of whatever might deserve praise. In his death his associates lose a kind and considerate friend; his journalistic brethren one who appreciated his noble profession, and made it his pride to do all he could to elevate it; his family a devoted husband and father; the church a tower of strength; the corporate associations with which he was connected a safe adviser; and the city a citizen who never shirked any responsibility, and who set a highly honorable example to the young."

The *Journal* is now published for the proprietor by Peter W. Rousse, editor; Charles C. McBride, city editor; Augustus S. Crane, cashier.

The present members are simply the editorial staff of Mr. Foote, who had been associated with him since the establishment of the *Daily Journal*.

The Central New Jersey Herald.—Established first as the *Argus* in 1861, changed to the *Constitutionalist*, then to the *Union County Herald*, and finally to its present name in 1870. From 1868 to the autumn of 1880 the establishment published a daily edition called the *Elizabeth Daily Herald*, which was discon-

tinued at the commencement of the Hancock campaign. The first publishers were Drake & Cook, then the firm changed to Drake, Cook & Hall, and is at present Cook & Hall, steam printing-house, Nos. 105, 109, and 111 Broad Street.

Among those who have at various times been editors, outside of the proprietors and employés of the office, are M. L. Marks, now of the *Art Amateur*, New York, who remained on the paper several years. He was succeeded by William Black, and the latter by Col. Morris R. Hamilton, who was followed by John B. Pick. Subsequently Horace F. J. Drake was editor, and also member of the firm till the autumn of 1881. The subscription price of *The Central New Jersey Herald* is two dollars a year.

Elizabeth Freie Presse, a German semi-weekly newspaper, was established in 1870. Proprietor and publisher, Charles H. Schmidt. Subscription, three dollars per annum. Published in the rear of 1173 Elizabeth Avenue.

Elizabeth Freie Zeitung, German weekly. thirty cents per annum. Established in 1874. Editor and proprietor, L. Bauerband & Co., No. 33 First Street.

The Bridgetown Museum and New Jersey Advocate first appeared as a weekly, printed on Saturday, July 13, 1822. Smith Edgar was the proprietor, and the office was on Main Street, but the printing was done at Elizabeth. The terms of subscription, two dollars per year. In the fifth number of the paper, which appeared on the 10th of August, the name was changed to *The Rahway Museum and New Jersey Advocate*. The paper had but five columns on each of its four pages, making twenty in all. Under its heading was a motto extracted from one of Shakspeare's plays, "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." The paper was far from being white, but was as good as that on which the majority of journals published at that day were printed. On the first page a story entitled "Iolanda, or the Court of Love," a tale of the fourteenth century, translated from the French, was commenced; it was finished in the second number. Besides the story there were given in the first number several poetical selections under the head "Garland of the Muses." In the first column on the second page appeared an article on some then recent instances of "Turkish Barbarity." In the editorial column the editor offered an apology for the delay that had occurred in bringing out the first issue, which he explained was on account of unavoidable obstacles in getting out a new paper. He also gave notice that a celebration of the national anniversary had taken place in New York on the 4th of July, when there was a greater parade than had been witnessed there for years before, and when a new drama, entitled "The Battle of Lexington," was performed, and was received with unbounded applause. "In our own neighborhood," says the editor, "universal exertion was made to celebrate the day, and Milton shone foremost in its endeavors."

Then, as now, distress in Ireland existed, and from the columns of the first number of the paper we learn that heartrending accounts were received of events transpiring in the Emerald Isle. At a village in County Clare the death of three persons from starvation was reported, and subscriptions were being raised for the large numbers who were in great destitution.

In a literary article mention is made of Washington Irvine (Irving), the novelist Brown, the plays of Dunlap, and the poems of Percival, Judah, and Bryant. The longest article in the number was a review of a poem entitled "Odofreide, the Outcast," with two columns of extracts from it. In the second number a review was given of Cooper's novel, "The Spy," and of Milman's poem, "The Martyr of Antioch."

In the second number of the paper appeared the call for a meeting to be held with a view to change the name of the town from Bridgetown to Rahway. This meeting was held at the Peace Hotel, on Main Street, where Lafayette was entertained when he visited Rahway in 1824. It is the house in which Mr. Jonathan Woodruff now resides.

By the issue of August 31st we learn that considerable damage to the crops had resulted by the excess of dry weather that had prevailed for two weeks. The foreign news in the issue of the above-named date was nearly two months old, the London and Paris dates being July 13th and 14th, and from some of the United States it was still older, being dated so far back as July 9th.

In the issue of September 14th the editor, who was a bachelor, in one article, in answer to a correspondent, spoke what he said he knew to be the voice of the whole society, that "beauty will command admiration when uncontaminated by affectation," and advised his fair correspondent to "follow the conquest of her eyes by the politeness of her manner, conscious that when once the truant glance of beauty passes on the heart a modest gracefulness and manner and conversation will remain fixed forever." This was written in reply to a young lady who had asked his opinion in regard to her bowing to a young gentleman to whom she had been introduced the night before while she was walking on the street with a lady cousin. The cousin had thought her imprudent, and in her own case thought it not genteel to bow to a gentleman unless she was quite intimate with him, or had been introduced to him three or four times.

The first number of the paper had in all three and one-half columns of advertisements. The longest advertisement was that of John C. Morrison, who occupied a column of space in giving an account of his stock of drugs and dye-stuffs. Among the other advertisers were Vail, Thorp & Co., who dealt in dry-goods, clothing, hats, shoes, china, earthen, hollow, and hardware, tea, sugar, coffee, and liquors. Thomas Laing advertised dry-goods and groceries at his new store opposite the office. Michael Brown, one of his

advertisements states, dealt in cider, spirits, hams, cheese, mackerel, pork, flour, beef, etc., and the other informed the public that his store was two doors north of the post-office, and that he kept a stock of dry-goods and groceries. Two establishments advertised boots and shoes; the keepers were in one case Benjamin S. Force & Co., in the other J. H. Ransom. Peter Morgan & Co. advertised their hat-store, Meeker & Clarkson their furniture warehouse, Jacob Parker his lumber-yard, and James Edgar wood for sale. All these parties except the last named were no doubt well-known residents within the thickly-settled portions of the town, for with the exception of the instances above noted none of them mentioned where their places of business were located. Mr. Edgar informed the public that he was near Rahway. One advertiser, John Steen (whether he was a resident of the town or not we cannot say), had his place of business at No. 161 Fulton Street, opposite St. Paul's churchyard, New York. His trade was in looking-glasses. The wants of the traveling public at about the period of which we write were attended to by Smith Freeman, who kept the Bridgetown Hotel, and by Joseph Varry, the proprietor of the Six Roads Tavern, which had previously been kept by Freeman. Communication with the outside world was of course carried on by stage, steamboat, and sail, and the advertising columns of the early numbers of the *Advocate* inform us that the Bridgetown packet plied twice a week between the dock in Bridgetown and Whitehall Slip in New York; also that the steamboat "Atlanta" was running between Elizabeth Town Point and New York, the fare between the two places being thirty-seven and a half cents, and that the Rahway stage left Rahway at six o'clock every morning for Elizabeth Town Point, and arrived there in season for passengers to take the eight o'clock steamboat for New York, and return at 12.30 noon.

Among the advertisements to be found in some of these early numbers was that of Peter Cohen, who kept a woolen-factory near Barnett's Mills. Its location was within the present bounds of Clark township, and not a vestige of the structure, we are informed, now remains. From his advertisement we learn that Mr. Cohen was engaged in the manufacture of black and blue broadcloths and satinets, and manufactured wool to order for his customers.

Before the paper had reached the close of the first volume the name was again changed, its title now having become the *New Jersey Advocate and Middlesex and Essex Advertiser*, and Tuesday was the publishing day instead of Saturday. It had six columns to the page, and had more than two pages of advertising. James A. Bennet was the publisher, and the office was at the corner of Front and New Streets, one door above the post-office, now the corner of Main and Lewis Streets, opposite the Melick House. Mr. Edgar, the first proprietor, who lived out some four

or five miles on the Plainfield road, is still remembered by some of the older citizens. They describe him as a short, stout man. He has now been dead for something more than fifty years; but he may have been alive when the transfer of the paper was made to Mr. Bennet. The latter conducted the paper for several years, and then sold it to Thomas Allen Green. Green after a time, the precise date we have not the present means of verifying (probably about 1837 or 1838), sold the paper to a Mr. Patton, of Newark, with the distinct understanding on the part of both that the former would not again engage in the newspaper business in Rahway. This fact and others that we state in this connection we have from Mr. Lewis Moore, who now resides on Milton Avenue, and who, at the period of which we speak, was an apprentice in the office of Green, and continued in the same position after the sale of the paper was made to Patton. Green, we are informed, was a very pithy writer of short paragraphs and a man of convivial habits. He no doubt loved to wield the pen, for, notwithstanding the tacit agreement he had made with Patton, he in a few months started a little newspaper in opposition to the *Advocate*, which he called *The Rahway Herald and New Jersey General Advertiser*. Patton, however, induced him in a very short time to give up the enterprise, buying the new establishment and merging it with the *Advocate*.

Subsequently Green became proprietor of the hotel at the corner of Main Street and Milton Avenue, now known as Crowell's Hotel.

During the Clay campaign of 1844 the paper was purchased from Mr. Patton by an association of Whigs, and Mr. Moore was for a time the publisher, and E. Y. Rogers, a member of the legal profession, now deceased, its editor. In a few months the association sold the paper to Mr. E. F. W. Gray, and Mr. Moore started a new opposition paper, but its publication lasted only a few months, Mr. Gray purchasing it from Moore. Gray was still the proprietor of the *Advocate* in 1850. Its title in full was *The New Jersey Advocate*, a "Whig journal of politics, agriculture, and general miscellany."

John Jackson and John Pierson started the *Rahway Register*, an independent sheet, in 1847, and printed the paper in a building on Cherry Street. It was not long after this period when the so-called Native American doctrine broke out in this country, and during a part of the time that that doctrine was rife (we are informed) the paper was printed under the name of the *Register and American*. It was subsequently merged with the *Rahway Times*.

About 1857 Gray sold the *Advocate* to Mr. C. W. Haven. This gentleman ran the paper for about a year, when its publication was suspended, and the material of the paper was purchased by Mr. Josephus Shann and removed to the *Democrat* office.

Subsequently Mr. Uzal Osborn started a paper called *The Rahway Advocate*, which was afterwards

merged with *The Rahway Times*, and is still published under the name of *The Rahway Advocate*.

In 1858 the *Rahway Times*, a Republican paper, was started by a stock company, and Mr. Walter Graham was made its editor. About four years later Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Graham consul to Cape Town, South Africa, and on his ceasing his connection with the paper, about February, 1863, it was merged with the *Register*. Mr. Uzal Osborn now became the owner and editor of the paper. With the retirement of Mr. Graham from the control of the *Register*, Mr. Jackson became its sole owner. Under a contract which Mr. Osborn made with him the paper until the following January was still run and known as the *Register*. Mr. Osborn then consolidated it with the *Advocate* under the name of *The Advocate and Times*. In 1879 the paper came into the possession of its present proprietors, Messrs. W. L. Mer-shon & Co., and the name *Advocate and Times* was retained by them until the paper was made a semi-weekly.

The National Democrat was first issued as the *Democratic Republican* in 1840 by Josephus Shann. Mr. Shann was born at Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., in 1819. He served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade in the office of the *Somerset Messenger* at Somerville, N. J., and in 1838 commenced the publication of *The Hunterdon Democrat* at Flemington, N. J., remaining there two years, after which he removed to Rahway and started *The Democratic Republican*, afterwards changed to *The Rahway Republican*, and subsequently to *The National Democrat*. Mr. Shann published the paper consecutively for twenty-five years, closing his connection with it in 1865, when Mr. Lewis S. Hyer bought the paper. During this period he was postmaster of Rahway seven years, in the custom-house seven years, and a member of the Legislature for three terms, 1852, 1853, and 1871. For sixteen years since 1865 he has followed the occupation of farming, and for the past two years has been engaged in mercantile business in Rahway, firm of J. Shann & Sons.

Mr. Shann was married in 1842 to Ann, daughter of Stewart Crowell, of Rahway, by whom he has nine children living.

Mr. Lewis S. Hyer purchased the *National Democrat*, and issued the first number March 30, 1865. He enlarged it from a six to a seven-column paper May 9, 1867, enlarged it again by increasing the length May 4, 1868, and enlarged to eight columns May 6, 1875.

LEWIS S. HYER was born March 1, 1839, at Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J. His father was Aaron P. Hyer, and his mother's maiden name was Gertrude Cottrell, both natives of the southern portion of Monmouth County (now Ocean County).

During the war of 1812 his father was employed in coasting, and frequently conveyed kegs of specie to different points from Philadelphia. Some time after his marriage he settled near the town of Freehold, in

which vicinity he lived the remainder of his life, the most of the time on a farm a mile from the town, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Lewis S. Hyer received a common-school education, but improving his talents he mastered all the usual branches taught in the schools in those days, though after he became large enough he worked on the farm during the farming seasons, and also frequently assisted

seventy-six, and his mother in 1878, at the age of nearly eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Hyer have had but one child, Freddie C., who is now seven years old.

When the war broke out in 1861, Maj. Yard went with the three months' troops, and Mr. Hyer had principal charge of his printing business during his absence, which continued much of the time during the whole of the war.

All of Mr. Hyer's printing and publishing experience up to the time of his settling in Rahway was obtained in the above-named office, except about three months in the office of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, whither he went in 1863. He only worked one night there at general composition, and was promoted to assistant day foreman the next day, which position he held most of the three months, and was given the charge of the advertising department. He returned to his former position on the *Monmouth Democrat*, where he remained until about the 1st of April, 1865, when he came to Rahway, and made an arrangement with the Hon. Josephus Shann, the then owner of the *Rahway National Democrat*, to lease the paper for one year, with the privilege of buying it at the end of that time.

That was the time that tried the country newspapers generally, just before the close of the war. Mr. Hyer worked day and night for a long time, and with little assistance in any department, to keep the paper running. The war closing shortly after, however, caused the general prospects to brighten, and when the year rolled around he decided to purchase the paper.

Having (contrary to the habit of too many journey-men printers) saved a little money, he had purchased a lot in an eligible position on Main Street, Freehold, and by borrowing the money and giving a mortgage on the premises he erected a fine residence. Shortly after he was married. When he decided to purchase the paper he was not long in finding a customer for his residence, and sold it for more than enough cash above the mortgage to pay for the newspaper establishment, which was his first real estate speculation.

The *National Democrat* has continued to prosper under his charge, and at this time the circulation is more than three times what it was when he took charge of it. In 1872 he purchased a piece of property in the centre of the business part of Main Street, and had it fitted up for a printing-office and dwelling, besides stores in the front, where he is still located.

He has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the press of the State, which has been recognized by his brethren, as he has for several years been one of the executive committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association, and also upon committees to look after acts in the State Legislature in reference to the press.

Mr. Hyer, while not being an office-seeker, has been honored by holding some important ones, both elective and appointed. In the spring of 1874 he acceded to the wishes of his Democratic friends and accepted



Lewis S. Hyer

the neighboring farmers, working for them by the day.

The 1st of May, 1855, contrary to the expressed wishes of his parents, who wanted him to remain with them on the farm as they were getting advanced in years, he went to the office of the *Monmouth Democrat*, of which Maj. James S. Yard was the proprietor and editor (as he still is at this time), and commenced to learn the printing business in the usual way, assuming the position of office-boy, or "printer's devil," in the parlance of the profession. An aptitude for the business and a close observance of everything connected therewith rendered his progress rapid, and long before he reached his majority he was foreman of the office. His employer had great confidence in his taste and skill at job-printing, and particular jobs were always intrusted to him, and seldom failed to give satisfaction.

April 29, 1860, he was married to Miss Jennie Young, daughter of Jacob Young, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died only a few months ago, at the age of nearly ninety years; her mother is still living. Mr. Hyer's father died in 1870, at the age of

the nomination for the office of mayor, to which he was elected by a large majority over a popular opponent, though the Republicans had elected their candidate for some years previous. The same year he was appointed as clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of Union County, which he held for two years, when the political complexion of the board changed. He positively declined to accept a renomination for mayor in 1875, and also resisted solicitations to become a candidate for different elective offices, until in the fall of 1881, when he accepted the unanimous nomination by the County Democratic Convention for State senator, and was defeated by Senator Vail, who had been renominated by the Republicans, though by a majority greatly reduced from that obtained by Mr. Vail over his competitor three years previous, and in the face of many adverse circumstances in connection with the campaign. He was appointed city clerk in May, 1880, which position he still holds, although unsolicited by him. On March 1, 1882, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Union County by Governor Ludlow, which appointment was confirmed by the State Senate on the following day.

He has always been temperate in his habits, and can say, what probably few other men can in these days, that he never was intoxicated in his life, and never used a blasphemous word, in the sense of profanity, to his recollection. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty-five years, and has held the office of trustee of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway for several years. Being a lover of music he has always taken an interest in that direction, has been connected with church choirs from his early youth, and has been the leader of the choir of the above-named church nearly ever since he came to Rahway, and has a music-store connected with his business.

The *Plainfield Gazette* was established as a Democratic paper in 1849 by William M. Drake & Sons, and by them sold to — Osborn, who published it a few months, when it came back into the hands of the original proprietors, and the management of it was assumed by William Drake, Jr. He died a few months afterwards, and the office was purchased by Enos W. Runyon, Esq., in October, 1853, and E. W. & J. C. Runyon continued the publication until October, 1856, when J. C. Runyon, the junior partner, withdrew and removed to Illinois, and E. W. Runyon engaged in the practice of law, the paper being sold to Luther Martin, who conducted it till the breaking out of the war in 1861. Luther Martin sold to Charles J. Wilson, enlisted in the army, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. After a time Mr. Wilson removed the office to Somerville and changed the name to the *Somerset Gazette*.

The *Central New Jersey Times* was established by E. Dean Dow, in 1868. In 1869, Rev. Dr. Stockbridge became its proprietor, and so remained for one

year. In July, 1871, he sold his interest to Niles & Runyon, who continued to publish it till April 1, 1875, when Mr. Niles sold his interest to Mr. W. J. Leonard, who, with Mr. J. C. Runyon, has conducted the paper to the present time (1882). It is a political, literary, and home newspaper, Republican in its principles, and is furnished at \$2.50 per year in advance. There is a book and job printing establishment in connection with it.

The *Constitutionalist* is a well-conducted journal, published at Plainfield, N. J. It has been in existence about fourteen years, having been started in 1868. At that time it was twenty-three by thirty-eight inches in size; two years later it was enlarged to twenty-six by forty inches, and in 1876 to thirty by forty-five inches, its present size. It has a good circulation, and maintains a book and job office. The *Constitutionalist* is published by William L. and Albert L. Force, and is an official paper of the State, county, and city. Democratic in politics.

The *Daily and Weekly Bulletin* are published by E. O. Chamberlain, at Plainfield, and have a fair circulation. The weekly is a large sheet, full of interesting reading matter, and the daily is devoted to home news and the local interests of the city.

CHAPTER XXI.

UNION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THIS county was not represented by any organized body of troops in the first militia sent out for three months' service. The quota of New Jersey under that call was so speedily filled that thousands who were anxious to enter the service could not be received, and were obliged to wait until another call was issued for additional men to serve for three years or during the war. The magnitude of the Rebellion had by this time begun to reveal itself, and it was perceived that seventy-five thousand raw militia in a campaign of three months was a very inadequate force to cope with the formidable insurrection which had been organized against the life of the nation. Then it was that both the general and State governments began to contemplate the necessity for organizing war on a more extended scale. The second call for troops was for three hundred thousand men, and was issued by the President of the United States May 3, 1861. On the 17th of May the Governor of New Jersey received a requisition from the War Department for three regiments of infantry (volunteers) to serve three years or during the war, and also a general order detailing the plan of organization. A sufficient number of companies having already offered their services, Governor Olden informed the Secretary of War the following day (May 18th) that the three regiments called for were ready for muster. These

organizations were designated respectively the First, Second, and Third Regiments. Under the provision of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and an official letter from the President dated July 24, 1861, authority was issued for raising five additional regiments in the State. Under this call the Fourth Regiment and Battery A were organized and assigned with the three regiments already raised and in the field. These organizations constituted and were generally known as the First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers.

In the First, Second, and Third Regiments of this brigade Union County had three companies, viz.: Companies A of the First and Second, respectively, and Company K of the Third Regiment, officered as follows: Company A, First Regiment, Captain, David Hatfield; First Lieutenant, Thomas T. Tillou; Second Lieutenant, Luther Martin. Company A, Second Regiment, Captain, James Wilson; First Lieutenant, Bradbury C. Chetwood; Second Lieutenant, William J. Cree. Company K, Third Regiment, Captain, John H. Whelan; First Lieutenant, John B. Lutz; Second Lieutenant, David Fairly.¹

The field- and staff-officers of the First Regiment were: Colonel, William K. Montgomery; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert McAllister; Major, David Hatfield; Adjutant, William Henry, Jr.; Quartermaster, Samuel Read; Surgeon, Edward F. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Charles C. Gordon; Chaplain, Robert B. Yard. Of the Second Regiment the colonel was George W. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac M. Tucker; Major, Samuel L. Buck; Adjutant, Joseph W. Plume; Quartermaster, William E. Sturges; Surgeon, Gabriel Grant; Assistant Surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley; Chaplain, Robert R. Proudft. Third Regiment, Colonel, George W. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Brown; Major, Mark W. Callett; Adjutant, Robert T. Dunham; Quartermaster, Francis Sayre; Surgeon, Lorenzo Cox; Assistant Surgeon, Edward L. Welling; Chaplain, George R. Darrow.

Company A of the First Regiment (from Elizabeth) was the first company mustered into the United States service under the first call for volunteers to serve three years or during the war. It was mustered in May 21, 1861, at Camp Olden, near Trenton, where the various other companies encamped till the completion of the organization. The material of these regiments was excellent, being composed largely of men who had been identified with some of the best militia organizations of the State.

The First, Second, and Third Regiments left the State June 28, 1861, and immediately on their arrival in Virginia entered upon the active duties of the soldier. They formed part of Gen. Runyon's division of Reserves in the battle of Bull Run, and aided materially in covering the retreat of our forces on that fatal day. Immediately after the battle the First and Sec-

ond Regiments went into camp near Alexandria, and were soon joined by the other regiments of the brigade.

On the 25th of July, Maj. Philip Kearney, of New Jersey, who had greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and early in August was assigned to the command of the New Jersey troops. These troops were attached to Franklin's division, and the brigade headquarters were established at Fairfax Seminary, three miles distant from Alexandria. The experience of the brigade during the fall and winter months was marked by but few important incidents, the time being mainly occupied in drill and the ordinary camp duties. Gen. Kearney devoted himself to raising his command to the highest possible state of efficiency. His popularity with the command became greater probably than that of any other general officer in the service. While he was wary and cautious, he was also bold and resolute, and chafed exceedingly under the policy of inaction which characterized the War Department at this period. At length an opportunity came for him to show the government an example of an opposite kind. On the 7th of March, 1862, his brigade was ordered to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for the purpose of guarding a party of laborers, and reaching there on the following day, he made an extended reconnaissance of the country for several miles around. Subsequently he was notified by some negroes that the enemy was preparing to leave Manassas. He was not slow to act upon this hint. Apprising Gen. Franklin of the information he had received, but without awaiting orders, he at once pushed on with his troops, throwing out skirmishers over a wide extent of country, and driving steadily before him the scattered pickets of the enemy. On the 9th the Second and Third Regiments, with a squadron of the Lincoln Cavalry, occupied Sangster's Station, a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about five miles from Bull Run and nine from Manassas Junction, the Fourth Regiment acting as a support to the advance. Here they surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry, killing three and capturing a lieutenant and eleven men, and losing one officer of the cavalry, killed at the first fire. The First Regiment had meanwhile advanced to Fairfax Court-House, whence, on the morning of the 10th, a detachment under Maj. Hatfield and Capt. Vansickle was sent forward to Centreville, which place was entered about noon, the remainder of the regiment coming up shortly after under Lieut.-Col. McAllister. Thus this regiment, which was the last to leave Centreville at the first Bull Run, had the honor of being the first to occupy the place in the second advance.² On the same day the remainder of the brigade pushed cautiously forward, reached, and at ten o'clock in the morning en-

¹ See alphabetical records in Chapter XXIV.

² New Jersey in the Rebellion, p. 71.

tered the abandoned works at Manassas Junction, eight companies of the Third being the first to take possession and hoist the regimental flag. The withdrawal of the enemy at this point had evidently been precipitated, and an immense amount of hospital and commissary stores was found, together with eighty baggage-wagons, several locomotives, four or five cars, two hundred tents, and other property of value. Among the trophies also were seven flags, one of white silk, with the motto, "Carolínians in the Field: Traitors Beware," and another bordered with heavy silver fringe, with the inscription, "State Rights: *Sic semper tyrannis*."

Thus at all points the advance had been successful. It had demonstrated the feasibility of a forward movement, and discovered to the country the indefensibility of the policy of "masterly inactivity."

Early in April the brigade was attached to the First Division of the First Army Corps, and on the 7th of that month proceeded to Bristow Station, and thence to Catlett's Station, two miles from Warrenton Junction. The object of this movement was to engage the attention of the enemy while Gen. McClellan transferred the main body of the army by transports to the Peninsula. Having discharged this duty the brigade joined the main army at the mouth of the York River on the 17th. At this time Gen. Kearney, having been assigned to the command of the Third Division, Third Army Corps, Col. Taylor, of the Third Regiment, took charge of the brigade, Yorktown having been evacuated.

Franklin's division was sent forward on the 5th of May, and disembarking at West Point, on the York River, pickets were immediately thrown out into the woods in front to guard against a surprise by the rebel forces in that vicinity. During the night skirmishing was briskly carried on between the opposing pickets, and at daylight the whole division was put under arms. Soon after the enemy advanced and a sharp engagement ensued, but the New Jersey Brigade being held in reserve suffered no loss. Later in the evening, however, the First Regiment, led by Lieut.-Col. McAllister, while making a charge in the woods had four men slightly wounded. In the charge the First Regiment took and held a position which two New York regiments had been unable to maintain. A correspondent of the New York Times said of this charge, "The line was as firm as a division in its columns at a review. Not a man flinched. Lieut.-Col. McAllister, when the enemy broke, bravely pursued them some distance, when he received orders to return and hold the fence which ran across the forest. This firm and determined movement decided the result. The rebels made good their retreat."

This engagement or battle of West Point was fought on the 7th of May, 1862. On the 15th Franklin's entire division effected a junction with McClellan's army near the White House, whence it advanced to the Chickahominy, and remained in camp about a

fortnight. In the mean time the fighting about Richmond had commenced, and the first collision on the Chickahominy had occurred on the 24th of May. This was followed by a battle near Hanover Court-House, in which the Fifth Corps repulsed the rebels with heavy loss. On the 6th of June Franklin's division was ordered forward to Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of our lines, where McClellan was holding his position awaiting reinforcements. Here the division remained several days. On the 18th the corps took possession at Fair Oaks, near the battlefield of May 31st and June 1st, where the First Regiment on the night of May 21st was detailed to guard a party of workmen. Little of interest occurred in the history of our regiments till the battle of Gaines' Farm, which occurred on the 27th of June. On the 26th, "Stonewall" Jackson having engaged our forces at Mechanicsville, was repulsed, but did not abandon the field. The battle was savagely renewed on the following morning, the rebels pursuing our troops to Gaines' Mill, whither they had been ordered to withdraw by Gen. McClellan. Here the onslaught was terrific, the rebels charging again and again upon our lines, and at length compelling them to give way. Up to this time the New Jersey Brigade had not participated in the engagement. But on the afternoon of the 27th, leaving its intrenched camp on the Chickahominy, it crossed the river and moved down to Woodbury's Bridge, where it found Gens. Fitz John Porter and McCall sorely pressed. What followed can be better given in the language of Gen. Taylor's official report of this battle, which is as follows:

"My command, by order, left our intrenched camp on the right bank of the Chickahominy on Friday afternoon, the 27th of June, and crossed the said stream by the Woodbury bridge.

"The battle begun the day previous had been renewed near Gaines' Farm, where we arrived about four o'clock P.M. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front, and the First and Second Regiments in the second line.

"My line was scarcely formed when the Third Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brown was ordered to advance forward into the woods, where a fierce combat was raging.

"Col. Brown immediately formed his regiment in line of battle, led it into the woods, and began a rapid fire upon the enemy. As this was the first of my regiments engaged, I will complete my report of it by saying that they continued the fight in the woods until the close of the action. They were all this time under a galling fire, often a cross-fire, but maintained their ground until near sunset, when the whole line fell back. They had at this time expended (a large majority of the men) their last cartridge, sixty rounds to the man. It is but justice to say that this regiment bore itself most heroically throughout the entire action. Their conduct was all that could be desired. With their comrades falling around, they stood up like a wall of iron, losing over one-third of their number, and gave not an inch of ground until their ammunition was expended and the retrograde movement became general; they were under this fire one hour and a half.

"The First Regiment entered the woods about half an hour after the Third and remained until the close of the action. Col. Torbert being unwell, the regiment was led by Lieut.-Col. McAllister, and well sustained by his presence and courage. I shall, however, say that Col. Torbert, though suffering from low fever, followed us to the field and was present.

"I take great pleasure in saying, for both these regiments fought under my own eye, that the First Regiment showed the same indomitable courage as the Third Regiment, exposing themselves to the leaden

hall of an often unseen foe, advancing with the Third Regiment, and stood steadily under a most galling fire until the close of the action. Their loss was: enlisted men killed, twenty; wounded, eighty; missing, fifty-seven. The loss of commissioned officers was one killed, four wounded, and one missing, making a total of one hundred and sixty-three.

"I have now to speak of the Second and Fourth Regiments, the first of which, under Col. Tucker, numbered only four companies, the other six being on duty in the field-work at Camp Lincoln, and left behind under Lieut.-Col. Buck. While absent to the front these four companies, by order of Gen. Porter, without my knowledge, were sent into the woods, suffering a most galling fire. Their loss was: enlisted men killed, twelve; wounded, forty-five; missing, forty; making a total of ninety-seven enlisted men. I also regret to record the death of Col. I. M. Tucker, and probably Maj. Ryerson, both of whom were left upon the field; also Capt. Danforth, mortally wounded, and Lieuts. Blewitt, Root, and Bogert, severely wounded, and Lieut. Callan, missing. They, however, sustained themselves most gallantly, and proved their courage against superior numbers. The fate of the Fourth Regiment, one of the most efficient regiments as regards officers and men, was most painful.

"At the moment when victory seemed wavering in the balance an aide of Gen. McClellan took them from my command and ordered them into the woods. All the account I can give of them is that but one officer (wounded) and eighty-two men have joined my command; all the rest, if living, are believed to be prisoners of war.

"I learn from those who have come in that up to the time the regiment was surrounded they had received from and returned the enemy a most galling fire. I annex a report of the casualties of the day, showing the total loss of my brigade.

"In conclusion, I would say that, so far as I am at present informed, my officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, nobly performed their duties, and it might therefore be invidious to particularize. Still, in justice to the gallant dead, who have devoted their lives to their country, I must record the names of Captain Brewster, of the First Regiment, and Captain Buckley, of the Third; also Second Lieutenant Howell, of the Third, all officers of distinguished merit. These officers fought under my eye. As regards the conduct of the Second and Fourth Regiment officers, I am told that it was all that could be desired, but these regiments having been taken from me I did not see them during the action.

"It is due to my staff-officers to say that they carried out my orders intelligently and promptly, and did not hesitate, and were often exposed to the hottest fire of the day."

Company A of the Second Regiment, from this county, was not engaged in the action, being one of the six companies left behind and engaged on the work at Fort Lincoln. Col. Tucker brought with him into the action Companies D, H, I, and K. The absence of Company A at the time of the action will account for the lack of casualties in the record of the company at this period, which we give at the close of these regimental sketches.

It will be impossible, owing to the lack of space, to give anything like a detailed history of all the movements of these companies, including the regiments and brigade to which they belonged. Some idea of the extent of the service which they rendered from the beginning to the close of the war may be gained from a list of the battles in which they were engaged.

These companies, with their regiments and brigade, participated in the following engagements: Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Benson's Tavern, Va., Oct. 15, 1861; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; Crampton Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va.,

Dec. 13, 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1863; Fairfield, Pa., July 5, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-House, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30, 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; before Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Railroad), June 23, 1864; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

In all these engagements the regiments and companies of the brigade made for themselves an honorable record. After the battle of Crampton's Pass, Sept. 15, 1862, Col. Torbert, commanding, promulgated the following general order:

"SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.—The 14th day of September, 1862, is one long to be remembered, for on that day you dashingly met and drove the enemy at every point. Your advance in the line of battle under a galling artillery fire and final bayonet charge was a feat seldom if ever surpassed. The heights you took show plainly what determined and disciplined soldiers can do.

"You have sustained the reputation of your State, and done great credit to your officers and yourselves. While we lament the death of our brave comrades who have fallen so gloriously, we can only commit their souls to God and their sorrowing friends to His sure protection. May you go from victory to victory in the hope and wish of the colonel commanding the brigade."

From Col. Torbert's official report of this brilliant affair, dated September 16th, we extract the following:

"It being decided to attack the enemy posted in the Pass, the division was ordered to advance in six lines, two regiments front, the First Brigade in the rear. About three o'clock I marched my brigade in two lines by the right flank, under cover till we gained the open ground, when the advance was made in line of battle as follows: First line, First and Second Regiments. They advanced about half a mile with great regularity through clover- and corn-fields, intersected by high wood and stone fences, being exposed the greater part of the time to the enemy's artillery fire. Arriving within supporting distance of Colonel Bartlett's brigade, which was engaging the enemy, I halted. Soon after I ordered the Second Regiment forward to relieve one of Bartlett's regiments which was out of ammunition, which they did with promptness. The enemy was posted behind a stone wall at the base of the mountain, with a wood just behind them. At this time the distance between the contending parties was between three and four hundred yards, an open field intervening. Thinking the distance too great, Gen. Newton ordered me to charge forward to the woods. Accordingly I ordered forward my second line, Third and Fourth Regiments, to charge across the open field into the woods. The first line was ordered to cease firing. A cheer, and the men went forward at double-quick in a most gallant manner, leaping the fence on the way behind which our men had been fighting. When they had advanced about a hundred and fifty yards, I ordered the second line, First and Second Regiments, to

charge in the same manner as the first, which they did most handsomely. The enemy, although holding a very strong position, and having the advantage of artillery, could not stand these charges, so broke and fled up the mountain-side in great disorder, closely pursued by our men, who drove them through the Pass and some distance in the valley on the other side, when night put an end to the pursuit.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the bravery and gallantry of both officers and men; they certainly did credit to themselves and the State they represent. . . . The loss to the brigade has been as follows: One officer killed and nine wounded, thirty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and one hundred and twenty-five wounded; total, one hundred and seventy-four."

At the first battle of Fredericksburg the brigade contained in addition to the four regiments, or what remained of them, the Fifteenth and Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry. In this action it was conspicuous for gallantry, the new regiments seeming to have caught the spirit of the old ones. The brigade lost in killed, wounded, and missing one hundred and twenty-two men. At Chancellorsville, Col. Brown, who commanded the brigade during the early part of the engagement, was severely wounded; Col. Cattell, of the First Regiment, was killed in the thickest of the fight; and Col. Buck, of the Second Regiment, sustained an injury from the fall of his horse. The command therefore devolved temporarily upon Col. Penrose, of the Fifteenth New Jersey. In a congratulatory order, published on the 12th of May, 1863, Col. Buck said,—

"The sad casualty to the brave Col. Brown, of the Third Regiment, having placed the brigade under my command, I cannot in justice to you or myself refrain from expressing my heartfelt thanks for the prompt and energetic manner in which you obeyed my commands. . . . You have earned for yourselves imperishable fame, and nobly redeemed the pledge you so recently made on the receipt of your new colors, which have been gallantly borne and bravely defended, as the life-blood of the brave Col. Cattell and many others sadly testify."

The following incident of the brigade is related in connection with the battle of Winchester:

"Our brigade of nine hundred men and one regiment of cavalry, the Third New Jersey, sustained the shock of an overwhelming force, estimated at five thousand. The enemy attacked with three lines of battle. Our men were deployed as skirmishers, fifteen feet apart. They would lie down behind a wall, waiting the enemy's approach, and fire to check him as much as possible. Then, at the order to retire, they would run to the next place of shelter, whether stone wall, hill, or tree, and wait the rebel approach again, give them some deadly volleys, and again retire. This mode of fighting was kept up till Winchester was reached and passed. While passing through the town many of our men were shot down by the citizens, who fired from the windows of the houses. In the darkness it was impossible always to tell friend from foe. Once Col. Campbell found himself in the midst of a number of men pressing rapidly forward, or, as he supposed, hurrying away to the rear. He was on the point of halting them and calling them to rally at a point in a little graveyard when an outcry from one of them proved that they were rebels. Turning an angle in the wall, where he could be shielded from their fire, he left them in haste. A soldier came among our men, and they demanded, 'Who are you?' to which he answered, 'I belong to Breckenridge's division.' They said, 'Lay down your arms,' but the fellow cried, 'I am a rebel!' 'Very well,' said our boys, 'but we are Yanks'; and through all the confusion of the night some held fast to him, and in the morning delivered him up a prisoner of war."¹

At the surrender of Lee, on the memorable 9th of April, 1865, the brigade was not far from Appomattox Court-House. The news was received with demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm. The fighting

was ended, the Union cause victorious, and now all looked for a speedy discharge. A long and weary march, however, was before the brigade, it being ordered to Danville instead of to Washington.

On the 24th of May it marched through Richmond on its way homeward, going into camp at Georgetown on the 2d of June. It was soon mustered out, and returned to Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Foster, in his "New Jersey and the Rebellion," thus closes his elaborate history of the brigade:

"On a score of fields it had exhibited the rarest heroism. In discipline, in sturdy, faultless courage, in unwavering and sublime devotion, it justified, down to the latest field, the high expectations of that knightly soldier who made it what it was. Tried in many a fierce and pitiless fire, it had never faltered. Exposed sometimes to peculiar hardships, thinned by disease, weakened by heavy loss, it never for an hour lost its faith in the cause. The hospital devoured and the trench swallowed up many of its bravest and best, but the First Brigade, even when but a remnant of its strength remained, was still undaunted. No danger appalled, no privation dismayed, no loss disheartened the veterans, who with a lofty pride fought and died for freedom's sake. When at last, with torn standards and lean ranks, it marched from the field where it had helped to achieve an honorable peace, it was welcomed home with right royal greeting, the people hailing it with glad acclaim, and with it rejoicing that the sound of war had ceased from the land. To-day scattered in all the walks of life, those of its members who yet survive perform the old duties and bear the old burdens familiar before they were marched afield; but their proudest boast is that once they fought with Kearney and the grand old Army of the Potomac for the flag which to him and to them was dearer than all things else."

CHAPTER XXII.

UNION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued.)

Ninth Regiment.—The Ninth Regiment contained two companies, G and K, from Union County. They were officered as follows: Company G, Captain, John P. Ritter; First Lieutenant, William Zimmerman; Second Lieutenant, William Benton. Company K, Captain, Elias J. Drake; First Lieutenant, W. B. S. Boudinot; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Townley, Jr. Joseph W. Allen was colonel of the regiment; C. A. Heckman, major; Francis S. Weller, surgeon; Louis Braun, assistant surgeon; Abram Zabriskie, adjutant; Samuel Keyes, quartermaster; Thomas Drumm, chaplain.

The regiment was raised under an authorization from the War Department to recruit a regiment of riflemen in the State of New Jersey. Its recruitment was begun in September, 1861, and the first muster was made at Camp Olden, Trenton, on the 5th of October. The regiment was soon filled to the maximum, and remained at camp, engaged in continuous drill, until the 4th of December, when it proceeded to Washington, D. C., having upon its rolls an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and forty-two men. It was armed with Springfield rifles, and more fully and splendidly equipped than any regiment which up to that time had left the State.

Without going too much into particulars, it may

¹ Chaplain Haines' Notes.

be said that the regiment on its arrival in Washington went into camp on the Bladensburg turnpike, where it remained until Jan. 4, 1862, when it proceeded by rail to Annapolis, where a large portion of the troops composing Burnside's expedition to North Carolina had already assembled. Here the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Jesse L. Reno, and embarked on the 10th for Fortress Monroe, whence, on the 12th, sail was made towards the point of destination at Hatteras Inlet. Soon after arriving off the inlet a violent storm arose, the wind blowing fiercely on shore and imperiling the lives of all on board, which would probably have been lost but for the enterprise and daring of a member of the regiment from this county, Corp. Samuel J. Dilkes, of Company K. The historian of the regiment gives the following account of the disaster:

"Extra anchors were cast, but even this precaution did not avail to save several vessels of the fleet, which were drifted ashore and became total wrecks. The steamer 'City of New York,' laden with ammunition, foundered at the mouth of the inlet, while the 'Connecticut' was sunk inside the bar. The steamer 'Pocahontas,' laden with horses, on the passage down was driven ashore in the gale, its engines having become unmanageable, and but for the gallantry of Corp. Samuel J. Dilkes, of Company K, Ninth Regiment, the lives of all on board might have been lost. Dilkes bravely swimming ashore with a rope, fastened it securely by means of a stake driven firmly into the sand, and so enabled the crew to reach the land in safety. The cook, an aged colored woman, being unable in this way to escape, Dilkes, with a heroism which filled all beholders with admiration, returned to the ship, now rapidly going to pieces, and binding the frightened woman to his person leaped into the sea, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in safety reaching the shore, where he was hailed by his comrades with deserved and the utmost enthusiasm.

"On the following day, the 15th, the sea having somewhat calmed, Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Heckman, Surg. Weller, Adj. Zabriskie, and Quartermaster Keyes proceeded in the gig of the captain of the ship 'Ann E. Thompson' to the shore, for the purpose of reporting to Gen. Burnside. The gig was manned by a picked crew, in charge of the captain, and contained twelve persons in all. Having concluded their interview with the general-in-chief, the party returned to their boat, which was rowed swiftly and safely towards the ship until the breakers just outside the inlet were reached, when suddenly a heavy sea, or water-spout, burst over the bow, sweeping to the stern, unshipping the oars, and occasioning the greatest consternation among the passengers. Before the boat could be righted a second and stronger wave struck it from beneath, hurling it some distance in the air and precipitating all its occupants into the sea. The situation was fearful indeed, and the struggle with the seething waters desperate in the last degree. With great difficulty the boat was reached by several of the party and efforts made to right it; but this was soon found to be impossible. . . . Lieut.-Col. Heckman and Adj. Zabriskie, being expert swimmers, finding that Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller were in greater danger than others, made several heroic attempts to save their lives, but all were unsuccessful, these officers, bravely struggling to the last, going down into the watery depths. By this time the capsized boat was drifting rapidly seaward, but the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant finally succeeded in raising an oar, having fastened thereon a sailor's shirt, which signal being shortly afterwards discovered the alarm was given, and the steamer 'Patuxent' at once hastened to give assistance. So overcome were the survivors by their exertions that upon reaching the decks of the steamer some of them sank into insensibility, Lieut.-Col. Heckman remaining in a state of prostration for several days. The bodies of Col. Allen, Dr. Weller, and the second mate, who was also drowned, were recovered during the day, and every effort made to resuscitate them, but entirely without avail."

Upon the sad and untimely death of Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Heckman took command of the regiment, and remained in command until Jan. 16, 1864, when he was appointed to the command of the district of

Suffolk, Va. Adj. Zabriskie then became colonel, and held the command until he fell mortally wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Lieut.-Col. James Stewart, Jr., then commanded the regiment till the close of the war.

The operations of the regiment were confined to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. On the 18th of November, 1862, in compliance with an order from the War Department, the regiment was reduced from twelve to ten companies, A and L being disbanded, and the enlisted men transferred to other companies of the regiment. Company M was designated Company A. In January, 1864, a majority of the regiment re-enlisted in the field, and being entitled to a veteran furlough, visited their homes in New Jersey, returning again to the service on the 15th of March. Those who did not re-enlist, and whose terms of service had expired, were mustered out at Trenton, Dec. 7, 1864. The regiment maintained its organization till the close of the war, being strengthened from time to time during 1863, '64, and '65 by recruits from the draft rendezvous at Trenton. It participated in the following engagements:

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862; Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross-Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mills, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; before Kinston, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsboro', N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort Bridge, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, Va., Feb. 7, 1864; Deep Creek, Va., March 1, 1864; Cherry Grove, Va., April 14, 1864; Port Whitehall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Procter's, Va., May 8, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864; Free Bridge, Va., June 16, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The Ninth Regiment received great credit for their gallant and successful operations in a swamp during the action at Roanoke Island, which is believed to have secured the great success of the day by enabling our army to operate successfully upon the enemy's flank. Foster speaks of their conduct as being "from first to last in the highest degree courageous." Gen. Burnside promulgated an order on the 10th of February that the Ninth Regiment should have the words "Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862," emblazoned on their banners in compliment for their gallantry on that day. The only ordinance which could be brought to bear upon the enemy, owing to the deep morass which our troops traversed and the almost impen-

etrable thickets, was a small rifled cannon, manned altogether by men detailed from the Ninth. Besides, the gunboat which did most execution upon the fort had her guns manned by Jerseymen detailed from the Ninth. "On the 10th," says the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, "this detail asked to be sent back to their regiment, but the commodore replied that 'the Jersey Blues' had shown themselves too good managers of the big guns to allow him to part with them; that they were *true Blues*, and no mistake."

One Jerseyman, who had been wounded by a bullet through the head, said it was not much, and walked alone back to the hospital tent, as he said, "to get something to keep the blood out of his eyes, when he would come back to his company." The poor fellow fell just as he got to the tent.

Testimony as to the gallantry of this regiment in different engagements might be multiplied to almost any extent. The *New York Tribune*, speaking of the battle of Newberne, says,—

"In the capture of Newberne the Ninth New Jersey Regiment sustained the honor of their State with characteristic gallantry. Though their position in that brilliant engagement was one of great exposure, they bore themselves through the conflict like veterans, suffering more severely than any other regiment on the field. Out of a total loss of three hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded they lost sixty-two, or one-sixth of the whole, although twelve regiments were in the battle. Bravo for the Jersey Blues!"

Private Thomas Macquaid, of Elizabeth, was struck by a spent ball on the shoulder, and tumbled down; but when being carried back he suddenly broke away and said, "Let me take off my coat and see that first," and finding the shoulder much swollen he went on a few steps, and concluded to "take another look," when he said he guessed he'd take a few more shots, came back, and fought bravely till the victory was won. Sergt. Joseph Wright was shot through the shoulder, and sat down in his place a moment, and then slowly turned to his commander, saying, very coolly, almost dryly, "Captain, I am wounded." That officer, finding his company pretty well cut up, and not wishing to send back more men with the wounded than was absolutely necessary, asked if he was much hurt. He didn't know, he said, but thought he would let the surgeon see, and had gone some distance, when he came back and requested of the captain that he might take his rifle with him.

On the 24th of December, 1862, the regiment was made the recipient of a beautiful stand of colors, costing seven hundred dollars, presented by the Legislature of New Jersey, accompanied by the following resolutions passed by that body:

"Resolved, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newberne (a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals), have sustained the high reputation which since the days of the Revolution has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey, and as evidence of our appreciation of that acme of every manly virtue, 'patriotic devotion to country,' the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard,

on which shall be inscribed these words: 'Presented by New Jersey to her Ninth Regiment in remembrance of Roanoke and Newberne.'

"Resolved, That Col. Charles A. Heckman, who so gallantly led his well-ordered men to the conflict, is requested, at the proper time, to report to the clerk of the House of Assembly the names of those who fell, killed or mortally wounded, on either of the said battle-fields; and that the clerk of the House is, by virtue of this resolution, ordered to enter their names, with the place where they fell, on the minutes of the Assembly of New Jersey, as men who have fallen in defense of the best government of the world.

"Resolved, That New Jersey looks with pride upon her soldiers in the field, without exception or distinction, and is prepared to honor them; and while extending congratulations that the occasion has not yet occurred when they have been put to flight by an enemy, entertains entire confidence that such occasion will never be recognized by them.

"Resolved, That New Jersey highly appreciates the disinterested fidelity of Brig.-Gen. Philip Kearney in declining proffered promotion rather than separate himself from the command of Jerseymen to him intrusted.

"Resolved, That with the families, relatives, and friends of those members of the Ninth Regiment who, on the 14th of March, met death in that form courted by the true soldier, on the battle-field with their faces to the foe, we most deeply sympathize and sincerely condole.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the generals and colonels commanding the New Jersey troops."

We regret that we have not space for fuller and more consecutive details of the operations of this regiment. Those who desire a more complete history will find it in Foster's excellent work, "New Jersey and the Rebellion," from which much of our information relating to this and other regiments has been drawn. New Jersey will ever be proud of the achievements of her Ninth Regiment. "Its story," says Mr. Foster, "is the story of the war; its eulogy its own great deeds. During its term of service it participated in forty-two battles and engagements, and traveled by rail and on foot a distance of seven thousand six hundred and forty-two miles, making while in North Carolina some of the most remarkable marches on record. Entering the service with one thousand one hundred and forty-two men, and at various times strengthened by recruits, the mean strength of the regiment when mustered out was only six hundred men. Eight officers offered their lives a sacrifice on the nation's altar, while twenty-three received wounds in battle, most of them of a serious nature. Sixty-one enlisted men were killed in battle, and four hundred wounded. Forty-three men died from wounds, and one hundred from disease. The total loss of the regiment from all causes was sixteen hundred and forty-six men. No fact could more strikingly exhibit the consuming nature of the campaigns in which the regiment participated than this, clearly authenticated by official reports. The entire number of men and officers taken prisoners was about one hundred and thirty, forty-seven of this number dying while in the hands of the enemy."

CAPT. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the grandson of Capt. Jonathan Townley, who enjoyed the distinction of having been a captain at an early period in the State militia. Among his children was John M., born in 1801, and married to Miss Eveline Cooper. The birth of their son Jonathan occurred Dec. 14, 1833, in the township of Union, where his early life was spent in studies

preliminary to entering Princeton College, where his graduation took place in 1858. He found congenial employment in the labors of an instructor, and continued them until the year 1861, which developed the civil war. Being imbued with the spirit of patriotism he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and began his military career as



Gen. Townley.

second lieutenant. He was, March 9, 1862, promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and March 4, 1864, received his commission as captain. He was wounded at Newberne, N. C., on the 14th of March, 1862, and again before Richmond, May 14, 1864.

Capt. Townley participated during the year 1862 in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newberne, Fort Macon, Young's Cross-Roads, Rowell's Mills, Deep Creek, Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsborough Bridge. In 1863 he was in engagements at Comfort's Bridge, near Winton, and in 1864 at Deep Creek, Fort Walthall, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, and was before Petersburg from June 20th until August 24th of that year. His discharge was obtained Feb. 4, 1865, when he retired again to civil life, and has since devoted himself to agricultural employments.

Capt. Townley is in his political preferences a Republican, the platform and principles of the party having been espoused by him, not from motives of policy, but from earnest conviction.

He at all times lends a willing hand to all projects having for their aim the advancement of both education and morality, and may justly be regarded as one of the most useful citizens of the township of Union.

Eleventh Regiment.—This county furnished two companies of men in the Eleventh Regiment, viz., Companies B and D, with the following officers: Company B, Capt. William H. Meeker; First Lieutenant, Lott Bloomfield; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Beach, Jr. Company D, Captain, Luther Martin; First Lieutenant, Sydney M. Layton; Second Lieutenant, James H. Carr.

Robert McAllister, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, and who subsequently became brigadier-general, and finally major-general by brevet, was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Regiment on the 30th of June, 1862, and on the 25th of August following the regiment left for Washington; was assigned to duty in that department until November 16th, then attached to the brigade of Gen. Carr, Sickles' division, at Fairfax Court-House, whence, on the 18th, it proceeded to Falmouth, where Gen. Burnside was concentrating his forces preparatory to his famous attack on Fredericksburg. The first initiation of the regiment into actual war was in that merciless slaughter, wherein thousands of Union soldiers, hurled recklessly against the impregnable batteries of the enemy, bristling the heights for miles in extent, were uselessly sacrificed. "On the morning of the 14th," says the historian, "the Eleventh crossed the river under orders of Gen. Carr, and took position in the second line of battle, being shortly afterwards sent forward to the front line to relieve the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, two companies being dispatched to take the place of the pickets of the regiment thus relieved. These companies, with others that were afterwards sent in under a galling picket-fire, behaved with the greatest steadiness. While thus engaged the regiment sustained a loss of two enlisted men killed, four wounded, and six missing. On the 15th the regiment recrossed the river to its old position, and soon after returned to its former camp near Falmouth, Gen. Burnside having wisely abandoned, upon the remonstrance of Gen. Sumner and others, all thought of a second assault, and directed the withdrawal of the entire army from the south side of the river."

Col. McAllister congratulated his command on the 23d of December upon their steadiness and bravery in the action, saying, "You who went in under the galling picket-fire, when the eyes of thousands of our comrades were upon you, and like veterans stood the raging storm of battle, not only holding but gaining ground, deserve my warmest praise." Speaking of the dead he said, "We have before us the consoling fact that they died as brave soldiers fighting for their country, and that those of our day and posterity will do them justice."

It will be well to record here, in honor of the sturdy patriotism of the Eleventh Regiment, that they stood manfully for the vigorous prosecution of the war in those "dark days" of the winter and spring of 1862-63 when a temporizing policy at the North was

actively engaged in trying to bring about a dishonorable peace. The regiment took a lively interest in the political questions then occupying the attention of the country, and at a meeting held early in March, at which the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, bonfires being lighted and speeches made in honor of the event, a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, and being signed by the officers, were forwarded to the Governor as expressing the hostility of the regiment to any attempt to distract public sentiment by untimely partisan clamors for a dishonorable peace. We give below these resolutions with the officers' names attached:

"Whereas, The Legislature of our native State—a State hallowed by the remembrance of the battles of Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth, fields stained by the blood of our forefathers in the establishment of our government—has sought to tarnish its high honor and bring upon it disgrace by the passage of resolutions tending to a dishonorable peace with armed rebels seeking to destroy our great and beneficent government, the best ever designed for the happiness of the many; and,

"Whereas, We, her sons, members of the Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, citizens representing every section of the State, have left our homes to endure the fatigues, privations, and dangers incident to a soldier's life in order to maintain our republic in its integrity, willing to sacrifice our lives to that object, fully recognizing the impropriety of a soldier's discussion of the legislative functions of the State, yet deeming it due to ourselves that the voice of those who offer their all in their country's cause be heard when weak and wicked men seek its dishonor; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Union of the States is the only guarantee for the preservation of our liberties and independence, and that the war for the maintenance of that Union commands now, as it has done, our best efforts and our most heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, That we consider the passage, or even the introduction of the so-called 'Peace Resolutions' as wicked, weak, and cowardly, tending to aid by their sympathy the rebels seeking to destroy the republic.

"Resolved, That we regard as traitors alike the foe in arms and the secret enemies of our government who at home foment disaffection and strive to destroy confidence in our legally chosen rulers.

"Resolved, That the reports spread broadcast throughout the North by sympathizing feints and voices that the army of which we esteem it a high honor to form a part is demoralized and clamorous for peace on any terms are the lying utterances of traitorous tongues, and do base injustice to our noble comrades, who have never faltered in the great work, and are not only willing but anxious to follow the gallant and chivalric leader against the stronghold of the enemy.

"Resolved, That we put forth every effort, endure every fatigue, shrink from no danger until, under the gracious guidance of a kind Providence, every armed rebel shall be conquered, and traitors at home shall quake with fear as the grand emblem of our national independence shall assert its power from North to South, and crush beneath its powerful folds all who dare to assail its honor, doubly hallowed by the memory of the patriot dead.

"ROBERT MCALLISTER, Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"STEPHEN MOORE, Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"JOHN SCHOONOVER, Adjutant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"GARRET SCHENCK, Quartermaster Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"E. BYINGTON, Assistant Surgeon Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"G. RIBBLE, Second Assistant Surgeon Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"F. KNIGHTON, Chaplain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"LUTHER MARTIN, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"JOHN T. HILL, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"WILLIAM H. MEEKER, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"THOMAS J. HALSEY, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"PHILIP J. KEARNEY, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"WILLIAM B. DUNNING, Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"S. M. LAYTON, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"IHA W. CUREY, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"LOTT BLOOMFIELD, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"A. H. ACKERMAN, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"EDWARD S. E. NEWBURY, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"JOHN OLDERSHAW, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"W. H. LLOYD, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"MILTON S. LAWRENCE, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"E. T. KENNEDY, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"S. W. VALK, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"SAMUEL T. SLEEPER, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"EDWIN K. GOOD, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"JOHN SOWTER, Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

"ALEXANDER BRACE, JR., Lieutenant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers."

These resolutions and signatures show of what sort of patriotic material the regimental officers were composed. And certainly few statesmen could do more intelligent justice to the situation than that which the resolutions embody and express. During the winter, in camp at Fitzhugh Farm, a school for the captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers was organized, tactics and deportment studied theoretically and practically, and every pains taken to promote the efficiency of the regiment. The result was an admirable *esprit de corps* prevailing throughout the ranks. Hooker, relieving Burnside on the 21st of March, devoted all his influence and authority for two months to improve the discipline, perfect the organization, and elevate the spirits of his men, and on the 27th inaugurated his movement for turning the flank of Lee, who still remained in position at Fredericksburg. The result was the well-remembered battle of Chancellorsville. The casualties of the Eleventh in this action—twenty killed and one hundred and thirteen wounded—show that they had by no means an easy position. "The corps had sustained the whole weight of 'Stonewall' Jackson's force, had repelled five fierce charges, mainly with the bayonet, had captured eight flags (all taken by the New Jersey troops), had taken many prisoners without losing any, and it was not without reason that the officers and men of the Eleventh, having shared in these achievements, felt that to them, in fact, belonged the honor of having saved the army in one of the most desperate and terrible battles of the war."

Col. McAllister, Adj. Schoonover, and Lieut.-Col. Moore were among the last to leave the field, and at one time, fighting alone, were almost surrounded by the enemy. As to the general bearing and audacity of the regiment in the very face of disaster, a letter written at the time says, "When the regiments of our brigade were forming, away back in the rear, some officer asked for the Eleventh New Jersey; another officer replied, 'Oh, they are fighting on their own hook, and still hard at it with the rebels.'" The same letter refers to the fact that by holding its position and fighting desperately against odds the Eleventh saved the Second New Jersey Brigade from being flanked, and enabled the Fifth Regiment of that brigade to take the colors whose capture gave them so much distinction."¹

¹ New Jersey and the Rebellion, p. 283.

Two officers—Lieuts. Bloomfield and Kelley, Company B—were killed and ten wounded. The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Moore, Capt. Kearney, and Adjt. Schoonover is spoken of by the colonel commanding as especially meritorious. "Lieut. Lott Bloomfield," says the report, "a young officer of great promise, was killed in the early part of this battle while nobly performing his duty in encouraging his men to stand firm, and again urging them forward in the storm of battle, rendering valuable assistance in the great struggle of that day."

Gen. Hooker, while visiting the hospital of the Eleventh, some days after the battle, said to Dr. Welling, the surgeon, "This is a gallant regiment; it fought splendidly; officers and men alike deserve credit."

The reputation of the regiment for fighting qualities thus early acquired was maintained through all the campaigns to the surrender of Lee and the close of the war, the regiment participating in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 24, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 8, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23 and 24, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and 27, 1864; mine explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; Barker's Mills, Va., June 10, 1864; north bank of the James, Va., Aug. 14 to 18, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Morton, Va., Nov. 5, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 to 7, 1865; Armstrong House, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Plank-road, Va. (capture of Petersburg), April 2, 1865; Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 6 to 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

We append a few notices of the regiment at different times. In concluding his report of the two days' fighting at Gettysburg, Adjt. Schoonover remarks, "In the action of the 2d the regiment suffered very heavy loss. Out of the two hundred and seventy-five officers and men taken into the fight, eighteen were killed, one hundred and thirty wounded, and six missing, making a total of one hundred and fifty-four." In this action Col. McAlister was severely wounded. This officer was distinguished for cool bravery, and was always at the post of danger. In the battle of the Wilderness he had two horses shot under him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

UNION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued).

Fourteenth Regiment.—Companies C and E of this regiment were from the county of Union, the former being under the command of Capt. Chauncey Harris, with Ebenezer Muddell as first lieutenant, and Joseph W. Walker as second lieutenant; and the latter commanded by Capt. James L. Bodwell, with First Lieut. Isaac S. Tingley, and Second Lieut. James O. Bedell. William S. Truax was colonel; Caldwell K. Hall, lieutenant-colonel; Peter Vredenburg, Jr., major; F. Lemuel Buckalew, adjutant; Enoch L. Cowart, quartermaster; Ambrose Treganowan, surgeon; Joseph B. Martin, Herbert B. Chambers, assistant surgeons; Frank B. Rose, chaplain.

The organization of the regiment was completed, and it was mustered into the United States service at Freehold, N. J., Aug. 26, 1862. It left the State on the 2d of September, and on its arrival at Baltimore, the rebels being expected to invade Maryland, was sent forward to Frederick Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of guarding the bridge across the Monocacy River. Almost immediately upon its arrival information was received that the advance of Lee's army had crossed into Maryland and was moving upon Frederick. "The Fourteenth was at once ordered to fall back, and a coal train being seized, the command was transferred to Elysiville, twenty-one miles from Baltimore, where it remained for ten days doing guard and picket duty." The rebels reached Monocacy only an hour after the departure of the regiment, burnt the bridge, and laid waste the country. But they were overtaken and beaten at South Mountain and Antietam, and on the night of the 18th compelled to retreat across the Potomac. The Fourteenth Regiment having been ordered to return to Monocacy and rebuild the bridge, reached that place on the 17th, when the work was begun and vigorously prosecuted to its completion, the troops remaining all winter in that vicinity, doing little except guard duty and the active drill and discipline of the camp. During the early portion of this time there was much sickness in the regiment, which, however, diminished as the men became accustomed to the rigors and hardships of the soldier's life. In January, 1863, Companies E and K were detailed for guard duty along the railroad, the former being stationed at Monrovia, seven miles from camp, and the latter at Mount Airy, fourteen miles distant. "About this time Col. Truax was appointed acting brigadier-general, with headquarters at Frederick City, and the Third Delaware Regiment and Purnell Legion being temporarily brigaded with the Fourteenth, all were placed under his command, Lieut.-Col. Hall commanding the latter. Early in the spring six companies were detached from the regiment

(Companies B and G being left at Monocacy) and sent to Martinsburg, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Milroy, who was threatened by the enemy, but no attack being made the detachment six weeks later returned to camp."¹

After the battle of Chancellorsville Lee's army again moved towards the Potomac, and the Fourteenth was ordered to Harper's Ferry. It took position on Maryland Heights, where it was engaged upon the fortifications and in other duties for about a fortnight. On the 30th June, Gen. Meade having ordered the evacuation of the Heights, French's division (including the Fourteenth Regiment) proceeded towards Frederick City, and after several unimportant movements was ordered to the relief of Meade's army engaged with the army at Gettysburg. The Fourteenth at this time was brigaded with the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and Tenth Vermont, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Morris. It being supposed that the rebels would retreat by the way of Boonsborough Gap, the division was ordered to that point, where it formed in line of battle, but Lee having pursued another route no engagement occurred. Leaving the Gap on the 9th of July, the division, now assigned to the Third Army Corps and designated the Third Division, marched to the front and joined the main army, whose fortunes it shared from that time to the close of the war.

Lee having retreated into Virginia pursued by the Union army, the Fourteenth with its division crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 17th, and without taking part in any of the conflicts which attended the pursuit of the enemy went into camp near Bealton Station, where, and at other points along the Rappahannock, it remained encamped for five weeks, the rebels in the mean time lying quietly at Culpeper. On the 15th of September, the rebels advancing from Madison Court-House on our right, Meade fell back across the Rappahannock, and the rebels still advancing, the retrograde movement was kept up to Centreville Heights. During this march the Fourteenth lost forty men taken prisoners. Lee failing in his movements retreated to the Rappahannock, followed leisurely by the Union forces. While the rebels were engaged in constructing formidable works our army effected a crossing, driving the enemy from the river with considerable loss. "After a halt of a few days at Brandy Station the corps again advanced, crossing the Rapidan and overtaking the enemy at Locust Grove, a dense forest of pine-trees, where he was strongly posted. At this time the brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached (the First of the Third Division) had the advance, and, skirmishers being sent out, it soon became engaged, the men fighting bravely for four hours, at one time charging with great gallantry and driving the rebels from their position with a loss of several prisoners."

This was the first active engagement in which the Fourteenth Regiment participated. It is recorded that "they fought with great steadiness throughout." Companies B and K, being on the extreme left, became separated from the regiment, so that they did not get the order to fall back, and remained in the fight for an hour longer than the rest of the command, retiring only when their ammunition was exhausted. The regiment lost in this action sixteen killed and fifty-eight wounded. "Gen. Morris rode to the front, congratulating the men for their bravery. In a few words he told them that as new troops a brigade never fought better; that they had accomplished all that was desired of them."² On the 1st of December Gen. Morris issued the following congratulatory order:

"The brigade commander deems it his gratifying duty to express to the officers and men of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Col. William S. Traux, his appreciation of their bravery and endurance throughout the engagement on the 27th of November.

"The occasion was one which pre-sented the perils of the battle-field in the most discouraging form. It was necessary to form the line of battle in a dense woods and at the base of a hill, with the enemy in position on its crest protected by breastworks. The regiment was under fire for three hours, and for a portion of that time the cross-fire of the enemy's rifles made rapid and terrible havoc in our ranks. Its duty being to hold the line without advancing beyond a limited distance, the regiment performed its entire mission, drove the enemy from the crest, and held it until their ammunition was exhausted and the veterans of the First Division arrived to relieve them.

"Our distinguished division and corps commanders have spoken of the regiment in terms of high commendation.

"The brigade commander is proud to lead such gallant and patriotic hearts.

"By command of Brig.-Gen. Morris."

The darkness of night coming on, the enemy retired from the battle, and withdrew to their strong position on Mine Run. The formidable character of these works prevented Gen. Meade from making an assault upon them, as was contemplated, and on the 1st of December he ordered a withdrawal of his forces across the Rapidan. This was effected without molestation on the part of the enemy, and the Fourteenth went into winter-quarters in an old rebel camp at Brandy Station. At this time the regiment numbered but six hundred men fit for duty, three hundred and fifty less than when it entered the field. Nearly one hundred had died, sixteen had been killed in battle, some were on detached service, some in hospitals, some had been discharged for disability, while a few had deserted.

During the winter a deep religious interest was awakened in the regiment through the earnest labors of Chaplain Rose. Regimental churches were built of logs, covered with tents furnished by the Sanitary Commission. Tracts, books, and papers were freely distributed among the soldiers. The 6th of February came and found the corps under marching orders, moving out to engage the enemy at Culpeper Ford, in order to effect a crossing of the river. But the enemy being found in force, with his line extending

¹ New Jersey and the Rebellion, p. 357.

² Sergt. Terrell's History of the Fourteenth Regiment.

from the Rapidan to Orange Court-House, the object was abandoned. Gen. Grant assumed command, and the army was reorganized, preparatory to the grand forward movement begun in May, 1864, in the advance upon the Wilderness. In this reorganization the Third Corps was broken up, and the Third Division, containing the Fourteenth Regiment, was placed in the Sixth Corps, now reduced to two brigades instead of three. The Fourteenth still remained in the First Brigade, consisting of the Tenth Vermont, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion" says of the engagements at the Wilderness:

"At length on the 3d of May, 1864, orders were issued for a forward movement, and on the following morning the whole army commenced its grand advance against the enemy now concentrated at the Wilderness. Here, early on the 5th, our advance under Warren met and engaged the enemy, the battle raging furiously all day. Sedgwick's corps, reaching the field, went into action shortly after noon, the Third Brigade of the Third Division being sent to reinforce the centre. Here the Fourteenth was engaged for several hours, fighting gallantly and losing heavily. On the following day, the enemy attempting to turn our right flank, the battle was renewed, and continued with great fury, the First Brigade still holding its position near the centre, but losing few men. During the night the enemy retired, when Grant advanced his columns with a view of concentrating around Spotsylvania Court-House. Upon emerging from the Wilderness, Warren's corps became actively engaged on the 8th with Longstreet's veterans, who sought to delay his progress, and the Sixth Corps going to his relief late in the afternoon, the Fourteenth again went into action, the enemy being driven back with a loss of one thousand five hundred men."

Gen. Morris was wounded in this action, and Col. Truax was placed in temporary command of the brigade. Fighting continued on the 11th and 12th, resulting greatly to the loss of the enemy; the six following days were occupied in manoeuvring and skirmishing at various points, up to the night of the 21st, when Gen. Grant ordered a flanking advance to the North Anna, and on the 24th the Fourteenth crossed with its corps at Jericho Ford. Thence the brigade proceeded to Nole's Station, thirty miles from Richmond, where it destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad for a distance of eight miles, and returned to its corps without the loss of a man. In the next grand flanking movement of Gen. Grant, whereby he avoided the enemy's invulnerable position in front by a movement to the eastward and then southward upon the Richmond road, the Sixth Corps led the advance, crossing the Pamunkey, and skirmishing to Hanover Court-House and Cold Harbor road. Here on the 31st a general advance was made upon the rebels' position north of the Chickahominy, resulting in the capture of a good part of the advanced rifle-pits of the enemy. Our troops held and bivouacked on the ground they had gained. During this action the Fourteenth was in the skirmish-line, and lost severely in killed and wounded, Orderly Black, of Company I, being shot through the heart and instantly killed, while Col. Truax was slightly wounded in the hand, but did not leave the field.

On the morning of June 1st the march began to Cold Harbor, the Sixth Corps in the rear. The distance was about fifteen miles to the enemy's position, which was reached in the afternoon, and at five o'clock an assault was made, with the Third Division in advance, and the Fourteenth in the front line. "The enemy at this point was posted in a wood, which concealed his strength, facing a level, open field. Across this field our men advanced with great spirit under a heavy fire, and a terrific battle ensued, the losses on both sides being very heavy. The Fourteenth suffered severely, losing in two hours two hundred and forty in killed and wounded, Lieut. Stults, of Company H, and Lieut. Tingley, of Company E, being among the former. The enemy being in overwhelming force, our lines were obliged to fall back a short distance, intrenching strongly during the night. Other corps held in readiness now came up, getting in position for an attack on the 3d. At sunrise on that morning the enemy's works were again assaulted, but with no other substantial result than the loss of some thousands of men who had in vain dashed themselves heroically against an impregnable position. In this assault the Fourteenth again lost several men. Gen. Grant, now satisfied that the rebel works could not be carried, wisely decided to pass the Chickahominy far to Lee's right, and thence move across the James to demonstrate against Richmond from the south."

Not to enter into the particulars of the transportation of the army to Bermuda Hundred, whence Grant's forces united with Butler's army, then investing Petersburg, the corps, on the 21st of June, was placed in position on the left, with the view of finding and turning the right of the enemy, holding or cutting the Weldon Railroad. The Third Division was again in the advance. The road was reached on the 23d, and the track torn up for some distance. A large force of the enemy, however, suddenly appeared, struck the corps a heavy blow on the flank, inflicting considerable loss, that of the Fourteenth being forty men killed and made prisoners. After that, on the 29th, the corps was moved to the support of Gen. Wilson, who, with two divisions of cavalry, had torn up many miles both of the Weldon and Lynchburg Railroads, and was hotly pressed in attempting to effect his junction with the main army. The rebels, however, retired upon their advance, and after spending three days in further destroying the railroad, the Fourteenth New Jersey and One Hundred and Sixth New York returned to their old position. Up to this time the actual loss of the Fourteenth had been twenty-nine killed, one hundred and seven wounded, and fifteen missing, as reported June 27th. Many of those who had been slightly wounded in the earlier battles of the campaign are not included in this report, as they had previously recovered and returned to duty.

The next fighting of the division was on quite a

different field. Hunter, with a large Union force, having abandoned the Shenandoah Valley, Lee sent Early northwards with all the force he could muster. Our force at Martinsburg retreating precipitately to Harper's Ferry, and Grant deeming it necessary to send more forces into Maryland, on the 6th of July detached the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, and hurried it forward to Locust Point, near Baltimore, where it arrived under Gen. Ricketts on the morning of the 8th. From this point the division, numbering five thousand men, proceeded to Monocacy, the old familiar ground of the Fourteenth Regiment, which was now the first to arrive on the spot. By this time the rebels were in force at Frederick City, but were closely watched by Gen. Wallace, in command of our forces. On the night of the 8th Wallace had taken position on the left bank of the Monocacy, which afforded fair facilities for defense. His disposition for battle was completed on the 9th, Gen. Ricketts being placed with his division on the left, holding the road to Washington. In Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion" we find the following account of the battle:

"At nine o'clock the rebel skirmishers appeared in front and soon drove our skirmish-line across the river, thereupon planting guns and opening the battle. The disparity of artillery was great, the enemy having sixteen Napoleons, while we had only six smaller pieces, and the superiority of his fire was soon apparent. Gradually the skirmishing grew warmer and more general, and soon the fighting became serious. At length a body of the rebel army, moving out of range of our guns and flanking our left, forced a passage of the Monocacy two miles below the bridge, on the Washington road, at once advancing in battle array upon Ricketts, who had changed front to the left to meet their advance on his flank, his right resting on the river. Steadily the rebel columns advanced to the assault, but they were met by a steadiness as inflexible as their own. The brave division, fighting with a desperation rarely matched, again and again repelled the rebel assaults, strewing the ground with dead, for six hours maintaining the unequal contest, waiting in vain for reinforcements that did not come. At length the enemy, gathering all his strength for a final blow, again moved from our left in two massive lines to the charge, and gradually enveloping our lines, nothing was left but to retreat. The Fourteenth being on the extreme left of the line had suffered severely, but it had stood manfully to its work, and only retreated when Gen. Wallace, seeing that further fighting was useless, ordered it to do so. During the engagement Lieut.-Col. Hall, Adjt. Buckalew, and several officers had been wounded; Capts. Stults, Kanine, and Conover were killed, while every remaining officer of the line was either killed or wounded except Capt. J. J. Janeway, of Company K."

Capt. Chauncey Harris, of Company C, was wounded through the left breast while in command of the regiment, and after being placed in an ambulance was shot through the right knee-joint by a rebel bullet. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Capt. Janeway, of Company K, the only officer left able to take charge of it. He bravely led the forlorn hope, but all further fighting was useless, and the line gradually fell back, disputing every inch of ground. Just before the close of the action the enemy pressing in poured a destructive fire of grape and canister into the retiring ranks, cutting down the defiant veterans by scores and fifties. Happily, however, the pursuit was not persistent, and the weary division, extricating itself from its peril, found pause and safety

at New Market, six miles distant. A report of the battle says, "Several recruits had arrived after the battle of Cold Harbor, and the regiment was partly filled, entering the fight with three hundred and fifty men, but ninety-five came out, two hundred and fifty-five being killed, wounded, and captured in that terrible battle. Of the nine hundred and fifty men that left New Jersey but ninety-five were left for duty on the night of July 9th, without an officer to command them." Capt. Janeway was wounded in the shoulder shortly after taking command, and was forced to leave.

The following from an officer narrates some of the experiences and incidents of the regiment subsequent to its arrival in the vicinity of Monocacy:

"Reaching Frederick July 8th, we formed lines west of the city facing the Katodan Mountains. Capt. John C. Patterson was placed in command of the picket line, about two miles long. At eight o'clock in the morning the troops were ordered by Gen. Wallace to recross the Monocacy River by moving down the Baltimore pike and thence south, to take up a position on our old camp-ground (Camp Hooker). The pickets were left until a quarter past ten o'clock, when we were ordered to join the main column at Monocacy bridge. We had to move very quietly, owing to the closeness of the rebel pickets. The commandant cautioned the pickets (two were stationed about fifteen steps apart) to be very still, and to each move back some distance before assembling on the pike. One poor fellow overpowered by sleep remained on the line, his post being in corn about knee-high. He remained asleep until daylight next morning; as soon as it was light enough to discern objects at a distance he began to look around, rising to his feet. His rising was the signal for a hundred rebels to fire upon him. Strange to say he was unhurt, and dashed away in the direction of Frederick. But three rebel cavalrymen at once started to cut him off. As he was running across the field he was joined by a citizen armed with a rifle. The latter told him (Minton) to continue on and he would attend to the three cavalrymen. Then stepping behind a tree he leveled his rifle and fired; one of the rebels reeled from his saddle, the other two dismounted, and the pursuit ended. Minton continued on, and rejoined the regiment just as the battle commenced, and took part in the fight."

An officer of the Fourteenth furnishes also the following incidents of the battle:

"When the enemy at Monocacy first struck us, three lines deep against our single line, the fire was terrific. Our color-sergeant (William B. Cottrell), while bravely waving his colors in front of his regiment, received a ball which before striking him passed through and severed the flag-staff just below his left hand. He fell forward and died upon the flag, his life blood staining its folds. Our colors were immediately raised by one of the color-guards. He also was almost instantly shot down. Then another raised it up; he was badly wounded and turned it over to the next corporal, who was mortally wounded. These four were killed and disabled in almost the time it has taken me to write it, showing the terrible fire we were exposed to at the battle of Monocacy."

"Our lieutenant-colonel was at the first badly wounded, his arm being broken. Capt. Conover, of Company D, the next ranking officer, was mortally wounded. The command then devolved upon Capt. Harris, who was shot through the lungs and carried from the field. The next in rank, Capt. Stults, Company H, was shot a few moments after, and died almost instantly. The next in rank, Capt. Janeway, Company K, was wounded and left the field, the command devolving on Capt. John C. Patterson. In the mean time Lieut. Craig, Company D, was badly wounded, and Capt. Canine, Company A, was killed, leaving our regiment with only three officers,—the adjutant, Lemuel F. Buckalew, First Lieut. Samuel C. Bailey, Company F, and Capt. Patterson."

It is generally believed by historians of the war that but for the battle of Monocacy, which had the effect of retarding the march of the rebels until other troops reached the capital, Early might have pushed

on and captured Washington, the undoubted objective-point of the rebel general. This thought tinged the recollections of that bloody day with something like a halo of satisfaction, assuring us that the blood of our brave soldiers was not shed in vain.

After various expeditions under Gen. Wright, through Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, Harper's Ferry, and Bolivar Heights, the object being to watch and intercept the movements of Early, the forces were ordered back to Frederick City and thence to Monocacy, where a conference was held by Gen. Grant with Gens. Wright and Hunter on the 4th of August, and it was determined to concentrate a large force under Gen. Sheridan at Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 6th of August, Gen. Sheridan, arriving at Harper's Ferry, took command, the force now numbering nearly thirty thousand men, including two divisions of cavalry. On the 10th the column moved against the enemy, coming up with his rear-guard on the 12th at Cedar Creek, the main body being strongly intrenched at Fisher's Hill. No general action was brought on till the 19th, when the battle of Opequan Creek was fought. In the mean time recruits had reached the Fourteenth Regiment, augmenting its numbers to about three hundred men. The position of the rebels was naturally a strong one, and had been thoroughly fortified. To assail it our army had to advance through a narrow ravine shut in by steep, thickly-wooded hills, to form in an irregular, undulating valley in the enemy's front, and then advancing through a wood, attack desperately his centre, while flanking and crushing in his left. We need not give the details of the battle, but say simply that the victory was complete, although attained at serious loss. The Third Division of the Sixth Corps lost heavily, the Fourteenth Regiment alone losing seven killed and sixty-two wounded and missing. Among the killed was Maj. Vredenburg, who was struck by a shell in the breast while at the head of his regiment ordering a charge upon a rebel battery. He expired in a few moments. A brave and faithful officer, he was widely esteemed and his death lamented by the whole command. Lieut. Green, commanding Company I, was also killed, and Capt. Bodwell, of Company E, wounded. Three thousand prisoners and five guns were taken from the rebels. At Fisher's Hill, on the 22d of September, our arms were equally victorious. The battle lasted some three hours, when the rebels were driven from their fortifications in great disorder, losing one thousand one hundred prisoners, sixteen pieces of artillery, and fifteen stands of colors taken by our soldiers. The Third Division captured six pieces of artillery, two of which were taken by the Fourteenth Regiment. The casualties in the Fourteenth numbered but ten killed and thirty wounded.

But the great battle of the campaign was yet to be fought, that of Cedar Creek. After the battle above described our forces held the line of this creek, and

Sheridan, deeming them secure, had gone to Washington on business. Early, more wily than was deemed by his antagonist, on the 18th of October moved his entire army across the mountain separating the branches of the Shenandoah, forded the north fork, and under cover of fog and darkness early on the next morning surprised our camps, turning both flanks, and crushing back our astonished troops with terrible loss, including twelve hundred prisoners, twenty-four guns, and all our equipage. So silently did the enemy advance, and so suddenly did he pounce upon our sleeping camp, that the men were in many cases prisoners before they were awakened. The Eighth Corps, which met the first onset of the enemy, was able to make little resistance; but the Sixth Corps, which had more opportunity to rally, held the rebels in check for a time. It soon became apparent, however, that it was impossible to hold our positions, and a general retreat was accordingly ordered. Our forces had fallen back five miles, and Gen. Wright had succeeded in partially reforming them in line of battle, when Sheridan appeared upon the scene, having made his famous ride from Winchester. "He saw only too soon the wreck and disaster of the day, and instantly set about the work of repairing the mischief. Riding along the lines and speaking inspiringly to the men, he stimulated them to new endeavor, revived their hopes, and prepared them for a fresh encounter, meanwhile also strengthening his formations, studying the ground, and gathering every item of information necessary to his purpose. At length everything was complete. 'We are going to lick them out of their boots,' said Sheridan, and the men with the words ringing in their ears once more assumed the offensive. After considerable manœuvring a charge was ordered, and soon the enemy in turn was driven back with great slaughter, with the loss of his trains and artillery and all the trophies captured from us in the morning, our cavalry pursuing rapidly and cutting down the fugitives without mercy." The inspiring genius of Sheridan had converted defeat into victory, all the more grand and surprising from the helpless condition which had preceded it. This was an exploit which for daring rapidity and brilliancy of execution is rarely equalled in the annals of war. The Fourteenth Regiment, which took an active part, lost heavily, Adj. Ross, who had been promoted from the ranks for gallant conduct, being killed. The rebel loss included one thousand five hundred prisoners, twenty-three guns (exclusive of the twenty-four lost by us in the morning and recovered at night), one thousand five hundred small-arms, besides most of their caissons, wagons, etc.

The further operations of the Fourteenth till the close of the war were performed in another field. The campaign having rescued the Shenandoah Valley and insured the safety of the national capital, the main body of the army, except the cavalry scouts

left to complete the driving of the fugitives, was transferred to the theatre of operations against Richmond. The officers of the Fourteenth were now mostly enlisted men risen from the ranks, who had won for themselves a lasting reputation. Capt. Janeway for brave and meritorious conduct was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. Besides this veteran officer there were Capts. Wanser, Manning, and Marsh and Lieuts. Foster, Buckalew, Fletcher, Hanning, White, and Mandeville, noted for conspicuous gallantry, who had entered the ranks as privates. Col. Truax was still in command of the brigade as acting brigadier-general. The regiment had been recruited to the number of two hundred. It was transferred to City Point, whence it advanced and occupied a position on the Weldon Railroad which had been seized and held by the Fifth Corps. Feb. 5, 1865, the regiment participated in the engagement at Hatcher's Run; the assault on Fort Steadman followed on the 25th of March, resulting in the speedy downfall of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee two weeks later at Appomattox. Col. Truax in his report of the capture of Fort Steadman makes the following statement:

"The brigade was formed in column of regiment, and advancing on the left flank of the fort compelled its surrender. Without halting we advanced on the next fort, which was evacuated almost without a struggle, leaving in our possession four guns, caissons, and horses. . . . I have every reason to be proud of the regiments composing my brigade."

Another report says,—

"From first to last the Fourteenth fought with the greatest bravery, and to it equally with the most efficient regiment of the corps belongs the credit of the magnificent success of that glorious day."

Early on the 3d of April, being informed that Petersburg was evacuated, and that the pickets of the Twenty-fourth Corps had advanced into the city, the Fourteenth joined in the pursuit of the enemy, pushing forward to Sailor's Creek, where it assailed the enemy's flank, doubling it up and driving the rebels for the distance of a mile. Here reaching the hill directly in front of the creek, where the rebels were found strongly posted in the rear of some works, a charge was made by the brigade across the stream, some seventy-five yards in width, the soldiers advancing through water up to their hips and under a galling fire from the enemy. Immediately reforming on the other side of the stream the brigade charged over the crest of the hill, driving and completely routing the enemy. Wheeling to the left and pushing his column against the left flank of the enemy, a few moments of vigorous fighting were crowned with the trophy of the surrender of Ewell's command. Maj. Pegram, inspector-general on Ewell's staff, at this point rode up to Col. Truax, bearing a flag of truce, and said, "I surrender Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and staff and his command." This was a glorious termination of the long and weary campaigns in which our brave soldiers had been engaged. The Fourteenth, now reduced to about one hundred men, proceeded to Barksdale, where the command remained in camp till the

24th, and then proceeded to Danville with a view of co-operating with Sherman against Johnston. But on their arrival news of Johnston's surrender was received. The war was ended. The Fourteenth Regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Washington, D. C., on the 18th of June, 1865, having been in the service nearly three years. It left New Jersey nine hundred and fifty strong; the remnant that returned was two hundred and thirty, notwithstanding the many recruits which had strengthened its ranks from time to time. During that time the regiment had been distinguished in many battles and skirmishes for its uniform gallantry and courage. It had traveled by rail one thousand and fifty-one miles, by water six hundred and twenty-eight miles, and on foot two thousand and fifteen miles.¹

Thirtieth Regiment.—The Thirtieth Regiment, which contained one company, viz., Company B, from this county, was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and under existing orders governing the enrollment of troops. A draft for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged had been made upon the Governor of this State by the President of the United States, Aug. 4, 1862, and soon after full instructions for conducting it were received from the War Department. The draft so ordered was not to interfere with orders governing recruiting, and all enlistments up to Sept. 1, 1862, would be placed to the credit of the State. A general desire manifested and expressed by the State authorities, as well as by prominent citizens throughout the State, to avoid the draft gave an enthusiasm to recruiting which caused the entire quota to be raised by voluntary enlistments and in camp by the 3d of September, 1862, the time appointed for commencing the draft. The organization of the regiment was fully completed, officered, and equipped by the 17th of September, 1862, at which time the command was duly mustered into the United States service for nine months at Flemington, N. J. The regiment was raised in different parts of the State, and placed under command of Col. Alexander E. Donaldson, who resigned March 4, 1863, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. John J. Cladek, who served till the regiment was mustered out, June 27, 1863. The officers of Company B from this county were: Captain, John N. Lewis; first lieutenant, James D. Vanderveer; second lieutenant, Thomas Moore. Capt. Lewis resigned Dec. 26, 1862, and Lieut. Vanderveer took his place, serving as captain till June 27, 1863, when the regiment was mustered out. James H. Ogden, who entered the company as first sergeant Aug. 25, 1862, became first lieutenant March 16, 1863, *vice* Elias W. Brant, resigned, and resigned April 27, 1863, when John M. Case became first lieutenant in

¹ Sergeant Terrell's History.

his stead. Oscar Conklin, first sergeant of Company I, became second lieutenant upon the resignation of Thomas Moore, February, 1863.¹

The regiment left the State Sept. 30, 1862, numbering one thousand and eleven, officers and enlisted men. It was assigned soon after arriving in Washington to the Provisional Brigade, Casey's division, defenses of Washington, and participated in but one battle, that of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RECORD OF UNION COUNTY SOLDIERS, 1861-65.

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT.

Allen, William W., corp., May 16, 1861; died of fever at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1862.
 Allen, John J., private, May 16, 1861; corp. Feb. 4, 1862; disch. at the U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862, dis.
 Baker, Ralph P., private, May 16, 1861; corp. May 21, 1861; sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. A, 1st Batt., Feb. 2, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. C, 1st Batt., June 4, 1865; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Blythe, Smith G., com. sergt.; 2d lieut. vice Luther Martin; res. March 24, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. F, Oct. 7, 1862; capt. Nov. 29, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Baquet, Camille, sergt. Co. I, 16th Penn. Cav.; 2d lieut. Co. A, 1st N. J. Regt., vice Phineas B. Provost; res. April 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Brant, William, Jr., corp., March 21, 1861; sergt. Feb. 4, 1862; 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B, 1st Batt., Feb. 2, 1865; served in 4th Regt.; capt. Co. B, 1st Batt.; brevet capt. April 2, 1865; capt. May 11, 1865; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Bonnell, Edward, private, May 16, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Beel, Samuel J., private, May 16, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Barton, Robert E., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Boughton, Stephen E., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Beatty, James, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1863, dis.
 Brant, Joseph, Jr., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1863, dis.
 Broshan, Peter, private, May 16, 1861; corp. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Brower, Daniel H., musician; died of typhoid fever at Camp Seminary, Va., Sept. 6, 1861.
 Belmer, Ithamer M., private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Brown, John W., 1st lieut., May 21, 1861; capt. vice David Hatfield; pro. May 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1862, by order War Dept.
 Carr, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1862; disch. near Brandy Station, Va., March 18, 1864.
 Cavanaugh,² Merty W., private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Clum, William H., private, May 16, 1861; deserted Sept. 17, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.
 Clum, Chauncey, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Creighton, Hugh T., private, May 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Crossan, Cornelius, recruit, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. at Camp Banks, Va., Jan. 22, 1863, dis.
 Curly, James, recruit, Aug. 13, 1861; served in 4th Regt.; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.
 Curran, Thomas, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Debo, Charles, Jr., private, May 16, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Donnelly, James, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 28, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Benson's Tavern, Va.
 Danbrier, John, private, May 16, 1861; corp. July 1, 1861; sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at hosp., Antietam, Md., April 14, 1863, dis.
 Devine, Patrick, recruit, Dec. 11, 1863; deserted Dec. 24, 1863, en route to regt.
 Denton, James, 1st sergt. Co. F, Sept. 25, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. A, 1st Batt., Feb. 2, 1865; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Dunham, Samuel H., sergt., May 16, 1861; 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Fairfax, Va., July 9, 1862, dis.
 Ellwood, James, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 20, 1863, dis.
 Eckard, John, private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Evertson, William T., private, May 16, 1861; died of fever at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 23, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Favor, John, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Forsyth, George, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Freeman, Alonzo, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27, 1862, on account of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Green, Nathaniel, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Halstead, Isaac W., private, May 16, 1861; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., Dec. 31, 1862.
 Hall, Francis, sergt., May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., May 23, 1863, dis.
 Hatfield, David, capt., May 21, 1861; pro. to maj. May 28, 1861; died at Elizabeth, N. J., July 30, 1862, of wounds rec'd in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Hambrick, Paul R., 1st lieut. vice Thomas T. Tillon, resigned, Dec. 9, 1861; pro. capt. Co. A, 2d Regt., Dec. 26, 1862; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; must. out June 27, 1863.
 Haskard, Charles, private, May 16, 1861; deserted July 31, 1861; returned to duty July 16, 1863; must. out June 23, 1863.
 Haskard, Thomas, recruit, Jan. 10, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Heuders-n, William, corp., May 16, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Sept. 10, 1861, dis.
 Hart, Gustavus A., private, May 16, 1861; deserted Sept. 17, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.
 Herdt, Christian, private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom May 25, 1864.
 Hutt, Jacob L., 1st lieut. Co. C, 4th Regt., Nov. 14, 1864; capt. Co. A, 1st Batt., June 4, 1865; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Johnson, John, recruit, Jan. 10, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Keller, Henry, private, Aug. 16, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1862, dis.
 Kain, Michael, private, May 16, 1861; died at hosp., Milk Creek, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Kautner, Charles, private, May 16, 1861; deserted July 31, 1861, at Camp Princeton, Va.
 Knowlton, Charles, recruit, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 4, 1862, dis.
 Kershaw, Samuel, private, May 16, 1861; must. out of service June 23, 1864.
 Lightholder, Patrick, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 6, 1863, dis.
 Lloyd, George K., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 4, 1863, dis.
 Lobb, Benjamin H., private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
 Lawler, William T., private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom June 7, 1864.
 Long, Joseph F., recruit, Jan. 18, 1862; served in 4th Regt.; must. out Jan. 31, 1865.
 Lambert, Joseph, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Lyle, Robert G., private, May 16, 1861; corp. May 21, 1861; sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Martin, Luther, 2d lieut., June 7, 1861; res. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Martin, Joseph C., sergt., May 16, 1861; disch. at hosp., York, Pa., July 9, 1862, dis.
 Meeker, William H., corp., May 21, 1861; sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. capt. Co. B, 11th Regt., May 27, 1862; res. Sept. 3, 1863, dis.

¹ See alphabetical record of this company farther on.

² *Alina* John Hastings.

- Meeker, Alvin M., 1st sergt., May 16, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Feb. 4, 1862, dis.
- McCallough, Robert W., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 11, 1863, dis.
- McDonald, Alexander, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 22, 1863, dis.
- McDonnell, James, private, May 16, 1861; corp. Feb. 4, 1862; sergt. Nov. 5, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
- McLaughlin, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1862, dis.
- Merrick, Joseph, private, May 16, 1861; died at Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., July 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; buried at Arlington, Va.
- Miller, John V., private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Miller, Joseph W., private, May 16, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Morgan, Asbel G., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- McGregor, Amos B., musician, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Maple, David, private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1865; disch. therefrom July 24, 1865.
- Mulford, Joseph H., private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps U. S. A. Jan. 5, 1862; disch. therefrom April 12, 1862, dis.
- McGuier, Thomas, private, May 16, 1861; deserted Sept. 1, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- McTeague, James, private, May 16, 1861; deserted June 7, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Neil, Edward K., wagoner, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Nicholas, Alphonso I., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Nicholas, Samuel, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Nicholas, William F., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Camp Banks, Va., Jan. 21, 1863, dis.
- Ogden, Joseph G., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Oliver, James H., private, May 16, 1861; deserted June 7, 1861; returned to duty Sept. 21, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Olmsted, William H., private, May 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in 4th Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Parker, John Y., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Parkinson, John G., private, May 16, 1861; corp. May 21, 1861; reduced to ranks Sept. 30, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; sergt. April 18, 1865; served in Fourth Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Penn, David E., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, 1863, dis.
- Pister, Charles F., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863, dis.
- Provost, Isaac S., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1862, dis.
- Provost, Phineas B., private, May 16, 1861; sergt. May 21, 1861; sergt.-maj. Aug. 24, 1862; 2d lieutenant vice Smith G. Blythe, pro., Oct. 7, 1862; resigned Feb. 16, 1863.
- Reed, Samuel J., private, May 16, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Reeves, Samuel, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Rhodes, Nathan C., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Smith, Nathaniel W., 2d lieutenant, Co. E, Nov. 27, 1862; 1st lieutenant vice Paul B. Hambrick, pro., Feb. 13, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Smith, Richard, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Scott, William, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1862, dis.
- Solomon, Charles, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Squier, William W., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Stansbury, Joseph S., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at White Oak Church, Va., Nov. 29, 1862, on account of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
- Shen, John, private, May 16, 1861; deserted April 16, 1862, at Catlett's Station, Va.
- Southwick, Edward P., musician, Aug. 1, 1862; served in 15th Regt., 4th Regt., and Co. C, 1st Batt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Silvers, Jordan, private, May 16, 1861; killed on picket at Miner House, near Alexandria, Va., Oct. 16, 1861.
- Tillou, Thomas T., 1st lieutenant, June 3, 1861; res. Nov. 12, 1861.
- Thorn, Linton R., corp., May 16, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; corp. April 18, 1865; served in Fourth Regt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Townley, Israel C., musician, May 16, 1861; disch. at hospital, Newark, N. J., Oct. 23, 1862, dis.
- Trowbridge, Uzal, private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
- Warner, Henry C., 1st lieutenant, Co. F; capt. vice John W. Brown, dismissed, Oct. 7, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Williams, Elijah F., private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Walton, William, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Sept. 6, 1861, dis.
- Williams, James H., private, May 16, 1861; disch. at hosp. Camp Parole, Md., Jan. 7, 1863, dis.
- Worrell, Benjamin, private, May 16, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1863, dis.
- Worthley, John, private, May 16, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Wostenholm, James, private, May 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 22, 1863; disch. therefrom June 23, 1864.
- Welton, Hezekiah B., private, May 16, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT.

- Allen, Edward, recruit, Aug. 20, 1861; sergt. November, 1862; served in Co. A, 15th Regt.; must. out Aug. 31, 1864.
- Ames, Horace L., musician, April 25, 1861; pro. to drum-major March 18, 1862; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Oct. 1, 1862, by order War Dept.
- Balling, William F., private, May 9, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Bartow, Henry, recruit, Aug. 21, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., April 19, 1862, dis.
- Broderick, Joel S., private, May 17, 1861; died of diarrhea at Andersonville, Ga., May 6, 1864; buried there, grave 909.
- Brady, William L., private, Aug. 23, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Brown, Augustus R., corp., April 24, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1862, dis.
- Brierton, Joseph F., private, May 7, 1861; deserted May 5, 1864, on veteran furlough; re-enl. March 31, 1864.
- Brown, John, private, May 8, 1861; deserted July 24, 1863, on march from White Plains, Va., to New Baltimore, Va.
- Bryan, George, private, May 18, 1861; deserted June 20, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Callender, William, recruit, Nov. 23, 1861; killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
- Chetwood, Bradbury C., 1st lieutenant, May 22, 1861; res. Dec. 12, 1861, to accept commission as 2d lieutenant in 1st U. S. Artillery.
- Cleveland, E. J., private, May 22, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 1, 1861, dis.
- Cole, William A., private, April 25, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 10, 1862, dis.
- Cordo, John, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1862, dis.
- Clampett, John S., corp. May 17, 1861; sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 30, 1863; wounds received in action at Manassas, Va.
- Cree, William J., 2d lieutenant, June 12, 1861; 1st lieutenant, vice B. C. Chetwood, resigned, Nov. 6, 1861; resigned July 12, 1862.
- Conger, John H., private, May 7, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 21, 1864; arm amputated.
- Chichester, David, private, May 7, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried at Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Va.
- Christman, Jacob, private, May 18, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Cozine, Henry W., sergt., April 24, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1862.
- Danneberger, Antony J., private, April 23, 1861; sergt. May 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 22, 1864.
- Davis, Charles C., private, May 3, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Donovan, Joseph, private, May 22, 1861; corp. July 1, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 2d lieutenant Jan. 14, 1863; 1st lieutenant vice W. H. Williams, res. May 19, 1863; disch. March 11, 1865; paroled prisoner.
- Davenport, William S., corp., May 21, 1861; sergt. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Danneberger, Joseph J., corp., May 22, 1861; private May 22, 1862; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Dixon, John, private, Aug. 25, 1861; deserted at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 15, 1861; returned to duty April 1, 1863; sentenced by G. C. M. June 26, 1863, to confinement at Fort Delaware; returned to duty March 30, 1864; must. out June 21, 1864.

- Dortkompf, Carl, private, March 17, 1861; corp. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Draft, John J., private, May 6, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., Dec. 22, 1862, dis.
- Durling, Theodore H., private, May 6, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 12, 1862, dis.
- Elasser, George, private, May 17, 1861; deserted June 20, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Farr, John, private, April 3, 1861; corp. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Fox, Franklin W., private, April 25, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Franklin, George B., sergt., April 23, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Sept. 23, 1861, dis.
- Frederick, George, recruit, April 30, 1864; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., Aug. 5, 1865, on account of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Garnier, Albert L., private, May 6, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 18, 1862, dis.
- Haley, John, private, April 23, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., March 3, 1862, dis.
- Harress, Charles, recruit, Aug. 31, 1863; deserted *en route* to regt.
- Harkin, John, private, April 29, 1861; deserted June 17, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Hedges, Edwin W., private, April 23, 1861; sergt., Jan. 22, 1862; 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1862; capt. vice Richard Hopewood, resigned, Jan. 14, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Hopewood, Richard, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, May 30, 1861; capt. vice James Wilson, prom. Dec. 27, 1861; resigned Jan. 14, 1863.
- Hurst, Nathaniel, private, April 29, 1861; corp. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Howe, Joseph, private, Aug. 21, 1863; served in Co. F, 15th Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Hughes, Hugh, private, May 4, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Heywood, Lucius M., private, May 22, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1861, dis.
- Hurder, Henry, private, May 6, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Hopkins, Augustus H., private, April 29, 1861; deserted June 17, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Howard, Michael, private, Aug. 27, 1861; deserted Aug. 12, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
- Jones, Edward, recruit, Aug. 31, 1863; deserted *en route* to regt.
- Johnson, Robert, private, April 23, 1861; disch. at Ward Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 27, 1864, dis.
- Johnson, Gilbert S., wagoner, May 9, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Johnson, William, private, April 29, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, on account of wounds received in action at Manassas, Va.
- Judge, James P., private, April 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Ketch, Peter, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., May 15, 1863, dis.
- Keenan, Thomas, recruit; trans. from Co. G; served in Co. B, 15th Regt.
- Kelly, George, recruit; trans. from Co. C; served in Co. B, 15th Regt.
- King, William N., private, April 24, 1861; trans. to gunboat "Cincinnati," Feb. 21, 1862; disch. therefrom Nov. 14, 1862.
- Lambka, William F., private, May 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Lathrop, Elijah J., musician, May 2, 1861; disch. at Harrison's Landing, July 19, 1862, dis.; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1862.
- Lake, George, private, May 22, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 8, 1861, dis.
- Laughlin, Paul J., private, May 18, 1861; deserted Oct. 15, 1862, on furlough.
- Laing, William H., private, May 9, 1861; disch. at White Oak Church, Va., to join the regular army, Jan. 1, 1863.
- Lovett, James M., private, April 25, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Leppard, Leonard, recruit, trans. to Co. B.
- Lynn, William A., private, May 17, 1861; corp. May 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Low, Cornelius A., private, May 4, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Lewis, Horace E., private, May 6, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; prom. to 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 15th Regt., Feb. 9, 1865; com. adjt., 2d Regt., June 26, 1865; not mustered; brev. capt., April 2, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Landy, Thomas, private, April 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- McDonald, James H., private, May 4, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- McGregor, Alexander, private, May 7, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- McCurdy, Samuel, recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. therefrom Oct. 19, 1866.
- McNair, Alexander, private, April 23, 1861; deserted June 17, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Middlebrook, Aaron L., private, May 22, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1861, dis.
- Middlesdorf, Henry, private, May 17, 1861; re-enl. March 16, 1864; served in Co. A, 15th Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Moore, William H., private, April 25, 1861; corp. July 18, 1862; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Mullany, John, private, May 22, 1861; dishon. disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 24, 1861.
- Murphy, John, recruit, Feb. 8, 1862; re-enl. March 16, 1864; served in Co. A, 15th Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Neitzel, Paul, private, May 17, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Oct. 23, 1861, dis.
- Nichols, Charles, private, April 23, 1861; deserted June 17, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.
- Noble, Joshua F., private, May 7, 1861; deserted at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 17, 1861; returned to duty from 30th Regt., N. J. Vols., May 22, 1863; sentenced by G. C. M. to confinement at Dry Tortugas, Fla., June 26, 1863; returned to duty Feb. 2, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Ogden, Francis M., recruit, Aug. 26, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Parsons, Hiram R., private, April 25, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Oct. 23, 1861, dis.
- Polster, John, private, May 17, 1861; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1862, dis.
- Penfield, Edward O., recruit, April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
- Porter, Bartine S., private, Aug. 15, 1861; corp. May 5, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; com. 2d lieutenant, May 19, 1863; not must.; disch. at Warrenton, Va., July 26, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Randolph, Lewis F., private, April 29, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Rush, Samuel, private, May 4, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Schell, Leonard C., private, May 9, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Sharp, Henry M., trans. from Co. D, 15th Regt., June 21, 1865; 2d lieutenant, March 28, 1865; must. out July 13, 1865.
- Stell, Joseph, private, May 9, 1861; disch. at hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor, Nov. 21, 1862, dis.
- Struck, William G., private, May 17, 1861; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1863, dis.
- Samson, David, private, May 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Scharline, John, private, May 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 23, 1864.
- Schnuck, George W., private, April 23, 1861; deserted May 6, 1864, on vet. furlough; re-enl. March 31, 1864.
- Scarlett, George W., private, Aug. 23, 1861; corp. Feb. 25, 1863; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Shipman, William M., private, April 27, 1861; corp. May 22, 1861; sergt. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1863, dis.
- Thorn, Martin, private, May 17, 1861; deserted July 5, 1863, near Gettysburg, Pa.
- Tooker, Nathan C., sergt., May 22, 1861; 1st sergt. July 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Van Horn, William, private, May 4, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Van Sicklin, Franklin, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 18, 1862, dis.
- Van Voorhees, Charles H., private, April 25, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Walsh, Michael, private, May 9, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Weiss, Adolphus, 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 15th Regt., July 3, 1864; capt. to fill original vacancy Feb. 2, 1865; absent without leave.
- Wilson, James, capt., May 22, 1861; prom. to maj. 9th Regt. Dec. 3, 1861; lieutenant-col. 9th Regt. Feb. 10, 1862; res. Nov. 17, 1862.
- Williams, William H., corp., May 22, 1861; sergt. July 1, 1861; 2d lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1861; 1st lieutenant, vice William J. Cree, res. July 12, 1862; res. May 8, 1863, dis.
- Warnock, James, private, April 25, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Wilkinson, Isaac D., private, April 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Williamson, Dennis H., private, May 2, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Woody, George, private, April 23, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Waldron, Jerome, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at hosp., Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1862, dis.
 Waterman, William H., private, May 6, 1861; disch. at hosp., Washington, D. C., May 12, 1862, dis.
 White, John, private, May 3, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 22, 1862, dis.
 White, Theodore, private, April 29, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1863, dis.
 Waver, Bernard, private, May 18, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
 Wilson, Henry, private, April 27, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; exchanged; died Oct. 10, 1862, on board transport en route to regt.
 Woelbe, John A., private, May 17, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Winde, Frank, private, May 17, 1861; deserted May 5, 1864, on vet. furlough; re-enl. March 31, 1864.

COMPANY K, THIRD REGIMENT.

Ash, Henry, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
 Barry, Patrick F., private; recruit, Jan. 27, 1864; served in Co. C, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.
 Behrens, Charles M., private; recruit, Jan. 7, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 7, 1862, dis.
 Birmingham, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Aug. 29, 1863, at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J.
 Bart, Valentine, private; recruit, Oct. 10, 1862; died at rebel prison at Richmond, Va., March 12, 1864; buried at Nat. Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
 Burst, Henry, private; recruit, Sept. 12, 1863; transferred from Co. C, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864; deserted Sept. 7, 1862; returned to duty Nov. 15, 1863.
 Bently, George L., musician; recruit, Jan. 7, 1862; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Broderick, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Bushing, Frederick, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1862, dis.
 Callahan, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Carroll, Paul, 1st sergt., May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newport News, Va., Sept. 6, 1862, dis.
 Carroll, Robert, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 17, 1863, dis.; corp. July 1, 1862.
 Clark, William S., private, May 29, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1862, dis.
 Cotter, John G., private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Point Lookout, Md., Dec. 24, 1862, dis.
 Connolly, James, private; recruit, Oct. 4, 1861; killed in action near Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.
 Crose, Conrad, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Oct. 15, 1861, dis.
 Coy, Peter D., private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; re-enl. March 26, 1864.
 Crooks, William, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom June 4, 1864.
 Cunningham, Michael, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom June 17, 1864.
 Crider, Joshua B., private; recruit, Aug. 20, 1863; deserted en route to regiment.
 Crowthers, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Jan. 19, 1863, near White Oak Church, Va.
 Curran, John D., private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Fairfax, Va., April 29, 1862, dis.
 Daly, Andrew, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action near Munson's Hill, Va., Aug. 31, 1861.
 Daner, David, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. therefrom June 4, 1864.
 Davy, John, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Diamond, Daniel, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Dumasand, Lewis, musician; recruit, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., May 16, 1862, dis.
 Deegan, Michael, private, May 10, 1861; corp. June 4, 1861; sergt. June 28, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, Aug. 18, 1862, dis.

Easton, Nelson S., 2d lieut. Co. E, Dec. 6, 1862; 1st lieut. vice Lewis S. Fisher, disch. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Ekenheimer, Charles, private, May 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; served in Co. C, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Engle, Matthias, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 14, 1863, dis.; corp. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Egan, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at DeCamp U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor, Jan. 17, 1863, dis.
 Euler, Henry, private, May 10, 1861; deserted May 10, 1862, near New Kent Court-House, Va.
 Fairly, David, sergt., June 4, 1861; 2d lieut. June 17, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B, July 1, 1862; pro. to adjt. July 14, 1862.
 Fisher, Lewis S., 2d lieut., Co. H, July 2, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. K, vice John B. Lutz, resigned; disch. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Ford, William, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Sept. 6, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C.
 Forsyth, Andrew, private, May 10, 1861; corp. June 4, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Flynn, William, private, May 10, 1861; disch. May 28, 1862, to join regular army.
 Garvin, Owen, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Oct. 21, 1862, dis.
 Gannon, Robert J., private; recruit, Oct. 4, 1861; deserted en route to regiment.
 Gaffaney, James, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action near Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864; sergt. Dec. 29, 1862.
 Garry, William, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
 Gaughran, Philip, wagoner, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Grimley, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1862; sergt. April 30, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Gaby, Andrew, private, June 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Gutting, Joseph, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at camp near Stafford Court-House, Va., Nov. 25, 1862, dis.
 Hade, William, sergt., May 10, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Hawk, Peter, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Phila., Pa., Jan. 20, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
 Haggerty, Henry, corp. Co. A; 2d lieut. vice Hendershot promoted, Oct. 8, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. D, Sept. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Hackett, Joseph, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Hassett, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Haynes, Frederick, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Harrigan, Dennis, corp., May 10, 1861; disch. May 1, 1862, dis.
 Hendershot, Peter M., sergt., Co. D; 2d lieut. vice Fairly, promoted, July 16, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Co. I, Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Hurley, James, private, May 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, to join the regular army.
 Kelly, James, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Fairfax Sem., Va., Oct. 15, 1861, wounds received in action; arm amputated.
 Kiernan, Michael, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Fort Worth, Va., April 4, 1862, dis.
 Keimling, Charles B., corp., May 10, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 27, 1863, dis.
 Kuller, Peter, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Kuban, Lawrence, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Kuhle, Herman, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at camp near Stafford Court-House, Va., Nov. 25, 1862, dis.
 Kuttermuff, John, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Phila., Pa., Aug. 15, 1862, dis.
 Lafferty, Hugh, private, May 10, 1861; corp. June 18, 1862; sergt. Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Lawrence, Samuel, private; recruit, Sept. 20, 1862; died of fever at regt. hosp., Va., Feb. 13, 1863.
 Lutz, John B., 1st lieut., June 3, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1863.
 Mangan, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Dec. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McCormick, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McDonald, Daniel, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McDonald, Denis, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McElroy, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 10th Regt., Aug. 31, 1862; returned to Co. K June 18, 1864; must. out July 15, 1861.
 McGuren, Peter, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

McLeod, Robert, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McLeod, James, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., May 13, 1862, dis.
 McLaughlin, James, private, May 29, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Oct. 15, 1861, dis.
 McCrackin, Alexander, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., May 15, 1862, dis.
 McGovern, Edward, private; recruit Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Oct. 5, 1864.
 McDermott, Walter, private, May 10, 1861; died, epilepsy, at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 15, 1864; buried at St. Mary's Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.
 McGraw, James, private; recruit April 19, 1864; deserted April 23, 1864, at draft rendezvous, Trenton, N. J.
 McKendrick, David, private; recruit Sept. 10, 1862; deserted Jan. 19, 1863, at camp near White Oak Church, Va.
 McKenna, John, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Jan. 7, 1863; returned to duty Nov. 6, 1863; deserted June 24, 1864, at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J.
 Masterson, Cornelius, private; recruit Oct. 4, 1861; deserted *en route* for regiment.
 Mitchell, Wilson T., private, May 10, 1861; deserted March 11, 1864, at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va.
 Murphy, Walter, private, May 10, 1861; corp. June 14, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Moore, Jacob M., private; recruit Jan. 6, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 14, 1863, dis.
 Mulick, Connor, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom June 4, 1864.
 Morrison, William, sergt., May 10, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Mann, William F., musician, Nov. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864; disch. at camp near Petersburg per order W. D., Dec. 17, 1864.
 Nierner, Nicholas, private, May 10, 1861; corp. June 4, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Ogden, John, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Sept. 6, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C.
 O'Neil, Thomas, corp., May 10, 1861; killed in action near Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Penn, Joseph, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862, dis.
 Powers, John, private; recruit Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 4, 1864.
 Pettit, Andrew Jackson, musician, May 10, 1861; accidentally killed July 27, 1861, at camp near Alexandria, Va.
 Rea, Robert, wagoner, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fairfax Sem., Va., Oct. 15, 1861, dis.
 Reiss, George, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Rose, Henry, private, July 8, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 10, 1864.
 Rogers, Henry, private, May 10, 1861; died of fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, Sept. 21, 1862; buried at St. Mary's Cemetery, Elizabeth.
 Russell, Patrick, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Sohndigger, John, private, May 10, 1861; deserted May 13, 1862, near New Kent Court-House, Va.
 Stuckley, John, private, May 10, 1861; corp. July 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Sullivan, William, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Dec. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Seaton, William H., private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Stoner, William, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Steward, James, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near White Oak Court-House, Va., April 19, 1863, dis.
 Schaus, Henry, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1863, on account of wounds rec. in action.
 Sheridan, James, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 12, 1863, dis.
 Stalbird, George M., private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Carver U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 20, 1862, dis.
 Stone, William, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fairfax Sem., Va., Oct. 20, 1861, dis.
 Stuckey, Jacob, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Burkettville, Md., April 7, 1863, dis.
 Stend, Thomas, private, May 10, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Oct. 1, 1861; disch. therefrom Feb. 2, 1864, dis.

Starrs, James, private, May 10, 1861; sergt. Sept. 20, 1862; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Schroeder, William, private; recruit Sept. 12, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Spear, Alexander, private, May 10, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Sweeney, William, private, May 10, 1861; died in hosp. near White Oak Church, Va., May 29, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights.
 Steinberg, John, private, May 10, 1861; deserted Jan. 7, 1863, at Camp Parole, Alexandria, Va.
 Toole, Michael, private, May 10, 1861; corp. Dec. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Treecott, Jonathan C., private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Trapp, Lawrence, sergt., May 10, 1861; disch. May 16, 1862, dis.
 Wahl, Charles A., 1st sergt., May 10, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. G, Dec. 10, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. H, Feb. 18, 1863; capt. vice John Roberts, resigned, Aug. 6, 1863; dismissed, S. O. 268, Par. 44, War Dept., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Whelan, John, capt., June 3, 1861; acting brigade quartermaster on staff of Gen. Philip Kearney; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Wind, William, private, May 10, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Watson, George, private; recruit July 8, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 20, 1862, dis.
 Woods, Charles, private; recruit Sept. 13, 1862; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Zahn, Charles, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 9, 1862, dis.
 Zetler, John, private, May 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., June 6, 1862, dis.

COMPANY G, NINTH REGIMENT.

Agin, James H., wagoner, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Hammond U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 30, 1864.
 Ash, George, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Nov. 23, 1862, dis.
 Armstrong, William, private; recruit, Sept. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B; no record further.
 Ball, Henry J., private; recruit Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. A; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., G. O. 73, C. S. 1865, Dept. N. C.
 Basch, Franz, private; recruit May 20, 1862; trans. from Co. F; must. out May 22, 1865.
 Bert, Lewis, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
 Bierman, August, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
 Bryant, George L., 2d lieut., Co. E, Aug. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. vice James Loughlin, pro., April 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Benton, William H., 2d lieut., Nov. 9, 1861; res. March 9, 1862.
 Brand, Frederick, sergt., Sept. 13, 1861; private, Nov. 17, 1862; trans. from Co. A; sergt. Jan. 16, 1863; must. out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brander, Frederick, corp., Sept. 18, 1861; private Nov. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. A; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Braun, George, private, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. from Co. A; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Brook, Beaumont, recruit, Feb. 8, 1862; re-enl. March 14, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Burns, Adgum, drafted, private, Feb. 25, 1865; trans. from Co. F; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Byrthe, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Beatty, Stephen, corp., Sept. 30, 1861; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Newberne, N. C.; returned to duty; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 28, 1863, dis.
 Brondsteller, William, Jr., private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 17, 1862, dis.
 Brondsteller, William, Jr., private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 31, 1864, on account of wounds received in action; leg amputated.
 Bempatch, Michael, recruit, Oct. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
 Bieman, William, recruit, June 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 10, 1864; disch. therefrom June 14, 1865; trans. from Co. F.
 Bolton, Levi, recruit, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B; disch. at Newport News, Va., Nov. 20, 1863, dis.
 Bopp, Jacob, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Sept. 30, 1864.

- Beck, Philip, recruit, Aug. 27, 1862; died of typhoid at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 5, 1862.
- Bauer, John, recruit, Feb. 10, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.
- Carrell, Edward S., adjt., Dec. 23, 1862; capt., April 13, 1864; killed in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
- Chizzola, Achille, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Conover, Jacob, recruit, Aug. 16, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Connolly, Michael, recruit, April 7, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Conrad, Lewis, drafted March 9, 1865; trans. from Co. E; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Corson, Joseph, drafted April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Covert, Louces C., recruit, March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. K; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Cutler, Charles, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 5, 1865.
- Coyle, Thomas, recruit, March 15, 1865; trans. to Co. H; deserted July 4, 1865.
- Commeferd, Patrick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., Jan. 4, 1863, of wounds received in action at Whitehall, N. C.; buried in Newberne Nat. Cem., sec. 12, grave 35.
- Corin, John J., recruit, March 16, 1864; died of chronic insanity at Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1871.
- Crowley, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1861; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, while on a furlough.
- Dickey, Robert, recruit, Feb. 28, 1862; corp., July 1, 1863; re-enl. March 14, 1864; sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Dalton, John, recruit, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Davis, Francis, substitute, April 11, 1865; corp. June 20, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Dimler, David, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Dingler, Marcus, recruit, Feb. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. B; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Donnelly, William, recruit, April 7, 1865; trans. from Co. B; must. out May 4, 1865.
- Dyer, Edward, recruit, Aug. 13, 1864; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Dickert, Adam, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 13, 1863, dis.
- Doty, Samuel K., private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Sept. 30, 1864.
- Deemer, Jefferson L., recruit, Feb. 22, 1864; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Andersonville, Ga., grave 5327.
- Dolan, Michael, private, Sept. 30, 1861; killed in action at Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862.
- Dillon, Edward, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., grave 3819; trans. from Co. A.
- Downs, Patrick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; deserted Aug. 18, 1862.
- Eckerson, Philip, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. June 15, 1865; sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Eckhardt, Henry, substitute, April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Evans, Racey, private, Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. at Trenton by order of War Dept., July 19, 1865.
- Engle, Paul, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; corp. July 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Everts, Herman, recruit, July 23, 1862; trans. from Co. F; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Ebert, Sebald, recruit, May 20, 1862; trans. to Co. K. No further record.
- Fatti, John H., sergt., Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Fahrer, Henry, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 11, 1865.
- Fanorn, Henry, substitute, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 11, 1865.
- Ford, Thomas, private, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Fritz, John, private, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Frederick, Adam, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. from Co. A; must. out May 4, 1865.
- Frederick, William, recruit, Aug. 13, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Fitzpatrick, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., July 18, 1863, dis.
- Fessol, Frederick, recruit, June 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Oct. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. F.
- Fey, William, recruit, March 7, 1864; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864.
- Faezik, Charles A., corp., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., March 11, 1863, dis.
- Gardner, Amos H., substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; corp. Nov. 1, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1865; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Garthwaite, Charles, private, Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Gaessler, Valentine, private, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 15, 1863, dis.
- Griech, Adam, private, Oct. 9, 1861; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Sept. 16, 1864; trans. from Co. A.
- Gallagher, James, recruit, Feb. 16, 1864; deserted Sept. 7, 1863, *en route* for regiment.
- Gause, Lewis H., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. from Co. A; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Glaser, Jacob, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Gleisner, Benjamin, recruit, May 11, 1864; trans. from Co. C; must. on May 4, 1865.
- Godfrey, William, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Graff, Peter, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Hamlin, George, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Hamilton, James, substitute, April 8, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hegel, Paul, recruit, Feb. 10, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order of War Dept., June 12, 1865.
- Herning, John, recruit, March 29, 1865; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hinds, Pulaski, sergt., Sept. 30, 1861; private Aug. 28, 1862; served in U. S. Signal Corps; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
- Hand, James, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 5, 1865, minor.
- Hobart, Frederick, 1st sergt., Sept. 30, 1861; 2d lieut. July 1, 1862; 1st lieut. vice William Zimmerman, resigned, Dec. 29, 1862; com. capt. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. Oct. 19, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Whitehall, Va.
- Heckman, John, 2d lieut., March 9, 1862; res. June 4, 1862.
- Hill, Matthew, recruit, Feb. 15, 1864; corp. April 25, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Holston, John M., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. from Co. K; corp. June 15, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hurst, Symbianus, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 15, 1864, dis.
- Happ, Henry, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Sept. 29, 1864.
- Heck, Joseph, private, Sept. 25, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864; buried there, grave 3819; trans. from Co. A.
- Huber, Christian, recruit, Sept. 10, 1862; shot by rebel sentinel while stepping on dead line at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864; buried there, grave 4744.
- Johnson, William H., substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Johnson, John, drafted April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kennedy, Daniel, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; corp. May 24, 1865; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Keenan, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
- Keinkerscht, Adolphus, drafted Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kerchgesner, Leopold, substitute, April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kline, Jacob, recruit, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Koch, George, recruit, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. H; disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1865, G. O. 113, Dept. N. C.
- Kratz, Jacob, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Knapp, John, recruit, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 26, 1864, dis.
- Kunkle, Michael, private, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., March 26, 1863, dis.
- Knaben, Henry, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 20, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 30, 1864.
- Kelly, Charles, recruit, Feb. 16, 1864; deserted Feb. 29, 1864, at Trenton, N. J.
- Kenly, Joseph, recruit, March 29, 1865; deserted *en route* to regt.

- King, James, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; deserted at Bogue Sound, N. C.
Lang, Albert, drafted Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Lang, John, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Lee, Patrick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Loughlin, James, 2d lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1863; 1st lieutenant *vice* Frederick Hobart, disch., Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to capt. Co. C, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ludwig, Ludwig, recruit, June 30, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Lee, George, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Oct. 1, 1864.
- Lunderson, William, recruit, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 7, 1865; trans. from Co. A.
- Lauterback, Simon, private, Sept. 30, 1861; corp. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Petersburg, Va., May 26, 1864, of wounds received in action at Whitehall, Va.; prisoner of war; buried at Poplar Grove Nat. Sem., Va.
- Loetz, Henry, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., Jan. 31, 1863, of wounds received in action at Whitehall, N. C.; leg amputated.
- Lang, Charles, substitute, Oct. 4, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.
- Lenahan, William, substitute, April 8, 1864; deserted at Greensboro', N. C.
- Mahony, Stephen, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Manderville, James, recruit, Feb. 10, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McCandless, David, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 8, 1864.
- McCreo, James, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- McJohn, Edward, recruit, April 13, 1865; disch. at New York by order War Dept. May 4, 1865.
- McMullin, James, recruit, Feb. 28, 1862; re-enl. March 14, 1864; disch. at hosp., Annapolis, Md., by order War Dept. May 4, 1865; paroled prisoner.
- McGinn, Thomas, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. C; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; died of diarrhoea at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1, 1864; buried at Beaufort, N. C.
- McBride, Patrick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., March 1, 1863, dis.
- McClosky, John, private, Sept. 30, 1861; deserted Jan. 5, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
- McCarthy, John, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; deserted Oct. 10, 1864, at Bogue Sound, N. C.
- McDonald, John, recruit, March 8, 1865; corp. July 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Miles, William, corp., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Dec. 12, 1863, dis.
- Moran, Patrick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 24, 1863, dis.
- Meir, William, drafted, March 1, 1865; trans. from Co. F; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Michon, Alfred, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Moore, Joseph C., drafted, April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Morgan, Henry, substitute, Sept. 23, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Muller, John, substitute, Sept. 23, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Murray, John, recruit, March 28, 1865; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Murray, Samuel, wagoner, Sept. 30, 1861; private Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Meyer, Philip, sergt., Sept. 30, 1861; 1st sergt. April 13, 1864; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Muller, Johann, musician, Sept. 30, 1861; died of intermittent fever at Florence, S. C., Feb. 13, 1865.
- Mulvey, Timothy, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., March 29, 1862, of wounds received in action at Newberne, N. C.
- Nauman, Gustav, recruit, July 26, 1862; transferred from Co. F; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 22, 1865.
- Newhoffer, Sebastian, private, Sept. 30, 1861; corp. Sept. 30, 1862; private Jan. 22, 1863; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Newschifer, George, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Nutt, Henry W., recruit, Feb. 13, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, 1864; buried there in Nat. Cem.; trans. from Co. D.
- Ott, Henry, private, Sept. 30, 1861; killed in action at Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862.
- Oliver, Edward, recruit, Sept. 23, 1864; deserted *en route* for regt.
- Porepp, Frederick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 21, 1862, dis.
- Peach, Frederick K., recruit, Feb. 8, 1864; died June 7, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at Point Lookout, Md.
- Peters, George, corp., Sept. 30, 1861; 1st sergt. Aug. 28, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieutenant April 13, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Quinn, John, recruit March 20, 1865; trans. from Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Quinsee, Frederick, recruit, March 1, 1865; trans. from Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Rannard, John, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., April 1, 1863, dis.
- Ritter, John P., capt., Nov. 9, 1861; resigned for disability April 4, 1864.
- Reed, David, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. from Co. K; corp. June 15, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Raymond, John A., recruit, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Richmond, Va., by order War Dept. July 20, 1865.
- Renss, Leopold, drafted, Feb. 26, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Rhubart, George, drafted, April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Rien, Lorenzo, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth, Grove, R. I., May 4, 1865.
- Riley, James, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 22, 1865.
- Ritchie, Valentine, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Rogers, Albin, recruit, March 18, 1865; trans. from Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Rosenbauer, Frederick, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., G. O. 113, Dept. N. C., July 19, 1865.
- Rudinger, Benjamin, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Riley, Terrence, substitute, Oct. 31, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., July 10, 1862, dis.
- Rowe, Matthew, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., March 11, 1863, dis.
- Raug, Antony, corp., Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, 1864, while a prisoner of war; buried at Beaufort, N. C.
- Regenthall, William, private, Sept. 30, 1861; deserted Nov. 19, 1861, at Trenton, N. J.
- Runyon, Morris C., 1st lieutenant Co. F, Jan. 8, 1863; capt. *vice* Edward S. Carrell, killed, Nov. 4, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Sanders, Martin, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. May 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Schnelzer, Joseph A., sergt., Sept. 30, 1861; 2d lieutenant *vice* Frederick Hobart, pro. Dec. 29, 1862; resigned April 6, 1864.
- Stubner, Theodore, recruit, Aug. 6, 1862; corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Scheimer, George, drafted, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Schiller, Francis, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Shields, Michael, recruit, Dec. 5, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Skunk, Jacob, drafted, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Smith, George (1), recruit, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Smith, George (2), substitute, April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Somet, Edwin H., recruit, June 6, 1862; trans. from Co. F; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Sonet, Philip, substitute, April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Staforf, William F., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. from Co. K; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Steward, Edward C., recruit, Feb. 24, 1864; trans. from Co. F; disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 14, 1865.
- Stites, Amos B., private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 20, 1864.
- Struble, John H., drafted, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Supple, Maurice, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Saland, John P., private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 17, 1862, dis.
- Sauerbrunn, Jacob, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 23, 1862, dis.
- Scheller, Charles, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., June 1, 1863, dis.
- Seeger, Adam, recruit, June 23, 1862; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., May 11, 1863, dis.; trans. from Co. F.
- Seidel, George, private, Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. at Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1865, on account of wounds.
- Simon, Samuel, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., June 1, 1863, dis.

- Sponheimer, Philip, recruit, March 8, 1864; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., July 4, 1865, on account of wounds received in action at Drury's Bluff, Va.
- Scanlin, John, recruit, March 14, 1865; trans. to Co. A; deserted June 20, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.
- Schardiam, Valentine, private, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.; disch. therefrom Sept. 30, 1864.
- Sayre, James E., recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. K; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Smith, William M., musician, Sept. 30, 1861; corp. March 30, 1863; died of yellow fever at hosp., Morehead City, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.
- Schmidt, Charles, recruit, Aug. 7, 1863; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864; buried there at Nat. Cem., grave 10,052.
- Schwitzer, Philip, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga.; grave 8687; trans. from Co. A.
- Sloan, Robert J., private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864; buried at Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., Va.
- Schafer, John, recruit, March 24, 1865; deserted *en route* to regiment.
- Schoen, John, recruit, Oct. 19, 1863; deserted Oct. 24, 1864, at Bogue Sound, N. C.
- Schuldes, Joseph, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; deserted May 4, 1864, at De Camp U. S. A. Hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor.
- Terrell, Theodore, recruit, Aug. 29, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Terrell, William, private, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Treen, John M., recruit, March 21, 1865; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Thiele, John, private, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., July, 1863, dis.
- Thompson, Thomas, recruit, July 23, 1863; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 23, 1864.
- Vannest, Cornelius, private, Oct. 31, 1861; died at 18th A. C. Hosp., May 8, 1864, of wounds received in action at Whitehall, Va.; buried at City Point Nat. Cem.
- Violet, Lewis, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Weisler, Andrew, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Wontz, John, recruit, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Whitney, George W., recruit, April 10, 1865; trans. from Co. K; corp. July 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Williams, James H., recruit, Feb. 18, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., S. O. 113, D-pt. N. C., July 19, 1865.
- Wilson, Charles, recruit, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Wurgler, Rudolph, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Williamson, Victor, private, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 22, 1863, dis.
- Waters, John J., private, Sept. 30, 1861; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 11, 1864; buried there in Nat. Cem.
- Welsher, John, private, Sept. 30, 1861; died of dropsy at Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 5, 1863; buried at Nat. Cem., Newberne, N. C.
- Ward, Charles W., wagoner, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Welch, Morris, musician, Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Wall, James, private, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Ward, William, private, Oct. 30, 1861; corp. July 1, 1863; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Yaeder, James, recruit, March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Zimmerman, William, 1st lieut., Nov. 9, 1861; res. Dec. 28, 1862.
- Zimmerman, Charles, corp., Sept. 30, 1861; sergt. July 30, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 1st sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Zane, Isaac B., recruit, Jan. 13, 1865; trans. from Co. H; must. out May 4, 1865.
- Zurfall, Augustus, recruit, April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Anderson, John, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; regimental armorer; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ash, George W., recruit, March 29, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ashley, William, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., July 10, 1862, dis.
- Atchison, Moses, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 11, 1862, dis.
- Ayers, Ezra F., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, to join the regular army.
- Babcock, William O., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., by order of War Dept., Sept. 6, 1862.
- Baldwin, Edward, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., by order of War Dept., Sept. 6, 1862.
- Bellis, Henry W., private, Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.; disch. therefrom Oct. 15, 1864.
- Billings, Charles M., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 12, 1862, dis.
- Bowers, Paul, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Boudinot, William B. S., 1st lieut. Nov. 13, 1861; capt. vice Elias J. Drake, resigned; res. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Bryant, George L., corp., Oct. 15, 1861; sergt. July 11, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Co. E, Aug. 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Co. G, April 1, 1865.
- Bell, John, musician, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 14, 1862, dis.
- Brown, Charles M., recruit, April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. H; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Brown, Henry L., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Bural, Jonathan A., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., New York, Aug. 18, 1862, on account of wounds; leg amputated.
- Baker, John, substitute, Dec. 28, 1864; deserted July 10, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.
- Bennett, William, recruit, April 22, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Trenton, N. J.
- Brown, Charles, recruit, Feb. 16, 1864; deserted at Trenton, N. J., March 10, 1864.
- Cadmus, Aaron S., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; deserted May 7, 1864; returned to duty Aug. 16, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept., July 19, 1865.
- Campbell, Lewis, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Carrigan, James, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Cass, Matthias, recruit, Dec. 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Castlow, Bernard, drafted, April 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Cesar, Christian, drafted, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Chester, Reuben, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 15, 1863, dis.
- Cleveland, Edmund J., recruit, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Clark, Allen, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Condely, Edward, private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Condely, Patrick, recruit, March 14, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Conroy, John, private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Cook, Henry, private, Oct. 15, 1861; on detached service with Signal Corps; must. out Oct. 29, 1864.
- Cook, James, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Corcoran, John, substitute, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Councillor, Henry, recruit, March 21, 1865; trans. from Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Coyle, Michael, recruit, Jan. 14, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Crane, Stephen W., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Crowell, Jeremiah, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; corp. Dec. 8, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Chew, William, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out June 12, 1865.
- Cliff, John L., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Colfer, James, recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. H; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Covert, Louces C., recruit, March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY K, NINTH REGIMENT.

- Allegeyer, Philip, private, Sept. 13, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., March 18, 1863, dis.
- Anglo, Charles P., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.

- Crist, John P., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Cunningham, Lawrence, recruit, April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. B; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Davis, Joseph H. (2d), recruit, March 12, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1865, G. O. 113, Dept. N. C.
- Delaney, Thomas, private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Devine, Isaac N., drafted Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Dilmore, Benjamin H., recruit, March 29, 1865; trans. from Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Davis, Joseph H. (1), private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, G. O. 226, War Dept.
- Davison, Luke, private, Dec. 3, 1861; disch. at California City, N. C., May 29, 1863, dis.
- Doran, Joseph, recruit, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 27, 1863, dis.
- Dawson, John E., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Doughty, Benjamin F., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Douglas, Robert J., recruit, March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Depue, Levi, corp., Dec. 3, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., March 17, 1862, of wounds; buried in Newberne National Cemetery.
- Delaney, John, recruit, March 19, 1864; deserted *en route* to regiment.
- Derbrow, John J., private, Oct. 15, 1861; deserted May 23, 1863, at Carolina City, N. C.
- Debs, Joseph P., recruit, Jan. 5, 1864; deserted Jan. 10, 1865, at Newark, N. J., while on a furlough.
- Drake, J. Madison, sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; 1st sergt. May 16, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. D, June 3, 1863; 1st lieut. *vice* Jonathan Townley, promoted, April 13, 1864; com. capt. Feb. 8, 1865; not mustered; received medal of honor from Congress for gallantry and bravery.
- Drake, Elias J., capt., Nov. 13, 1861; res. on account of disability March 25, 1862.
- English, Owen, recruit, April 12, 1865; trans. from Co. B; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ewing, Joseph F., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. July 1, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Fairbrother, John, substitute, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Force, Soleski, drafted, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ford, William F., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864, as corp.; private March 10, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Forsyth, George, recruit, Jan. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Freeman, Thomas, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 11, 1862, on account of wounds received in action at Newberne, N. C.
- Fredericks, David, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. at David's Island, New York Harbor, by order War Dept., May 4, 1865.
- Fredericks, Henry, recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. A; died of typhoid fever, at Greensboro', N. C., June 20, 1865.
- Frank, Emil, recruit, Jan. 15, 1864; trans. Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 19, 1865; disch. therefrom Aug. 11, 1865.
- Frank, Albert, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Fisher, Isaac, private, Oct. 15, 1861; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 7, 1862, of wounds received near Blackwater River, Va.
- Foster, Elvy, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; recorded at War Dept. as died March 9, 1865.
- Gaffney, Andrew J., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Garrabrant, Andrew, drafted, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Girth, Robert G., corp., Sept. 13, 1861; private, Nov. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. A; no further record.
- Giles, David S., recruit, Jan. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Aug. 11, 1865.
- Good, John H., corp., Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., April 24, 1863, dis.
- Graham, Robert, recruit, March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Green, James W., corp., Oct. 15, 1861; sergt. July 11, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. May 22, 1865, not mustered; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hale, Edward C., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 23, 1862, dis.
- Hamler, Abner, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hamler, James E., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hamler, William H., recruit, Dec. 31, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hankins, George S., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 24, 1862, dis.
- Hankins, Eleazer, sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., June 1, 1863, dis.
- Harrison, James, recruit, Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hatfield, Ira, Jr., recruit, April 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hinton, Thomas W., recruit, March 9, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hoffman, Charles, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Horton, William, substitute, Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Houghtaling, Henry, private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Hubert, Joseph C., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Huey, Isaac, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hillyer, John E., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 18, 1862, by order War Dept.
- Hughes, Robert, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Feb. 28, 1863, dis.
- Herbert, David S., drafted, April 10, 1865; trans. to Co. F; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.
- Herning, John, recruit, March 29, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hoffman, John J., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Holston, John M., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Hoover, Absalom, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864; disch. therefrom Aug. 14, 1865.
- Hull, Benjamin, private, Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 9, 1864; arm amputated.
- Hicks, Adam, private, Oct. 15, 1861; deserted Nov. 10, 1861; returned to duty; deserted Oct. 15, 1862.
- Jackson, John K., recruit, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Johnson, William M., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kane, John, substitute, Dec. 28, 1864; deserted June 26, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.
- Kurtz, William, private, Oct. 17, 1861; deserted July 10, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.
- Lampe, Albrecht, private, Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. A; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Lawrence, John, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Levy, William P., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Longtin, Tencrel, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Kaiser, Harris, recruit, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. A; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Keene, George W., recruit, Dec. 27, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., May 3, 1865, order War Dept.
- Knapp, William R., private, Oct. 15, 1861; corp. Nov. 25, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; sergt. Dec. 8, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kneller, Frederick, recruit, Feb. 19, 1864; disch. at New York, order War Dept., May 4, 1865.
- Kueller, Jacob F., recruit, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Kuntz, Joseph, private, Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. A; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Koenig, John M., private, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. at Carolina City, N. C., April 24, 1863, dis.
- Kellam, Josiah, recruit, March 28, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Kell, Nathan, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Klotz, John G., private, Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action at Whitehall, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Kunder, Adam, private, Sept. 13, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; missing in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; recorded at War Dept. as dead; buried at Wilmington Nat. Cem., N. C.
- Longtin, Zotique, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.

- Lorence, John, corp., Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 30, 1862, on account of wounds received at Roanoke Island; both legs amputated.
- Ludden, Nathan D., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ludden, Samuel, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Lidgett, James, recruit, Jan. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. B; died of heart disease at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865; buried at Raleigh Nat. Cem.
- Little, Isaac, recruit, March 3, 1865; trans. to Co. F; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Lutz, Joel E., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- MacQuade, Thomas, private, Oct. 15, 1861; corp. Nov. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Malvy, James, recruit, April 7, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Malone, Peter, drafted Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Matthews, Thomas, recruit, April 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McCarthy, William, substitute, Dec. 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McCormick, Thomas, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McGovern, James, substitute, Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Minnis, Robert, substitute, Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Moran, Edward, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Murray, Thomas, recruit, April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Moore, Samuel B., recruit, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. from Co. C; sergt. Dec. 8, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Co. B, June 22, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Moffat, Edward S., 1st sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; 2d lieut. *vice* Jonathan Townley, promoted, March 9, 1862; res. Jan. 26, 1864, to accept position on Signal Corps, U. S. Army.
- Major, Timothy, recruit, Jan. 30, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Maxwell, Henry, recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McLaughlin, William, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- McIlvaine, William, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Murray, John, recruit, March 28, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Morris, William J., substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; deserted Oct. 30, 1864, at camp near Carolina City, N. C.
- Nelson, James H. C., recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Neirnan, Joseph, recruit, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. A; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Newbern, William H., recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865.
- Park, Walter L., substitute, April 8, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Peacock, John, recruit, March 7, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Parker, John, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Parker, Richard, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Parkhurst, John S., private, Oct. 15, 1861; died of yellow fever at Newberne, N. C., Oct. 8, 1864; buried at Old Cemetery, Newberne.
- Price, John E., sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Pur, Tunis, recruit, Aug. 14, 1862; died of diarrhoea, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 29, 1864; buried there at Nat. Cem., grave 6298.
- Purcell, Henry P., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; died of congestive fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., June 15, 1864.
- Pettit, John, recruit, April 20, 1864; deserted April 20, 1864, at Trenton.
- Quinn, James, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; deserted Dec. 18, 1864, at Carolina City, N. C.
- Rame, Ferdinand, substitute, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Randolph, Phineas, private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Reinhart, George A., recruit, March 5, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ricketts, John W., recruit, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Robertson, Henry H., recruit, March 21, 1865; trans. from Co. F; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Ross, William H., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. at New York per order War Dept. May 4, 1865.
- Ranear, John, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1862, dis.
- Reeves, Jarvis, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Aug. 12, 1862, dis.
- Robert, Vincent, private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Nov. 23, 1862, dis.
- Reed, David, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Reitz, Francis, drafted, Feb. 28, 1865; trans. to Co. I; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Rice, James H., substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; trans. to Dept. Northwest March 22, 1865; disch. therefrom July 19, 1865.
- Rose, Delaney M., private, Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 8, 1865; disch. therefrom Oct. 11, 1865.
- Sayer, James, recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. from Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Schneider, Frederick, substitute, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Beaufort, N. C., per order War Dept., May 5, 1865.
- Seaman, Lansing, recruit, March 7, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Skilman, John G., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Smith, James H., recruit, March 8, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Sucke, Wenzell, recruit, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Swain, Edward M., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Sweeney, Michael, recruit, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Southard, William H., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 8, 1862, to join regular army.
- Shields, George, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Simmerman, Abram, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Smith, David R., recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Smith, John, recruit, April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Souders, George, recruit, Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Stallord, William F., recruit, April 7, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Sullivan, Francis, recruit, April 7, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Shreve, Alexander, private, Oct. 15, 1861; died of typhoid fever at 18th Army Corps Hosp., Point of Rocks, Va., Sept. 17, 1864.
- Simmouds, John, recruit, Jan. 5, 1864; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864; buried there, grave 5087.
- Smith, George H., private, Oct. 15, 1861; killed in action at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.
- Space, Henry, private, Oct. 15, 1861; died of fever at Newberne, N. C., April 23, 1862.
- Smith, James, substitute, Dec. 27, 1864; deserted May 29, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.
- Swain, Robert D., 1st lieut. Co. I, Dec. 29, 1862; *capt. vice* Jonathan Townley; must. out Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Toukin, George W., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
- Townley, William E., private, Oct. 15, 1861; corp. May 8, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 1st sergt. Dec. 8, 1864; 2d lieut. Nov. 27, 1864; 1st lieut. *vice* Drake, must. out May 22, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Townley, Jonathan, 2d lieut., Nov. 13, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. M March 9, 1862; trans. from Co. M; *capt. vice* W. B. S. Boudinot, res., March 11, 1864; must. out Feb. 4, 1865.
- Teates, George W., private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1865; prisoner of war.
- Townley, George R., recruit, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.
- Tracy, Patrick, recruit, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.
- Thomas, Edwin W., recruit, Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 8, 1865; disch. therefrom June 12, 1865.
- Townley, Moses E., private, Oct. 15, 1861; died of fever at Newberne, N. C., April 6, 1862.
- Trumbull, John, recruit, Sept. 19, 1864; died of fever at regt. hosp., Carolina City, N. C., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Van Arsdale, William H., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Nov. 30, 1864.
- Vaughn, John, substitute, Dec. 8, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Von Cleedt, Julius, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.

Vannaman, William, recruit, March 10, 1865; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 12, 1865.

Walker, George, substitute, April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Wells, Adolph, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.

Wellbrook, Henry, substitute, Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., June 14, 1865.

Wilson, Cummings H., recruit, Jan. 5, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., per order War Dept., May 3, 1865.

Winans, Elias C., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Williams, Robert S., private, Oct. 15, 1861; corp. Feb. 9, 1862; sergt. June 3, 1863; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Wooley, Jerome W., private, Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Wright, Joseph, sergt., Oct. 15, 1861; 1st sergt. June 3, 1863; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; 2d lieu. vice Edward S. Moffat, res.; pro. 1st lieu. Co. —, Nov. 27, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865, on account of wounds received in action.

Ward, John, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1865, on account of wounds received in action.

Volkins, Joseph S., private, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 30, 1864, dis.

Williams, Charles A., recruit, March 7, 1862; re-enl. March 11, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 16, 1865, dis.

Westcott, Daniel, recruit, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.

Whitney, George W., recruit, April 10, 1865; trans. to Co. G; must. out July 12, 1865.

Weder, John, private, Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action at Whitehall, Va., May 6, 1864.

Williams, William, substitute, Sept. 28, 1864; deserted May 29, 1865, at Greensboro', N. C.

Wilson, Charles, substitute, Sept. 30, 1864; deserted Oct. 30, 1864, at Carolina City, N. C.

COMPANY B, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adams, Charles, recruit, Sept. 21, 1865; trans. to 10th U. S. Infantry, Feb. 25, 1865.

Adelung, Victor, drafted, Oct. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 12th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

Agans, Jasper, recruit, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Agans, Isaac, recruit, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Allison, William, substitute, June 11, 1864; trans. to Co. I; no further record.

Anderson, William, substitute, Oct. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 12th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

Anthony, Henry, recruit, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Ayers, Oliver, private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 17, 1863, dis.

Allison, Joseph, corp., June 21, 1862; private Sept. 10, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Beach, Alexander, Jr., private Co. K, 2d Regt.; 2d lieu. Aug. 16, 1862, to fill original vacancy; pro. to 1st lieu. Co. C, March 6, 1863; pro. to adjt. Aug. 26, 1863; com. capt. Co. C July 3, 1863; not mustered; on detached service at draft rendezvous, Trenton, N. J.; must. out June 15, 1865.

Bloomfield, Lott, private Co. B, 20th Regt. Ind. Vols. July 22, 1861; 1st lieu. to fill original vacancy, Aug. 15, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Blank, Henry, substitute, Sept. 28, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Beam, Robert, private, July 17, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 1, 1863, dis.

Bonnell, Henry A., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 17, 1863, dis.

Burns, Morgan, drafted Sept. 28, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Butler, James, private, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Bonnell, Isaac, private, June 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 13, 1865.

Brown, Alexander, substitute, June 14, 1864; trans. to Co. D; deserted *en route* to regt.

Bently, Francis B., private, June 26, 1862; deserted Aug. 20, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Berry, Albert, substitute, June 15, 1864; deserted June 29, 1864, at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J.

Bocoris, Joseph, substitute, Aug. 17, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.

Bonken, John, substitute, June 14, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.

Bonaker, John, substitute, Oct. 13, 1864; deserted Feb. 22, 1865, at Lincoln U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Boule, Fritz, substitute, June 14, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.

Boundstein, Christian, substitute, June 14, 1864; deserted *en route* to regt.

Burnell, George, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D Sept. 1, 1862; deserted at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Burion, John A., substitute, June 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 12th Regt.; deserted June 23, 1874; returned to duty Oct. 2, 1864.

Buchanan, James, recruit, March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. F.

Brown, Alexander, substitute, June 14, 1864; trans. to Co. D; deserted *en route* to regt.

Bullock, George, substitute, Sept. 28, 1864; deserted to the enemy before Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1864.

Burnett, Charles A., private, Aug. 16, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Cunningham, Joseph, private, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Chandler, Edward, private, July 11, 1862; disch. at Chestnut Hill U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1863, dis.

Coleman, Daniel A., wagoner, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 27, 1863; disch. therefrom June 23, 1865.

Cummings, Timothy, private, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 1, 1862; died of dysentery near Fort Ellsworth, Va., Oct. 27, 1862.

Cyphers, Philip C., private, June 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 5, 1863, dis.

Cook, Peter, private, Aug. 14, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at hosp., Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, Sept. 18, 1864; buried at Cypress Hill Cem., grave 1902.

Cahill, John, private, July 7, 1862; deserted Aug. 8, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Cavanagh, William F., private, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 16, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Cocker, Joseph, private, July 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 14, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Coon, Samuel W., private, July 21, 1862; deserted July 22, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Decker, Richard, private, July 21, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 6, 1865.

Dixon, Walter, private, Aug. 7, 1862; must. out July 6, 1865.

Donnelly, James, private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Finley U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Donovan, Patrick, private, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Doane, Thaddeus C., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom as sergt. June 20, 1865.

Deveny, John, private, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted May 27, 1863, at camp near Falmouth, Va.

Egbert, William H., musician, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Erwin, Robert, musician, June 26, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Fleming, James H., 1st sergt. June 23, 1862; 2d lieu. vice Edward Kelly killed, May 4, res. Aug. 18, 1863.

Freeman, Samuel W., private, Aug. 14, 1862; deserted May 27, 1863, at camp near Falmouth, Va.

Feague, Joseph H., corp., Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Foster, William L., sergt., Aug. 13, 1862; died of typhoid fever at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

Grear, Valentine, private, Aug. 8, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Gulick, George W., substitute, Oct. 12, 1864; died in Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 5, 1865, from wounds received in action.

Grear, Austin, private, July 21, 1862; deserted Aug. 1, 1863, at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hand, William, private, Aug. 11, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. July 1, 1863; pro. to 2d lieu. Co. D Oct. 13, 1864; com. 1st lieu. Co. E June 13, 1865, not must.; must. out June 6, 1865.

Haberstee, Charles, substitute, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Hagan, James, private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Hasse, Fidelie, private, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at the U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 30, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.

Hughson, Theodore P., sergt., June 23, 1863; must. out June 6, 1865.

Jones, Peter, private, Aug. 16, 1862; died of remittent fever at camp near Fort Ellsworth, Va., Nov. 26, 1862; buried at Nat. Cem., Alexandria, Va., grave 1381.

Jones, Thomas, substitute, Sept. 28, 1864; shot at Baltimore, Md., while attempting to desert; buried at Nat. Cem., Baltimore, Md.

Kelley, Edward, 1st sergt. Co. K; 2d lieut. *vice* Alexander Beach, Jr., pro. March 6, 1863; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Kohler, Anthony, private, July 7, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Kent, Henry C., private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Lines, Aaron, corp., Sept. 1, 1862; disch. as paroled prisoner at Trenton, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Lewis, Henry A., private, Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom as sergt. June 29, 1865.

Lafferty, John, private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 14, 1865.

Lavien, Charles, private, Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Fire Zouaves Sept. 14, 1862.

Love, Marshall, private, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 21, 1863, dis.

Leadbetter, John F., private, Aug. 18, 1862; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864, grave 4095.

Meeker, William H., sergt. Co. A, 1st Regt.; capt. to fill original vacancy May 27, 1862; resigned Sept. 3, 1863, dis.

Morehouse, Benjamin F., 1st lieut. Co. F, Dec. 5, 1863; capt. *vice* John Sotter, dismissed, Jan. 13, 1865; res. May 1, 1865.

Mulvey, Bernard, private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

McEvoy, Christopher, private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 20, 1863, dis.

McWilliams, John, private June 26, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1863, dis.

McAllister, David, private, July 17, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. July 1, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1865, on account of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va.

Mott, William H., private, July 17, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 15, 1863, dis.

Myers, Samuel, private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 26, 1863, dis.

McPeake, Lewis N., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., near Bristol, Pa., May 3, 1865.

Messenger, Jacob, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D Sept. 1, 1862; died of pneumonia at Hammond U. S. A. Hosp., Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 16, 1864; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

McCord, Harry, sergt., June 23, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 4, 1862.

Munn, Patrick, private, July 10, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., March 28, 1864; buried there at Nat. Cem.

O'Rourke, Patrick, private, Aug. 19, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 10, 1865.

Oss, Albert, private, July 16, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Pickering, Henry J., private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept. June 21, 1865.

Provost, William S., 2d lieut. Co. K, July 15, 1862; 1st lieut. *vice* Lott Bloomfield, killed May 4, 1863; disch. Oct. 9, 1863, dis.

Post, Gilbert P., private, July 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 7, 1865.

Powers, John, private, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom June 28, 1865.

Pace, Joseph V. K., private, June 23, 1862; deserted Aug. 12, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Quirk, William, private, Aug. 19, 1862; deserted Aug. 21, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Ramp, John A., corp., June 23, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 24, 1865.

Remer, John, private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom July 7, 1865.

Richie, George, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Roseller, Cypryan H., 1st sergt., Co. K; 2d lieut. *vice* James H. Fleming, res. Sept. 18, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Co. E, Oct. 23, 1864; com. capt. Co. F, June 13, 1865; not must.; must. out June 6, 1865.

Scherres, Henry, private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1864, dis.

Silcox, Jacob W., private, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Sotter, John, 1st lieut. Co. I, June 2, 1863; capt. *vice* William H. Meeker; res. Sept. 29, 1863; dis. July 11, 1864.

Sprague, Enos, private, July 12, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1863, dis.

Somerville, John, private, July 16, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Spellman, Edward, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; reenl. therein Sept. 4, 1864.

Stacker, Samuel, private, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 31, 1865, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.

Stone, Jacob E., private, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., July 5, 1863, dis.

Sutton, Aaron W., private, June 10, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 15, 1863, dis.

Smith, Charles, private, July 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., April 17, 1863, dis.

Smith, John, private, July 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Nov. 14, 1863.

Smith, William H., private, June 14, 1862; missing in action at Baker's Mills, Va., June 10, 1864; supposed dead.

Tilton, Henry C., sergt.-maj., June 26, 1862; 1st lieut. *vice* William S. Provost; disch. Nov. 13, 1865; res. on account of disability, Aug. 1, 1864.

Titus, Uriel B., qr.mr. 17th Regt., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out June 25, 1863; 1st lieut. *vice* Henry C. Tilton; res. Oct. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 12th Regt., June 5, 1865; brevet capt. April 9, 1865; must. out July 18, 1865.

Trelesse, Edgar H., corp., Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; returned to company March 14, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Terry, Thomas H., musician, June 13, 1862; deserted July 7, 1863; returned to duty Nov. 3, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Taylor, Thomas, private, July 16, 1862; deserted July 20, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Van Pelt, Jeremiah, private, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., March 5, 1863, dis.

Van Pelt, Jacob, private, July 14, 1862; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.

Van Pelt, David H., private, July 21, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Vanderbeck, William, private, June 26, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Voorhees, John, private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; sergt. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Voorhees, Charles A., private, Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.; loss of both eyes.

Walsh, George, private, June 21, 1862; corp. July 1, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 4, 1865, by order War Dept.

Webster, Andrew, private, July 28, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Oct. 30, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Co. E June 13, 1865; not must.; must. out June 6, 1865.

Woodruff, Samuel M., private, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom Nov. 14, 1865.

Wyman, John, private, July 24, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 6, 1863, dis.

COMPANY D, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Allen, Emory G., sergt., June 19, 1862; died at Hdqrs. Hosp., 2d Div., 3d A. C. Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

Adams, Henry, private, June 23, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Atherton, George H., private, June 7, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Bates, Charles F., private, June 19, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.

Barent, George, private, July 12, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1863, dis.

Beatty, James, private, Aug. 1, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; recorded at War Dept. as died at that date.

Blake, George A., private, July 11, 1862; died of disease at Belle Plain, Va., Dec. 26, 1863.

Brennan, Patrick, private, July 30, 1862; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., June 19, 1864; buried there, grave 2181.

Burk, Peter, private, July 24, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Bough, Edward, private, June 19, 1862; deserted March 3, 1863, while on furlough.

Burnell, George, private, Aug. 8, 1862; deserted at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

- Brown, John V., private, July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom Nov. 16, 1865.
- Ball, William, private, July 20, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Bannister, George H., 1st sergt., Aug. 18, 1862; 2d lieut. vice James H. Carr, promoted, June 26, 1864; dismissed Sept. 28, 1864.
- Burtrone, Richard S., private, July 21, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Baldwin, Henry C., private, Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died in hosp., Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1864.
- Brown, Job, corp., June 16, 1862; disch. at Camp Falmouth, Va., Feb. 19, 1863, dis.
- Carr, James H., private, Co. G, 34th Regt. Mass. Vols., July 31, 1862; 2d lieut. June 21, 1863; 1st lieut. vice Sidney M. Layton, promoted, July 3, 1863; must. out June 13, 1865.
- Clawson, Lewis F., private, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order of War Department, June 12, 1865.
- Coleman, George Y., private, July 21, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 15, 1863, dis.
- Cyphers, Philip C., private, June 19, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 5, 1863, dis.
- Coleman, William, private, July 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom Sept. 14, 1865.
- Campbell, William A., private, July 8, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Belvidere, N. J., June 2, 1864.
- Clark, Charles, private, June 14, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1864, *en route* to regiment.
- Coburn, George, private, June 14, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1864, *en route* to regiment.
- Coleman, George, private, July 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Davis, George, private, July 8, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 3, 1863, dis.
- Devoe, Peter, private, June 24, 1862; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1863, dis.
- Dunham, Abram, private, Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864; disch. therefrom July 31, 1865.
- Dunham, Randolph, private, June 30, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom March 9, 1864.
- Dunn, Walter G., private, Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom July 1, 1865.
- Drake, Simon B., private, June 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Jan. 22, 1864.
- Dever, James, private, July 29, 1862; died of typhoid fever near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.
- Dunham, Jeremiah, private, Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
- De Graw, Daniel, private, June 25, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Dixon, Daniel, private, June 7, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton.
- Emory, William W., private, July 10, 1862; died at Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 29, 1863; buried at Culpeper, Va.
- Furman, William N., private, June 25, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Green, Warren, private, June 14, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Hoffman, Henry, private, July 21, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 13, 1865, prisoner of war.
- Heath, Isaac, private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 29, 1863, dis.
- Heath, Peter V., private, June 29, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 21, 1863, dis.
- Hendershot, Isaac A., private, July 2, 1862; corp. Sept. 14, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Hogan, Thomas, private, July 14, 1862; absent, sick, May 7, 1863; final record unknown.
- Hetzel, James F., private, July 12, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Intrest, William, private, July 29, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Jacobs, Augustus H., corp., July 5, 1862; died of diarrhoea at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., April 16, 1863.
- Jackson, William J., private, July 2, 1862; corp. Nov. 5, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Jordan, Charles, private, June 14, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Jones, Casper, private, June 19, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Kennedy, Edward T., 2d lieut., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Co. A, June 21, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. C, Sept. 29, 1863; res. Aug. 26, 1864, dis.
- Kent, Henry C., private, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Keve, David C., private, June 19, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Kraft, Frederick, private, July 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 10, 1865.
- Losey, Samuel, wagoner, July 14, 1862; disch. for dis. Nov. 24, 1863.
- Lucas, George, recruit, Nov. 13, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 12th Regt.; no further record.
- Lynch, James, private, June 16, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Martin, Luther, capt., May 27, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Mulcahy, Hugh, private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Mulcahy, Patrick, private, July 28, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 12, 1865, by order War Dept.
- Mulvey, Augustus, musician, June 12, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 15, 1863, dis.
- Miller, William (1), private, July 9, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, dis.
- McDonald, Benjamin, private, July 24, 1862; died of remittent fever at Fort Ellsworth, Va., Nov. 11, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.
- Merriman, Randolph, private, July 22, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Messenger, Jacob, private, Aug. 8, 1862; died of pneumonia at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 16, 1865; buried there.
- Mulvey, James W., private, July 12, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; recorded at War Dept. as died at that date.
- McLean, John, private, July 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Murphy, John, private, June 10, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Nelson, Edward D., private, June 19, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Nelson, Roderick B., private, June 19, 1862; died at hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor, Aug. 31, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- O'Conner, Edward, private, June 24, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.
- Palmer, Charles F., private, July 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
- Putnam, Ellis M., private, June 13, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 21, 1863, dis.
- Quail, James, private, Aug. 14, 1862; deserted June 3, 1863; returned to duty Sept. 26, 1863; dishonorable disch., sentence G. C. M., Aug. 26, 1865.
- Randolph, Isaac S., private, July 10, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Richie, George, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. from Co. B; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Riddle, George C., private, July 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; re-enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. therefrom Nov. 17, 1865.
- Rodman, Albert J., private, July 30, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy.
- Roff, Jonathan, private, July 7, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Fort Ellsworth, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.
- Schatell, Frederick, private, July 19, 1862; sergt. Oct. 12, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Snow, Doane, private, June 7, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 14, 1865, by order of War Dept.
- Smith, Charles, private, July 22, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., April 17, 1863, dis.
- Soeffield, George W., private, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., March 31, 1863, dis.
- Schogan, Augustus, private, July 9, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 12th Regt.; deserted June 11, 1863; returned to duty Nov. 1, 1863.
- Spellman, Edward, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Thompson, Thomas J., 1st lieut. Co. G, Nov. 18, 1864; capt. vice Sidney M. Layton, killed, Feb. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 12th Regt., June 6, 1865; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, on account of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
- Titworth, Martin D., private, Aug. 1, 1862; corp. Sept. 28, 1862; disch. at hosp., Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1865.
- Titworth, Abel S., corp. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 1, 1863; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Titworth, Benjamin F., private, Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Titworth, Thomas B., private, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Totten, James, private, June 19, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 6, 1863, dis.
 Tuers, Frederick, private, July 10, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; recorded at War Dept. as died July 3, 1863
 Twiggs, Thomas, private, June 16, 1862; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; buried at City Point Va
 Terhune, John W., private, July 12, 1862; 1st sergt. July 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 14, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
 Thompson, John, private, July 14, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Trenton, N. J.
 Walter, Theodore, sergt., June 30, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 25, 1865, dis.
 Winans, Alfred L., private, Aug. 5, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 11, 1863, dis.
 Winters, Abram, private, July 30, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 17, 1863, dis.
 Wharton, George, private, July 20, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Williamson, John, private, July 8, 1862; died at field hosp. near Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Zilly, Leonard, private, July 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom July 31, 1865.

COMPANY C, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Adams, Charles A., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
 Ayres, William B., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at hosp., Annapolis, Md., April 14, 1865, dis.
 Bedell, Joseph, private, April 12, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Department, May 5, 1865.
 Bedell, Daniel, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Blake, Charles A., private, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., by order War Department, May 3, 1865.
 Bullman, James, private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Dec. 15, 1863; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Booth, John C., sergt., Aug. 16, 1862; 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; promoted 1st lieutenant Co. B Oct. 20, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Buren, Lewis P., private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Bodine, Willard H., musician, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Bulson, William H., private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Dec. 15, 1863; trans. to U. S. Navy April 19, 1864.
 Cummings, George T., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Colkitt, Alfred, private, Aug. 16, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Crane, Daniel W., private, Aug. 20, 1862; died of dysentery at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1864.
 Crilly, Henry M., private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Cheeney, Nathan A., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Hartford, Conn., by order War Department, May 3, 1865.
 Clayton, Patrick, private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Compton, Peter E. W., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Crouse, Garrit H., private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, 1863, dis.
 Calhoun, David, private, Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
 Crane, Lewis M., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
 Dabb, Albert N., recruit, Oct. 22, 1863; disch. at hosp., Baltimore, Md., by order War Department, May 22, 1865.
 Daft, Joseph G., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., New York, April 3, 1865, dis.
 Dewey, James H., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
 Darty, Greenleaf S., private, Aug. 16, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Antietam, Md.
 Dunham, Samuel H., recruit, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Drummond, John, private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Jan. 16, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Edwards, James W., private, Aug. 16, 1862; deserted Feb. 23, 1863; returned to duty Jan. 5, 1864; dishonorably disch. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Farrow, Robert, private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Fine, Jarvis, private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Franklin, George B., private, Aug. 20, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862; returned to duty Jan. 21, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
 Fulton, Le Grande, private, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Dec. 16, 1862, at Monocacy, Md.
 Franklin, John D., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant Co. D, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Franklin, Frederick H., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Garthwaite, Samuel, private, Aug. 20, 1862; corp. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., July 28, 1865.
 Grimstead, James A., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps, U. S. A., Jan. 1, 1864; disch. therefrom July 10, 1865.
 Giles, James K., private, Aug. 20, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Harris, Chauncey, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Dec. 8, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; brevet maj. and lieutenant-col. March 13, 1865.
 Henning, Leonard, sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; 2d lieutenant Oct. 1, 1864; 1st lieutenant Ebenezer Muddel, disch. Nov. 16, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Halstead, George W., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Lincoln U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865.
 Hand, Ira, sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; private, Aug. 1, 1864; disch. at hosp., Frederick City, Md., May 23, 1865, order War Dept.
 Henry, William, private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., by order War Dept., May 29, 1865.
 Hatfield, George C., corp., Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to U. S. Navy April 19, 1864.
 Headley, Harris E., private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
 Hanna, John J., private, Aug. 20, 1862; deserted Feb. 10, 1863, at Monocacy, Md.
 Henry, John T., private, Aug. 16, 1862; deserted Feb. 10, 1863, at Monocacy, Md.
 Johnson, Russell C., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Annapolis, Md., as paroled prisoner, April 28, 1865.
 Johnson, William, private, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted July 4, 1863; returned to duty Oct. 21, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Jones, Jonathan E., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept., June 10, 1865.
 Kelly, Patrick, recruit, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 King, Cortlandt, private, Aug. 12, 1862; corp., Jan. 16, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 King, Charles H., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. therefrom July 6, 1865.
 King, Isaac, recruit, March 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 2d Regt.
 Lavin, Michael, private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Leshner, William, private, Aug. 20, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Monocacy, Md., Nov. 18, 1862; buried at Antietam.
 Leshner, Daniel, recruit, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 12, 1865.
 Lear, John, private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Ludy, Francis C., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Lupton, James U., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., New York, April 3, 1865, wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; left leg amputated.
 Looker, Thomas J., corp., Aug. 20, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at hosp., Frederick City, Md., Sept. 26, 1864; buried at Antietam, Md.
 Marr, Alexander, private, Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., July 8, 1865; right leg amputated.
 Malone, Joseph, private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Mandeville, Elmer D., sergt., Aug. 16, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant Co. E, March 13, 1865; trans. to Co. K; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Marsh, Joseph R., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at hosp., Alexandria, Va., by order War Dept., June 6, 1865.
 McAdams, Henry, corp., Aug. 16, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1865; disch. at hosp., Washington, D. C., June 17, 1865.
 Mundy, Henry H., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Muchmore, Elias D., private, Aug. 16, 1862; died of pneumonia at rebel prison, Danville, Va., Jan. 2, 1865.

¹ See history of the 14th Regt., pp. 151-156.

Muddel, Ebenezer, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; com. capt. Co. D, Nov. 16, 1864; not must.; disch. for dis. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Naylor, Jacob, private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Paugborn, David S., private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Paugborn, William N., private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Patch, Charles E., private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., June 29, 1865.
 Pearson, Henry W., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Plumley, Richard B., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., June 27, 1864, dis.
 Pope, Christopher D., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 26, 1865, dis.
 Pabst, August, private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried there, Nat. Cem.
 Robbins, George W., 1st lieut. Co. G, Aug. 9, 1864; capt. vice Channcey Harris, disch. Jan. 4, 1865; brevet major, April 2, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Runyon, Albert M., private, Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. therefrom July 6, 1865.
 Sanders, George C., private, Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Jan. 15, 1865; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Slater, Edward M., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps U. S. A., Nov. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 10, 1865.
 Smith, Elias D., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to qm.-srsgt. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Stewart, Richard F., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., June 22, 1865, order War Dept.
 Shepherd, Benjamin F., private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Sorrell, Daniel, private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 31, 1865, disability.
 Sullivan, George V., private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy April 19; disch. therefrom June 3, 1865.
 Timbrook, Abram, private, Aug. 20, 1862; corp. Nov. 14, 1863; 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Thorn, Edward F., corp., Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. Dec. 15, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Tompkins, George W., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Trobridge, Henry A., private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Townley, Alonzo C., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1865, on account of wounds received in action.
 Updyke, Edward, corp. Co. I, Aug. 6, 1862; sergt. Oct. 27, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. C, vice James C. Warden, pro. March 3, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Van Houten, James C., private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom as corp. June 29, 1865.
 Voorhees, Edmund A., private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy April 19, 1864; disch. therefrom June 14, 1865.
 Waker, Joseph M., 2d lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; res. June 27, 1864.
 Warden, James C., sergt. Co. A, July 28, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. C, vice Leonard Henning, promoted, Nov. 16, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. E, March 3, 1865; trans. to Co. H, 2d Regt. June 19, 1865; com. capt. Co. K; not mustered; must. out July 11, 1865.
 Wardell, George C., sergt., Aug. 16, 1862; 1st sergt. Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Waldron, John A., private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Waters, John, private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Walker, Thomas, private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., June 24, 1865, wounds rec. in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
 Witter, Ralph C., corp., Aug. 20, 1862; disch. May 12, 1862, dis.
 Wolf, William W., private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. at Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1864, dis.
 Wilson, Henry F., private, Aug. 16, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

COMPANY E, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Avery, James H., sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order of War Dept., June 6, 1865.
 Avery, George, musician, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 4, 1864, dis.
 Bayard, Cornelius, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died of pneumonia at Monocacy Bridge, April 12, 1863; buried at Antietam, Md.
 Bedell, James O., 2d lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; res. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Bodwell, James L., capt., Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, S. O. 474, Par. 36, War Dept., A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Boyd, Samuel, private, Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Berlew, Isaac T., private, Aug. 6, 1862; died of pneumonia at regt. hosp., Culpeper, Va., Oct. 7, 1863.
 Bloth, William, corp., Aug. 12, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Bower, Ephraim V., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; sergt.; 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Berlew, Sylvester B., private, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1865, dis.
 Calhoun, James, private, Aug. 6, 1862; deserted Feb. 10, 1863, at Monrovia, Md.
 Clark, Thomas, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Cole, Charles, private, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., May 6, 1865, order War Dept.
 Conover, Martin, private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., by order War Dept., June 6, 1865.
 Doll, Joseph, private, Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1863; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1865, order War Dept.
 Dull, Joseph, private, Aug. 20, 1862; deserted Sept. 1, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Dunham, William H., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1864, on account of wounds rec. in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Dunham, John B., private, Aug. 9, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Ewald, Henry, corp., July 28, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., July 28, 1865, by order War Dept.
 Flatt, George W., private, Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; corp.
 Ford, Horace G., sergt., Aug. 13, 1862; private Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865, by order War Dept.
 Forsyth, George, private, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. April 6, 1865, dis.
 Gildy, James, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Grimes, James, recruit, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Harvey, John H., corp., Aug. 12, 1862; sergt.; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Haggerty, Charles A., private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, by order War Dept.
 Hankins, David V., corp., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 23, 1865, dis.
 Heath, George, private, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., March 25, 1864, dis.
 Hersey, Frederick, private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Camp Trux, Md., Dec. 1, 1862, dis.
 Hicks, Samuel, private, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 15, 1864; deserted therefrom May 30, 1865.
 Hand, Jesse, private, Aug. 15, 1862; died of diarrhoea at rebel prison, Danville, Va., Nov. 8, 1864; buried there.
 Irving, Thomas, private, Aug. 14, 1862; died at U. S. Army Hosp., Alexandria, Va., June 10, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Jones, Obadiah F., sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Keating, Edward, private, July 25, 1862; deserted July 26, 1862, before muster at Freehold, N. J.
 Kavanaugh, Daniel, private, July 25, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy April 19, 1864.
 Lee, John, private, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863, dis.
 Linder, Augustus, private, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. principal musician Aug. 26, 1862; deserted Feb. 10, 1863; returned to duty Dec. 19, 1864; assigned to Co. D as musician.
 Little, James, private, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Long, John W., 1st sergt., Aug. 15, 1862; private Feb. 1, 1863; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1865, by order War Dept.
 Lynch, Peter, private, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Aug. 31, 1862; returned to duty Nov. 6, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., by order War Dept., June 6, 1865.
 Larna, Peter, recruit, Feb. 25, 1864; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
 Liming, Thomas A., private, Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Lofor, Frederick, private, July 25, 1862; deserted July 26, 1862, before muster at Freehold, N. J.
 Ludic, Michael, private, Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Sept. 1, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Maudeville, Elmer D., sergt. Co. C, Aug. 16, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. E vice

James H. Putnam, pro. March 13, 1865; trans. to Co. K; must. out June 18, 1865.

Morris, Henry O., corp., July 25, 1862; private Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., June 20, 1865.

Mossell, William, private, Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Sept. 8, 1862; returned to duty Jan. 25, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1865.

Mulholland, Daniel, private, July 31, 1862; deserted July 1, 1863; returned to duty Aug. 9, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; returned to company Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.

McGaughan, John, private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Camp Trux, Md., Dec. 1, 1862, dis.

Moffitt, George C., corp., Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. therefrom July 6, 1865.

Moffitt, Jacob A., corp., Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom July 7, 1865.

Moore, William H., sergt., Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom Aug. 2, 1865.

Montgomery, Benjamin F., musician, July 21, 1862; died of pneumonia at Monocacy Bridge, Md., Nov. 21, 1862; buried at Anietam, Md.

Mitty, Charles A. F., private, July 29, 1862; deserted July 31, 1862, before muster at Freehold, N. J.

Naylor, James T., corp., Aug. 12, 1862; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Noe, Elmer, private, Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

O'Neill, Martin, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 25, 1865.

Pratt, Lowell, private, July 25, 1862; accidentally killed on railroad March 8, 1863.

Potter, David J., private, Aug. 1, 1862; deserted April 28, 1863, at Monrovia, Md.

Putnam, James H., corp., Aug. 15, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; 2d lieutenant March 10, 1864; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1864; capt. vice James L. Bodwell, disch. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.

Proud, James, sergt., Aug. 1862; disch. at hosp. Newark, N. J., Dec. 15, 1863, dis.

Rand, Charles, private, July 25, 1862; died of general debility at hosp., New York Harbor, July 21, 1864.

Rody, Joseph, private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Reed, Doughty H., private, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1865, dis.

Ryno, John, corp., Aug. 13, 1862; died *en route* from battle-field at Cold Harbor to White House Landing, Va., June 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.

Rose, Henry T., private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Schaffer, John, recruit, June 6, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; deserted therefrom July 12, 1864.

Shoemaker, Benjamin, private, July 25, 1862; died of general debility at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., New York Harbor, July 21, 1864.

Stewart, James, private, Aug. 19, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Smith, Charles, private, Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Sept. 3, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

Springer, Philip A., private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Freehold, N. J., Aug. 31, 1862; minor.

Spear, Thomas R., private, Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; returned to Co. Nov. 4, 1864; disch. at hosp. Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865.

Stacy, William, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Sutton, Charles, private, July 24, 1862; trans. from Co. D; must. out June 18, 1865.

Stenly, Lewis B., corp., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept., May 27, 1865.

Townsend, Ralph, private, Aug. 20, 1862; deserted Aug. 21, 1862, before muster at Freehold, N. J.

Tingley, Isaac S., 1st lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Turner, William F., private, Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy April 19, 1864; disch. therefrom June 14, 1865.

Van Beunt, Jacob, private, Aug. 14, 1862; died of pneumonia at hosp., Frederick City, Md., Jan. 3, 1863.

Van Hie, Joseph H., private, Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Frederick City, Md., May 19, 1865.

Van Sickle, Albert, private, Aug. 8, 1862; deserted Aug. 31, 1863, at hosp., Baltimore, Md.

Warden, James C., 2d Lieut., Co. C, Nov. 16, 1864; 1st Lieut. vice Isaac S.

Tingley, killed March 3, 1865; trans. to Co. H, 2d Regt. (see Co. C, ante).

Ward, Thomas, private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., June 28, 1865, by order War Dept.

Whitehead, Clarkson, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Worthley, Edward, private, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Weiger, Henry, private, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Phila., Pa., Sept. 20, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

Wallace, David, private, Aug. 19, 1862; deserted Aug. 20, 1862, before muster at Freehold, N. J.

Wilson, Thomas, private, July 26, 1862; deserted before muster at Freehold, N. J.

Yeatman, Hubbard R., musician, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

COMPANY B, THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—(Nine Months' Men.)

Badgley, Eugene D., wagoner, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Beal, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Bennett, John B. W., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Bird, Benjamin P., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Bodenheimer, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Brady, John J., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Burns, John, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Boyle, William C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. Oct. 7, 1862; sergt. April 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Brant, Elias W., 1st Lieut., Sept. 6, 1862; res. Feb. 28, 1863.

Bird, Chetwood, corp., Aug. 25, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1863; 1st sergt. May 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Case, John M., 1st sergt. Co. G, Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. K, March 16, 1863; 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice James H. Ogden resigned, May 9, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Carroll, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Casner, William H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. April 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Charlton, John F., private, Aug. 25, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 14, 1863, dis.

Clark, Benjamin C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Clark, Pembroke S., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Clark, Samuel C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Clifford, James, private, Aug. 25, 1862; deserted Sept. 30, 1862, at Flemington, N. J.

Coddington, Isaiah, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Conklin, Oscar, 1st sergt. Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. B vice Thomas Moore resigned, Feb. 4, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Connolly, James, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Cory, Amos P., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Dayton, George E., private, Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

De Hart, William H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. May 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Dennett, Thomas, private, May 25, 1862; corp. April 1, 1863; sergt. May 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Disbrow, George W., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Doty, John H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Drake, Horace F., Jr., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Drake, Jonathan B., private, Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Durie, William, private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. April 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Fishbough, Peter C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

French, Richard N., corp., Aug. 25, 1862; private Oct. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Furney, James T., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Gerity, Thomas, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Gourley, Samuel A., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Gugan, Henry, corp., Aug. 25, 1862; deserted Feb. 26, 1864, while on furlough.

Harrison, David A., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Hatfield, Samuel L., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Huffman, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Hetfield, David B., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Hoffman, William E., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Jagues, William A., private, Aug. 25, 1862; died of typhoid fever at division hosp. April 9, 1863.

Jerolomon, Abram, corp., Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Keller, Louis, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Kiggins, John T., private, Aug. 25, 1862; died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.

Lambert, Albert, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Landley, John M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

La Mott, Walter, musician, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Lewis, John N., capt., Sept. 6, 1862; resigned Dec. 26, 1862.

Little, Thomas A., corp., Aug. 25, 1862; sergt. April 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Looker, Halsey, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Lutz, Stephen M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Mahan, John, private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. April 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Marsh, William, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Marsh, William Griffin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Maxwell, John, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Meeker, Theodore, private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. Oct. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Mendell, John P., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Mendell, William W., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Merkel, Frank, private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. May 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Miller, Henry C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Morgan, Aaron W., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Moore, Thomas, 2d lieut., Sept. 6, 1862; resigned Feb. 4, 1863.

Morse, William M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Mulford, Joseph H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 9, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H April 17, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Mulford, John R., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Nash, George E., private, Aug. 30, 1862; corp. Oct. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Noe, Noah S., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Osborn, William C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; died of typhoid fever at regt. hosp. near Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 28, 1863.

Parker, J. Abbott, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Parsons, Robert W., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Peters, Charles, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Peterson, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Pickel, Ulrich, musician, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Poole, John H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Price, George M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Rail, John K., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Reeve, James H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Redmond, John A., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Romain, John H., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Rose, Royal H., corp., Aug. 25, 1862; sergt. April 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Rosendale, George G., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Ross, John D., private, Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease at hospital near Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 24, 1863.

Ruckman, David M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Ruckman, Philena G., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Seabring, John S., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Shan, John, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Smith, George F., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Stage, Isaac M., private, Aug. 25, 1862; 1st sergt. April 1, 1863; died at division hosp., Aquia Creek, Va., May 12, 1863.

Stansbury, Edward P., private, Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease at camp near Belle Plain, Va., April 17, 1863.

Taylor, George W., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Ten Broeck, Henry S., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Thompson, Jacob, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Tooker, William F., private, Aug. 25, 1862; corp. April 1, 1863; sergt. May 12, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Toms, William C., private, Aug. 25, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1863, dise.

Valentine, Luther L., corp., Aug. 25, 1862; died at regt. hosp., Belle Plain, Va., March 12, 1863.

Van Derveer, James D., 1st lieut. Co. A, Sept. 5, 1862; capt. vice John N. Lewis, resigned, Dec. 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Van Hart, Isaac, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Van Houten, John J., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Wilson, Washington O., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

Wood, Willett E., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

Original Dimensions of the Patent.—The land covered by Governor Nicolls' patent was of large dimensions. It extended from the mouth of the Raritan on the south to the mouth of the Passaic on the north, a distance, in a straight line, of not less than seventeen miles, and running back into the country twice this distance, or thirty-four miles, embracing the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the whole of the present Union County, part of the towns of Newark and Clinton, a small part of Morris County, and a considerable portion of Somerset County, containing about five hundred thousand acres, upland and meadow in fair proportions, well watered by the Raritan, the Passaic, the Rahway, and Elizabeth Rivers, Thompson's (Morse's) Creek, and Bound Brook, diversified with level plains and ranges of hills of considerable elevation, ordinarily classified as mountains, the soil of the uplands mostly red shale and clay loam, and a large part of it susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

Town of Newark set off.—The territory purchased by the Associates of the Indians and patented by Governor Nicolls was evidently ample enough for several towns, vastly too large to be soon occupied by the original purchasers. But arrangements were in progress for the reduction of its limits. Robert Treat, of Milford, who, in November, 1661, had, with others, endeavored to come to an agreement with Governor Stuyvesant for the settlement of a plantation in these parts, and had failed to secure satisfactory conditions from the Dutch government, had, some time in the winter of 1666, or in the early spring, been again deputed, with others of his townsmen, to visit this section and secure land sufficient for a town. On their arrival they found themselves at once among old and valued friends and neighbors, men and women, with whom, at Wethersfield, Milford, New Haven, and Guilford, they had taken sweet counsel together. The Branford people, who were meditating a union with the others in the new plantation, were many of them emigrants from Southampton, from which place and its neighborhood a large portion of the people of Elizabethtown had come. This was evidently a principal attraction to the new settlers from Connecticut.¹

It was not difficult, in such a case, to agree upon terms. The townspeople welcomed their old friends, and cheerfully consented to part with that portion of their purchase which lay on the other side of what has from that day, and on that account, been called "Bound Brook;" and Carteret agreed to extinguish the Indian title to the land beyond the town line to the northern bend of the Passaic River. Treat and

¹ E. T. Bill, p. 118. Whitehead's E. Jersey, pp. 42-46. Newark Town Records, pp. vi., vii., 1-3. Stearns' First Chh., Newark, pp. 16-14.

his associates returned, and made so favorable a report that about thirty families determined at once to remove to New Jersey; and on the very day, May 21, 1666, that Pierce and his company had arranged for the settlement of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the Milford people arrived in boats, and held their first town-meeting on the western bank of the Passaic River, and thus laid the foundations of another township, since the flourishing city of Newark. The limits of Elizabeth Town north and south were in this manner considerably reduced, the town thus extending only to Rahway River on the south, and to Bound Brook on the north.

Progress of Settlement and Surveys.—The affairs of the town, so far as can be discovered, moved on quietly and harmoniously during the first two years after Governor Carteret's arrival. Large accessions were made to the sister town of Newark from Branford and Guilford, Conn., in the course of the summer and autumn of 1667, and the venerable Abraham Pierson, the old pastor of some of the settlers of Elizabethtown before their removal here, had now, Oct. 1, 1667, taken up his residence, with many of their kinsmen also, within six miles of their new home in the wilderness. This doubtless served to reconcile them still more to the hardships incident to a new plantation in the midst of savage tribes, on whose friendship but little reliance could be placed. It made their position vastly more secure, as well as pleasant. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, until they had secured a minister for their own town, some of them occasionally were found wending their way through the wilderness to Newark on the morning of the Lord's Day, to enjoy the privilege of hearing the gospel preached once more by the pastor of their earlier days. They were sturdy men, and not unaccustomed to such journeys.¹

The work of surveying the house-lots and planting lands had been performed very imperfectly, possibly by Wolphertsen, who had been the city surveyor of New Amsterdam. The description of these lots is so imperfect, as recorded in the books of the province, that their location and the bearing of their boundary lines cannot now be determined. This would indicate that the lots had been laid out before the arrival of the surveyor-general, Vauquellin, with the Governor. Circumstances had occurred that made it necessary that Vauquellin should be "sent on business to England by the Governor," and no one else was authorized to act in the matter of laying out lands. A few of the inhabitants in consequence were put to some inconvenience, and drew up the following paper:

"We, whose names are under-written, do humbly petition unto the Governor and his Council that we may have our lands laid out unto us, according to the agreements made by the inhabitants and consent of the Governor with them, as may more fully appear in the Town Records; which if it cannot be granted, we do not see how we can possibly sub-

sist in the Town, but shall be forced to look out somewhere else for a livelihood. Nathaniel Bonnell, Joseph Bond, Leonard Headley, Benjamin Homan, Joseph Meeker, Benjamin Meeker, Jonathan Ogden, Joseph Ogden, Joseph Osborn, Stephen Osborn, Benjamin Price, Benjamin Price, Jr., Joseph Seers, Thomas Tomson, Hurr Tomson, Moses Tomson, and Isaac Whitehead."²

The signers were seventeen in number, and most of them either of the second generation or new-comers. The others were probably in difficulty about their boundary lines. The petition is without date, but it must have been presented in the early part of December, 1667. The services of Brackett were only temporary, and confined most likely to the few cases of difficulty which gave rise to the petition. It is not to be concluded from this occurrence that no surveys had thus far been made, nor that the difficulty was at all general or extensive. The earliest records of surveys were made in the lost Town Book, as was frequently attested in subsequent years, and as was provided for by the people of Newark in their own case.³

The boundary line between this town and Newark needed adjustment, and John Ogden, Sr., Luke Watson, Robert Bond, and Jeffry Jones were deputed to arrange the matter with the commissioners from Newark. They met together for this purpose May 20, 1668. It appears from an affidavit of Joseph Woodruff, of this town, made July 26, 1743, before Judge Joseph Bonnell, also of this town, that being at Milford, Conn., about the year 1699, he heard Governor Treat say,—

"That the inhabitants of Newark did first settle under the Elizabeth Town Purchase; and did allow the Newark river to be the bounds of the said Purchase; and said that the Elizabeth Town people was so kind to the Newark people that they could never reward them enough. And further this deponent saith, That he, at that time, heard the said Governor tell after what manner the Line was settled between the two towns; and that it was done in so loving and solemn a manner that he thought it ought never to be removed; for he (the said Governor) himself being among them at that time, prayed with them on Dividend Hill (so called), that there might be a good agreement between them; and that it was agreed upon, by the settlers of each town, that the Line between them should stand and remain from Dividend Hill, to run a northwest course; and the Governor said, that, after the agreement, Mr. John Ogden (being one of the first purchasers) prayed among the people, and returned thanks for their loving agreement."

It was thus that the founders of these two towns sought the blessing of the Almighty, and His guidance in all their transactions. They were, the most of them, men of faith and prayer.⁴

Boundaries of the Township Defined by Law.

—At the meeting of the Assembly in October, 1693, an act was passed defining the bounds of the respective townships of the province, in which, for the first time, the territory of this town is described by legislative authority:

"The Township of Elizabeth-Town shall include all the Land from the mouth of Raway River West to Woodbridge-Stake, and from thence Westerly along the Line of the County to the Partition Line of the Province, and from the mouth of the said Raway River up the Sound to

² E. T. Bill, pp. 33, 102-9.

³ E. J. Records, iii. 12.

⁴ Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 47. Newark Town Records, p. 10. Stearns' Newark, pp. 40, 41.

¹ Stearns' Newark, p. 26. Newark Town Records, p. 10.

the mouth of the Bound-Creek, and from thence to the Bound-Hill, from thence Northwest to the Partition Line of the Province."¹

Mr. Hatfield, speaking of these boundaries, remarks,—

"The territory thus defined embraced the whole of the present Union County, and considerable portions of Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, Warren, and Sussex Counties, including Morristown, Stanhope, Schooley's Mountain, and Newton, according to Keith's partition line, then understood to be the true dividing line between East and West Jersey. The township was thus extended beyond the western bounds of the Indian Purchase, which at no point was more than thirty-four miles from Newark Bay, or double the distance from the mouth of the Raritan to the mouth of the Passaic Rivers."²

The error of Mr. Hatfield in extending the boundaries of the township so far to the northwest evidently grew out of his not understanding the partition line between East and West Jersey. The act does say that the line shall extend on the "North-west to the Partition Line of the Province." But where was that partition line located? It was not the final line surveyed by James Lawrence, for this was not run till the autumn of 1743; nor was it the Keith line, as Mr. Hatfield supposes. The Keith line proper was never run beyond the southwest corner of Somerset County. Starting on the east side of Little Egg Harbor, and running in the direction assumed, it was soon objected to by the West Jersey proprietors as taking off too much of their share of the province, and was stopped at the end of the straight line which appears on the maps between Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, and never carried beyond that point. Had it been continued to the Delaware River, it would have included the territory described by Mr. Hatfield, but it was not. A compromise line was subsequently agreed upon by Coxe and Barclay, Governors respectively of West and East Jersey, which ran from the point where the Keith line had terminated to the bend of the Passaic, thence to the mouth of the Pequannock, and up that stream to the forty-first degree of north latitude, and thence east on that parallel to Hudson River.³ This line ran a little south of Morristown, so that the township of Elizabeth Town in 1693 included a portion of Morris County, as well as the whole of Union and a part of Somerset. It never included any of Hunterdon, Warren, or Sussex Counties. In Somerset County it embraced the present townships of North Plainfield, Warren, Bernard, and part of Bridgewater.

Resurvey and Allotment of the Township.—About six years after the township was laid out, as above described, it was resurveyed and portions of it allotted which had not been previously assigned to actual settlers. The new generation and the newcomers were eager for more land. It was determined, therefore, in town-meeting in the autumn of 1699 to proceed to an orderly distribution of the back country lands and the remaining meadows on the Town

Creek among the Associates, now one hundred and twenty in number. For this purpose John Harriman, Jr., the eldest son of the minister, was chosen surveyor, and Messrs. Jonathan Ogden, Benjamin Lyon, John Clarke, Samuel Carter, and Cornelius Hatfield his assistants, "to Lay out, Divide, and Equally assise all the Lands and meadows within the whole Bounds and purchase of Elizabeth Town, to every one Interested therein by Right of purchase under the honourable General Richard Nicholls, their Several and Respective parts and shares of the whole."⁴

They entered upon their work Dec. 26, 1699, and completed it March 5, 1700. The ground surveyed was watered by the Rahway River in its southerly course, and extended from the Newark line on the north to the Woodbridge line on the south, reaching to the foot of "the mountain" on the west. It included a considerable part of the present towns of Union, Westfield, and Plainfield, and part of the town of Rahway. It comprised about seventeen thousand acres, and was divided into one hundred and seventy-one one-hundred-acre lots, mostly forty by twenty-six chains, the general direction of the length being from east to west, and of the breadth from north to south. The first lot, assigned to Isaac Whitehead, Sr., deceased, bordered on "the North-west line between Elizabeth Town and Newark;" the 107th, 111th, 112th, and 119th bordered south on the Woodbridge line, the intervening lots, in the order of their enumeration, filling up the interval, and the remaining lots lying to the west of the others. The settlement of Connecticut Farms and Westfield dates from this allotment, the staple of the population of these townships being the descendants of the old planters among whom these lands were apportioned.

"At a meeting of the freeholders of Elizabeth Town, October 20, Anno 1699, the following conclusions were made (viz):

"By a unanimous vote of the freeholders aforesaid, it was and is agreed and concluded, that if any have been at Charges in the Clearing and Fencing of Land which no Particular Purchases in the whole of this Township Can Justly Claim a Mile or more out of the Town Plott, shall have so much then where he has so Fenced and Cleared as is sufficient to make a plantation; Provided always, that the Possessor or Settle of all such Lands have a Real Right in the whole of this Township by Purchase, and also that such have not taken up more than three proportion of the whole, or if nearer shall have a sufficient field."⁵

A portion of the common township lands lying in Somerset County were disposed of by vote of a town-meeting held July 1, 1734, described as follows:

"All that Tract of Land or any part or parcel thereof; Beginning at Cedar Brook where Essex Line crosses the said Brook, and from thence Running west six miles, and from thence the nearest Course to the mountain, and from thence as the said mountain runs to the hundred acres Lots formerly surveyed according to the Town order and agreement, and from thence to the first mentioned place to the said Cedar Brook."

"(Also), To dispose of what money shall arise from the sale of the said Lands, or any part thereof, for the General Interest of the said Associates and freeholders. In defending them or any of them in the possession of their property, or in disposing any that shall unjustly intrude upon any part of the aforesaid purchase and Grant."⁶

¹ Leaming and Spicer, p. 329.

² Gordon's N. J., 71-78.

³ See chapter on the Partition Line in Middlesex County, in this work.

⁴ E. Town Book, B., p. 37.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 24. Copied from old book, pp. 14, 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

This tract was wholly in Somerset County, including a considerable part of the township of Warren, with a small part of Bridgewater. Previous to this time seven trustees had been appointed by the town to superintend the disposal of public lands, and we find that at a town-meeting held Sept. 16, 1735, these trustees were empowered to dispose of town lands at Basking Ridge and that vicinity, described as

"A certain Tract or Parcel of Land Lying west from a place known by the name of Baskine Ridge and between the West Jersey line not to exceed Eight Miles upon the East and west line and to Extend to our utmost bounds upon the North and south Lines Provided always That the said Tract of Land be not convey'd and sold for Less than two Thousand Pounds Current Money of New Jersey and so in Proportion for a Lesser Quantity of said Land and it is further agreed and Concluded That we the said Associates and freeholders Do Reserve one Third part of said Tract of Land to ourselves if Required by said freeholders and then and In such case to Deduct one Third part of said Two Thousand Pounds all which money is to be Improv'd for the General Good of said freeholders.¹

This tract, remote as it was from the locality of the original settlement, was clearly included in the township of Elizabeth Town as defined by the act of 1693, and as clearly in the land conveyed by the Indian purchase and the Nicolls patent. No wonder that the proprietors, astonished by the vigorous action of the Associates, should speak of "the Lines of their vast Pretensions," nor that James Alexander, the surveyor-general, should write, Oct. 1, 1733, to Col. John Hamilton, of Amboy, advising him "to call a meeting of the Proprietors of East Jersey to devise measures to stop the proceedings of the Elizabeth Town people in extending their bounds and granting lands."²

A large body of land in the township yet remained unappropriated, lying to the west of the surveys and allotments of 1700, including what are familiarly known as the First and Second Mountains as far as the Newark line on the north, with the intervening valley drained by Blue Brook, the eastern branch of Cedar Brook, on either side of which the village of Feltville has since grown up, and the whole region watered by the Passaic River above Chatham, embracing the whole of the present township of New Providence, Union County, and the southern parts of Chatham and Morris townships, Morris County. Portions of the tract were exceedingly rugged, and others low and swampy; but other portions, of large extent, were quite good, productive lands. Immigration had already found its way thither, in search of fruitful soil, healthful residences, and valuable mill-sites.

Allotments of 1736.—It was, therefore, deemed best to repeat the measure of 1699, and make a further distribution of the landed domain of the town. A new generation, the grandchildren of the old planters, had come to years, and needed room to plant and build for themselves. A town-meeting was held accordingly Nov. 8, 1736, and measures were taken to effect the desired object. Joseph Morse (the son of

Joseph, and the grandson of Peter Morse, both deceased) was chosen and duly qualified as the town surveyor; and John Megie was chosen, Nov. 14, 1737, one of the seven men, in place of Samuel Miller, whose growing infirmities of body unfitted him for service.³

The work confided to the seven men and the surveyor was duly and faithfully performed. The first forty-three lots were surveyed Dec. 27–29, 1736; Lots 44–164, Nov. 22 to Dec. 3, 1737; the additional survey, 1–109, Jan. 17 to Feb. 22, 1738; and Corson's survey of seven lots, Jan. 6, 1737. The whole of this large territory—the back country of the town—was regularly laid out, and divided into two hundred and eighty one-hundred-acre lots, of all which due report was made at a town-meeting held March 28, 1738, for the distribution by lot of the respective shares to which each of the Associates, by their heirs and assigns, was entitled. The mode of allotment was determined by the following vote:

"All such persons as shall have a first, second or third Lot Right within the said Elizabeth Town purchase and in the first Division of the Lands to the Northward of the South mountain (Now to be drawn for) and have Disposed of or Conveyed any such Right or Rights to any person or persons whatsoever that he or they to whom said Disposal or Conveyance of said first, second or third Lot Right has first been made or Conveyed as aforesaid may and shall by virtue of this vote (as aforesaid) first made and conveyed) have the first Draught of the slotment of the Lands Now to be Drawn for in the Division of the said Lands and those that have the second Conveyance shall have the second Lot and so on as aforesaid."⁴

Joseph Williams having died, and Jeremiah Crane by reason of age having become infirm, Messrs. Jonathan Dayton and John Ogden were chosen, March 13, 1739, committeemen in their place.

The new allotments gave occasion for renewed litigation with the proprietors and their assigns. Daniel Cooper held a proprietary claim to a portion of the lands thus surveyed and allotted. An action of trespass was therefore brought in his name "against Joseph Moss, John Crane, John Dennon, John Scudder, John Terril, Samuel Norris, Sr., and Samuel Norris, Jr., the then Committee or Managers for the said Clinker Lot Right men." So they were styled in the bill, but erroneously, as only one of the number, John Crane, belonged to the committee. The cause came on for a hearing in the May term of the Supreme Court, 1738, and the defendants pleading "not guilty" it was deferred for proof.⁵

James Logan, also about the same time holding by a proprietary claim, brought sundry actions of trespass and ejectment against a number of his tenants in the western part of the Elizabeth Town purchase, who

¹ E. Town Book, B. 16, 17.

⁴ This latter survey included the greater part of the Passaic Valley south of Chatham, occupied at the present day to a great extent by descendants of these first occupants, of whom extended notices are given by John Littell in his "Genealogies of the First Settlers of Passaic Valley (and vicinity) above Chatham, with their Ancestors and Descendants, as far as can be now ascertained, 1851." E. T. Book, B. 16, v. c. E. Town Book of Surveys, C. 1–60.

⁵ E. Town Bill, pp. 49, 50. Ans. to Do., pp. 34, 35.

¹ T. Book, B. 8.

² E. Town Bill, p. 49.

had also bought or taken leases of the town committee. Similar actions were brought in the August term of 1738 against Benjamin Manning and Wright Skinner, in the name of Daniel Axtell, deceased. In respect to one of these actions, the following record was made in the Town Book of the proceedings of a town-meeting held June 18, 1739:

"Agreed and Concluded, that Mr John Blanchard Mr Eduard Sale Mr Jonathan allen Mr william miller and Mr thomas Clark are to collect money of the Inhabitants of the purchase of Elizabeth town for Defraying the Charges in running out the said purchase By a Jury of Reviene In an action Depending Between James Logan plaintiff and Joseph manning Defendant and a rule of Court made for y^e same. (Also), Mr John Crain and Mr Jonathan Dayton are Impowered to Receive the money collected By Mr John Blanchard Mr Eduard Sale Mr Jonathan allen Mr william miller or thomas Clark and Dispose of the same in Defraying the Charges of Running out the s^d purchase to the Jury of Reviene or any other Charges which they the s^d Mr. John Crain or Mr. Jonathan Dayton shall think necessary in that affair."

As Logan's claim was in the extreme west of the purchase, and it was doubtful whether it was included therein, the court had ordered the question of fact to be determined by a jury of review.

At the same town-meeting the question of the Newark boundary line came up again for consideration, and it was agreed

"That Justice Andrew Joline and Mr. John Blanchard and Mr. Daniel Potter are Impowered by the Associates and Freeholders above said to agree with the people of Newark to settle and ascertain a Division Line between the Town of Newark and Elizabethtown, and to take such measures and means as to them, the s^d Justice Andrew Johnne, Mr. John Blanchard, Mr. Daniel Potter, shall seem proper, in order to obtain the said Division Line to be Established, and to have Reasonable Satisfaction for their services in that affair."

The Newark people appointed, Oct. 24, 1739, Jonathan Crane, Esq., Col. Josiah Ogden, and Samuel Farrand, Esq., "a committee to treat with the people of Elizabeth Town about settling a Line between the two Towns."¹ The line appears not to have been settled at that time, as it was still an open question fifteen years later.

We have thus traced the principal allotments of land in the old township of Elizabethtown, from which it appears that the colony of the original Associates was the *mother colony*, from which went out most of the first settlers into the townships, which were parceled off to the children and grandchildren of the original patentees as parts of the family patrimony. It was a princely inheritance, but it cost them a vast deal of time, expense, and perplexity to determine its exact bounds and to defend it against all trespassers.²

Organization and Civil Officers.—The township was not fully organized until 1693. Such a government, however, as the original colony required for its local purposes, in addition to the government of the province itself, was established among the first planters in 1665. The infant plantation of Elizabethtown was not only the seat of the first general English gov-

ernment in East Jersey, but also of the first English government in the province. It was the capital of the province and port of entry for twenty-one years, having the government-house and custom-house, the resident Governor and principal provincial officers, and the highest courts of judicature.

As has been seen elsewhere, Governor Philip Carteret arrived at Elizabethtown and assumed the government of the province in August, 1665. John Ogden was commissioned justice of the peace Oct. 26, 1665. Feb. 12, 1666, Capt. Thomas Young was appointed one of the Governor's Council. Luke Watson was made constable, an office which at that time answered in the place of a sheriff, there being no general district or county requiring the services of the latter officer.

The town records prior to 1719 having been lost or secretly disposed of, the record of officers for the early years is somewhat meagre.

Aug. 24, 1668, Luke Watson was commissioned lieutenant and commander of a military company then organized, and John Woodruff ensign.

Robert Vauquellin and William Pardon were the first judges appointed, associated with Capt. William Sandford and Robert Treat in a special court convened in May, 1671.

In 1668, Robert Bond, Robert Vauquellin, and William Pardon were members of the Council; John Ogden, Sr., and John Bracket, representatives in the House of Burgesses; James Bollen, secretary.

From 1682 to 1857 the territory we are considering was in the county of Essex.

Isaac Whitehead was appointed, Sept. 16, 1692, high sheriff of the county of Essex; Isaac Whitehead and Benjamin Price, Jr., October 10th, justices of the peace for Elizabeth Town; Henry Norris and John Lyon, November 2d, deputies to the Assembly; George Jewell, December 3d, county clerk; Isaac Whitehead, Benjamin Price, Jr., and John Lyon, Jr., January 29th, judges of small causes; and, February 21st, Isaac Whitehead, lieutenant, and Daniel Price, ensign of the Elizabeth Town company of foot. Isaac Whitehead was also appointed, Nov. 4, 1693, captain of the foot company, Daniel Price being appointed at the same time lieutenant, and John Lyon ensign. Richard Townley also had been appointed, March 7, 1692, a member of Governor Fletcher's Council of the province of New York. Mrs. Townley had a large estate on Long Island. James Emmet received the appointment in 1683 of chief ranger, an officer chosen by the county to look after the strays.

Rev. John Harriman and Jonas Wood were appointed, Nov. 3, 1693, deputies, and again in 1694. Benjamin Ogden received, Oct. 10, 1694, the appointment of sheriff; Ephraim Price, Jan. 15, 1695, ensign; and John Woodruff, January 29th, judge of small causes.

Daniel Price was appointed, May 3, 1697, captain of the train-bands; William Brown and Ephraim Price,

¹ Newark Town Records, p. 134. E. Town Book, p. 20, o. c.

² See chapter on Litigations.

lieutenants; and Richard Baker and Samuel Oliver, ensigns. John Woodruff (son of the old planter) received, May 30th, the appointment of high sheriff of Essex County; John Harriman (Rev.) and Andrew Hampton, Dec. 1, 1698, were chosen deputies; Robert Smith (the first of the name in the town) became, Dec. 26, 1699, high sheriff; and Feb. 15, 1699-1700, George Jewell, county clerk.

In 1707 the town chose Capt. Daniel Price as member of Assembly; 1708-9, Benjamin Lyon; 1710, Joseph Marsh.

In 1710, Col. Richard Townley, Benjamin Price, Jr., Daniel Price, and Jonas Wood, were justices of the peace; John Hains, constable; and Samuel Melyen and Thomas Price were overseers of the highways for this town. Andrew Hampton and Richard Baker were on the committee for regulating the highways of the county. In 1711, Isaac Whitehead, Benjamin Price, Benjamin Lyon, John Woodruff, and John Blanchard were justices; John Hains and Benjamin Meeker were constables; and Benjamin Ogden, Jr., and Samuel Ogden were overseers of the highways. In 1712 the justices were the same; James Seeres and Samuel Ogden were constables; and Samuel Winans and John Scudder were overseers of the highways. In 1713, constables, Ebenezer Lyon and William Clarke; overseers of the highways, John Craine and Joseph Kelsey. In 1714, constables, John Thomson and Benjamin Spinning; overseers, Daniel Gale and Robert Little; assessors, Capt. Price and John Harriman. In 1715 and 1716, constables, Richard Harriman and Elijah Davis; overseers, James Hains, Jr., and Jacob Mitchell. In 1717, constables, Benjamin Bond, Nathaniel Whitehead, and William Strayhearn; overseers, Joseph Bond, John Lambert, Jeremiah Peek, and Benjamin Parkhurst; on the county committee of highways, Benjamin Lyon and Samuel Potter. In 1718, constables, John Gould, Nathaniel Whitehead, and William Strayhearn; overseers of the highways, Edward Frazey, Benjamin Spinning, Robert Wade, and Daniel Woodruff; surveyors of the highways, Capt. Daniel Price and James Sayre. In 1719, constables, William Strayhearn, Samuel Oliver, Jr., and Thomas Currey; overseers, David Morehouse, Samuel Oliver, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, Jr. In 1716 and 1721, Joseph Bonnel was chosen to the Legislature.¹

These appointments, embracing a period of about ten years, may serve to show who they were of the second generation that were chosen to office, and were looked upon as men of activity and influence by their townsmen. In almost every instance they were the sons or grandsons of the old planters, whose names are still represented in the town.

In 1740 the town committee consisted of John Crane, Jonathan Dayton, John Magie, Thomas Clarke, Andrew Joline, Joseph Mann, and Andrew

Craig. Robert Ogden (the second son of the name), a young lawyer twenty-four years old, was chosen, Oct. 2, 1740, town clerk. June 4, 1741, John Ogden was justice, and John Halsted and John Stiles freeholders. The same in 1742. William Chetwood sheriff of the county.

The town committee in 1750 for conducting the defense of the bill in chancery were John Crane, Andrew Craig, William Miller, John Halsted, Stephen Crane, Thomas Clarke, and John Chandler.

Subdivisions of the Township.—For a period of one hundred and twenty-eight years from the date of the original settlement the township remained undivided, the town laws and regulations and the authority of its magistracy extending over the whole area. At an early date, however, various hamlets and clusters of farm-houses gradually sprung up in different localities. The facilities for navigation and the attractions of water privileges drew quite a number of the early settlers to the banks of the Rahway River. Another group of planters, mostly of one family, gave name to the neighborhood called "Lyon's Farms." Still another, locating a few miles to the west, gave name to "Wade's Farms," better known as "Connecticut Farms." Soon after, a little to the north of west, just under the mountain, a few neighbors called their settlement by the name of "Springfield." Seven miles to the west of the town proper "Westfield" began to attract settlers quite early in the eighteenth century. Two or three miles still west of this settlement were the "Scotch Plains," where a large part of the Scotch immigration of 1684-86 found a pleasant home on the eastern side of the Green Brook; while at a later period, on the same side of the brook, two or three miles lower down, a few scattered habitations served as the nucleus of "Plainfield," sixteen miles from the town proper, and yet within the township. Four or five miles over the mountains to the northwest of Westfield, and nearly as far to the east of Springfield, the beautiful valley of the Upper Passaic very early drew from the other parts of the town a considerable number of hardy pioneers, to whose settlement was originally given the name of "Turkey," afterwards changed to "New Providence."

In the administration of the township laws the several parts or neighborhoods were denominated "wards," as the Rahway Ward, the Westfield, the Springfield, the Farms Ward, etc., the latter referring to Connecticut Farms. In the selection of civil officers for the town—aldermen, councilmen, town committee, constables, overseers of the poor, surveyors and overseers of highways, assessors, collectors, pound-keepers, as well as sheriff, coroner, marshal, or mayor of the borough—due regard was had to the claims of these several wards.

As the population increased, and churches and school-houses were built, these respective settlements began to feel the inconvenience of living so remote

¹ Records of Court, at Newark.

from the central authority, the seat of government in the town proper, and of being compelled to travel so far to the town-meetings. Hence, one after another, they began to agitate the question of subdivision of the township, so as to give to each of these localities a township of its own. Thus originated the townships, one after another, taking their legal places at the following dates: Springfield, 1793; New Providence, 1794 (organized independently in 1809); Westfield, 1794; Rahway, 1804; Union, 1808; Plainfield, 1847. The remaining townships were subdivisions of these at later dates. We shall do no more than mention them here, as their separate histories will be found in another department of this volume.

Name of the Town.—The name of the town had evidently not been determined at the date of Bailly's deed (Sept. 8, 1665), or it would have been mentioned in that document. It is, therefore, quite probable that in this case tradition reports truly when it affirms that the town took its name from the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Carteret. Of this lady Samuel Pepys, one of her familiar friends, bears this testimony during the following year, Oct. 15, 1666: "She cries out at the vices of the Court, and how they are going to set up plays already. She do much cry out upon these things, and that which she believes will undo the whole nation." It is well to know something of her from whom is derived the honored name of ELIZABETH TOWN.¹

CHAPTER XXVI.

BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH.

It was doubtless the difficulties experienced in conducting the extensive and intricate affairs of public business in town-meeting, and the doubtfulness of the authority claimed in some instances by the committeemen, that led the principal men of the town to seek a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, by means of which they could more promptly and thoroughly transact the public business. The time was opportune. New Jersey, after having been for thirty-five years an appendage of the province of New York, under a succession of Royal Governors residing in the city of New York, had at length, after repeated remonstrances and entreaties, obtained a position independent of the other provinces, with one of her own citizens, Lewis Morris, as Governor. His long familiarity with the territory and with the people as a private citizen and in public office had made him acquainted with the towns and their need. Joseph Bonnel, a man of commanding influence at home, had represented the town in Governor Morris' first Legislature (1738-39), of which he had been chosen Speaker, from which position he had been transferred

by the Governor to the bench of the Supreme Court, having been appointed, May, 1739, second judge, Robert Hunter Morris being chief justice.²

A petition, therefore, was prepared and circulated praying Governor Morris to procure from his Majesty the King a charter of incorporation for the town as a free town or borough. It was extensively signed, the first names being in order as follows: "Joseph Bonnel, Andrew Joline, Thomas Price, John Ross, John Blanchard, John Crane, Thomas Clark, Matthias Hetfield, Noadiah Potter, John Halstead, Nathaniel Bonnel, Samuel Woodruff, Samuel Marsh, Jonathan Hampton, William Chetwood, Edward Thomas, and Cornelius Hetfield." These were the leading men of the town, representing both of the parties into which it was divided, and both of the religious denominations. As Judge Bonnel's name leads the petition, it is quite likely that he himself had prepared it and presented it.

The petition was favorably received and a charter granted by his Majesty George II., bearing date Feb. 8, 1740. It constituted the Passaic River, from the mouth of Dead River to the Minisink Crossing,³ the western boundary of the borough. The territory was nearly coterminous with the present Union County. On the southwest, however, it included nearly the whole of the town of Warren in Somerset County. It was to be known "by the name of the Free Borough and town of Elizabeth." It appointed Joseph Bonnell, Esq., "Mayor and Clark of the Market," and coroner also; John Blanchard, Esq., recorder; "Andrew Joline, Matthias Hatfield, Thomas Price, John Ross, John Crane, & Thomas Clark Esq^r," aldermen; "Noadiah Potter, John Halstead, Nathaniel Bonnel, Samuel Woodruff, Samuel Marsh & Jonathan Hampton Gent.," "Assistants and Common Council," "William Chetwood Esq^r," sheriff; Jonathan Dayton, chamberlain; Thomas Hill, marshal; "John Radley, George Ross, Junior, Daniel Marsh & John Scudder, assessors; Robert Ogden, John Odle, John Terrill & William Clark, collectors; James Townley, high constable; and Robert Little, Nathaniel Price, Richard Harriman, John Looker, John Craig, Daniel Dunham to be petit Constables; Henry Garthwait, Cornelius Hetfield, John Radley Sen^r, John Allen, Ephraim Marsh & Daniel Day," "Overseers for the Poor;" and "Michael Kearney, Esq^r," common clerk.

It accorded to the mayor, aldermen, and Common Council all the rights, immunities, and privileges usually granted to bodies corporate, as will be seen by reference to the exceedingly voluminous document itself.⁴

Of the above-named officers of the new corporation, Andrew Joline had been collector for this town

² Anal. Index of N. J. Docmts, p. 175.

³ Indian trail leading from tide-water at the mouth of Shrewsbury River to Minisink Island in the Delaware.

⁴ Murray's Notes, pp. 28-44.

¹ E. T. Bill, p. 28. *Per contra*, see Ans. to E. T. Bill, p. 20.

from 1734 to 1738, and justice as early as 1735. His death occurred not later than 1742. William Chetwood had been sheriff of the county as early as 1735, succeeding Benjamin Bonnell. Joseph Bonnell, Thomas Price, and Matthias Hatfield had been justices.

The town had from the first been the leading town in East Jersey. In 1734 the rates for Essex County were as follows: For Elizabeth Town, £56 0 0; for Newark, £44 14 0; for Acquackanong, £14 7 3. Agreeably to the action of the town, June 18, 1739, the line was drawn separating Essex County from Middlesex and Somerset Counties, for which the following charges were paid:

To Mr. Joseph Bonnell, "for procuring a Writ or Warrant for Running a Division Line".....	£2 14 0
To William Chetwood, sheriff, for time and expenses.....	6 0 0
To John Blanchard, surveyor, " " ".....	2 2 0
To Jonathan Hampton, surveyor, " " ".....	2 0 0
To John Crane, " " ".....	1 8 0
To Nathaniel Bonnell, " " ".....	1 19 10
To Daniel Potter, " " ".....	1 6 0
	£17 9 10

February 27, 1740.

During the first sixty years of the settlement the newspaper was unknown. Posters and verbal traditions were institutions in those days. The meeting-house door was the principal bill-board where advertisements were posted, so as to be read by the people who gathered there on Sunday, which occasion was also the chief one for the diffusion of intelligence and gossip, whether of domestic and local occurrences or of provincial and foreign events. The *Boston News-Letter*, a half-sheet paper (twelve by eight inches), started April 24, 1704, the *Boston Gazette*, commenced in 1719, and the *New England Courant* (issued at Boston Aug. 17, 1721) may, one or all of them, have scattered a stray sheet in this community now and then, but of that there is no evidence. So far as known the *New York Gazette*, the first weekly paper ever published in that city, was the first to make an appearance in Elizabeth Town. It was issued by William Bradford, Oct. 16, 1725; a small affair, to be sure, at first, but the herald of a new era to the city and all the country round about. This humble periodical brought the people of New York and the neighboring places into familiar and accurate acquaintance with passing occurrences of the greatest interest, and was made also the vehicle of communicating one with another. The advertisements were few and brief, and the news items exceedingly meagre. But occasionally a paragraph appears shedding light on the social and commercial interests and history of the town. Some of the items in this old paper are as follows:

"Run away from Solomon Bates of Elizabeth Town, a Negroe Man, called Clause, aged about 27 years old, has got with him a Homspun Coat of Linen and Wool, with Brass Buttons, an Ozenbrigg Vest with black Buttons and Buttonholes, and an old striped Vest, Leather Breeches, new Homspun Wosted Stockings, black Shoes with Buckles; he has a Hat and Cap, and he can play upon the Fiddle, and speaks English and Dutch. Whoever can take up the said Negro, and bring him to his said Master, or secure him and give Notice, so that his Master can

have him again, shall have reasonable Satisfaction, besides all reasonable Charges."¹

Mr. Bates' name first occurs Nov. 9, 1714, in the old "Record of Ear Marks for Elizabeth Town;" but he seems to have had no connection with the Associates. His name occurs also in "the Morristown Bill of Mortality," p. 13, as having died of old age (100), November, 1771. His widow died also of old age, March 18, 1787, ninety-seven years old. They must have removed to Morristown at an early day. Claus, or Nicholas, formerly belonged to Daniel Badgley. He was arrested and restored to his master. But he had a persistent propensity to have his own way, and less than two years afterwards Mr. Bates complains that he had taken himself away again, and this time,

"He has taken with him a grey Homspun Bruggert Coat trim'd with Black, a white linnen Vest trim'd with black, and a homespun Kearsey Vest, a Pair of Leather Breeches, with red Puffs and Shoes and Stockings."²

"Mr. Benjamin Price, Attorney at Law in New York," has for sale a house and lot in New Brunswick. Mr. Price was a grandson of one of the Associates and bore his name.³

The public are informed that

"there is good Entertainment for Men and Horses to be Let at all Times by William Donaldson at the Rose and Crown in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey."⁴

"The House, Stable and Garden of Benjamin Hill in Elizabeth-Town in New Jersey, is to be Let from year to year, or for a term of years. It is a very convenient place for a Trades-man or a Shop-keeper."⁵

"At the Sign of the Ship in Elizabeth-Town lives Benjamin Hill, who keeps Horses to Let, and where all Travellers and others may be accommodated with good Entertainment for Man and Horse at all Times in the White House which Mr. Schuyler bought of Mr. Townley."⁶

This was the house built by Governor Carteret shortly before his death, of which Col. Townley became possessed by marrying the Governor's widow.

"On Wednesday the 23 of April next at the Paper Mill in Elizabeth-Town, there will be Sold at Public Vendue to the highest Bidder, all sorts of Household Goods, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Cart, Plows, Harrows, with Iron Teeth, and other Utensils: The Plantation adjoining to the said Mill will also be sold, which contains about Ninety Acres, &c."⁷

It was at this mill that the paper was made on which the *Gazette* was printed. It is not known by whom the mill was built, but in 1728 it was purchased by William Bradford, of New York, who in 1730-31 was a resident of the town. His son Andrew was at the same period printing the *American Weekly Mercury*. The father and son had quite a monopoly of government printing, and needed a mill independent of the foreign manufacturers. This was the first paper-mill in New Jersey.⁸

"To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 26th of August instant, at Elizabeth-Town in New Jersey, a Grist Mill and fulling Mill, also a Lot of Ground, adjoining to the Dwelling House of Edward Thomas, in the said Town, very convenient for a dwelling house and Garden, and near the said Mill, as also sundry Household Good. All which were lately

¹ N. Y. Gazette, June 1, 1789.

² *Ib.*, May 8, 1732.

³ *Ib.*, July 20, 1730.

⁴ *Ib.*, Oct. 16, 1732.

⁵ *Ib.*, March 25, 1734.

⁶ *Ib.*, March 31, 1735.

⁷ *Ib.*, April 7, 1735.

⁸ Historical Magazine, i. 86, 123; iii. 173; vii. 210.

belonging to Wm Williamson late of said Town, deceased, and power of Selling the same given by his last Will to Margaret Williamson his Widow Now living at Elizabeth Town aforesaid."¹

This was the old mill that was still standing until within a few years at the stone bridge in Broad Street, originally constructed by the pioneer John Ogden, the last vestiges of which have now disappeared before the march of modern improvement.

"In the Month of December last an Apprentice Lad named Abraham Hendricks ran away from his Master John Ross of Elizabeth Town New Jersey; said Lad is about Years of Age, was of small Stature, had a brown great Coat and a Linsey Wosley under a Beaver Hat half worn having light colored hair and took a set of Shoemakers Tools along with him, being a Shoemaker by Trade." (A reward of 30s. and charges of-fered.)

Mr. Ross was named in the borough charter one of the aldermen of the corporation, and became, in 1748, mayor of the borough. Hendricks was probably the brother of Isaac, and the son of John Hendricks, who came here as early as May, 1721, from Piscataway, where Daniel and Jabez Hendricks, brothers, and Leonard Hendricks were numbered among the original settlers. Abraham returned, and his name is found among a large number of citizens attached to a memorial forwarded in 1743 to the king, George II.

We have an account also that two boys, the sons of Matthias Hatfield, of Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, being in the woods hunted a rabbit into a hollow tree, and in order to get it cut down the tree, which fell upon the younger brother and killed him dead on the spot.

Mr. Hatfield was one of the magistrates of the town, became sheriff and alderman, and by his daughter Phebe, wife of Robert Ogden, Esq., was the grandfather of Gen. Matthias and Governor Aaron Ogden, and an ancestor of Governor Daniel Haines.

Improvement of Streets.—But little attention was given to the improvement of the streets till about 1810. Overseers of highways had been appointed by the town from a very early day, roads had been laid out, bridges built, and roadways kept in a passable condition. But in the town plot no statute regulations had been made for footpaths, sidewalks, and similar conveniences. A committee was at length appointed, April 24, 1810, to report an ordinance for the appointment of a street commissioner, and to regulate the laying out, paving, graveling, and keeping in repair sidewalks or footways in the principal streets of Elizabeth Town, and to prevent obstructions in the same. This was probably the first ordinance passed either for the purpose of improving the streets or constructing sidewalks, and it is safe to presume that the corporation authorities had the same difficulties to contend with in its practical operations as have been encountered by those of more modern times.

Ferries and Steamboats.—From the founding of the town intercourse by water with the city of New York had been kept up with considerable regularity,

mostly from the point at the mouth of the creek. Dankers and Sluyter found there in 1679 a tavern or ferry-house, kept by a French papist. This must have been one of the men from the Isle of Jersey brought over by Governor Carteret. Frequent reference is made in various documents to this ancient ferry. Several of the planters and of their descendants had also boats running from various landings on the Sound and the creek to Staten Island and New York. Constant intercourse was thus maintained with the great emporium of trade until and after the Revolutionary war.

The boats employed in this traffic were propelled, as a matter of course, by sails and oars. The barge, the yawl, the scow, the skiff, the yacht, the sloop, the schooner, the pettianger (petiagua) were all employed. After the Revolution, in 1790, the ferry came into possession of Edward Thomas, and was known by the name of Thomas' Ferry.

Casualties were not of infrequent occurrence. One of the East Town ferry-boats upset near Bergen Point on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1798, and Benjamin Bonnell, James Carter and wife, of Chatham; David P. Tuttle, of Morris County; the wife of Daniel Moore, of Rahway; the wife of Ezekiel Smith, of Scotch Plains; Mrs. Abigail Maxwell and child, of New York; and Mr. Hedges, of Turkey, were drowned.²

In August, 1807, Livingston and Fulton succeeded in their experiment of steam navigation, and the "Clermont" became a regular packet between New York and Albany, her name being changed when enlarged the next year to the "North River." An exclusive right to navigate the waters of New York by steam had been obtained by Chancellor Livingston and Robert Fulton, by act of the New York Legislature, Appendix 5, 1803, and extended, Appendix 11, 1808. The right to run a steam packet from New York to New Brunswick, N. J., was in 1808 conveyed to John R. and Robert J. Livingston, who thereupon built the steamer "Raritan," one hundred and thirty by twenty feet, and put her on the route.

The ferry at the Old Point had some years before passed into the hands of Col. Aaron Ogden. The owners of the "Raritan" agreed with Col. Ogden for the privilege of receiving and landing passengers at Elizabethtown Point, to give him for every passenger what he would have received as profit in his own boats. The "Raritan" thus became the first boat that connected Elizabethtown with New York by steam.

Not content, however, with this arrangement, Col. Ogden early in 1811 contracted with Cornelius Jerolaman, of North Belleville, N. J., to construct a vessel of fourteen feet beam and seventy-five feet keel, and with Daniel Dod, of Mendham (who in consequence removed to this town), to furnish the boat with a

¹ N. Y. Gazette, Aug. 25, 1735.

² N. J. Journal, No. 787.

steam-engine of twelve horse-power. This boat was called the "Sea-Horse." Before, however, it was completed (April 9, 1811) an act had been passed by the New York Legislature by which it was put in the power of the Livingstons to seize any steamboat that should be found infringing on their monopoly. An act had also been passed by the Legislature of New Jersey for the protection of steamboats owned and navigated by citizens of the State. For the more effectual enforcement of this act, and to counteract the New York law of 1811, another act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, Feb. 12, 1813.

Ogden had designed running his boat to New York, where he had obtained the lease of a wharf, where his sailing-boats were moored. In order, however, to avoid the seizure of his steamboat he determined to run her to Jersey City. It was publicly announced May 18, 1813, that "An elegant STEAM BOAT has also been provided to run between Elizabeth Town Point and Paulus Hook. Fare 4s. At 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Point, and at 11.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. from Paulus Hook." The fare was reduced June 22d to 3s. 6d. The boat was taken off November 23d and laid up for winter. The next summer, June 21, 1814, it was announced that "The steamboat 'Sea-Horse' will run to Jersey City, and meet at Bedloe's Island the steamboat 'Substitution.'" In the mean time the Legislature of New Jersey had granted, by an act passed Nov. 3, 1813, to "Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod, and the survivors and their assigns, an exclusive right to navigate steamboats in the waters of this State."

The Livingstons, thus excluded from the waters of New Jersey, and in danger of losing the "Raritan," which had cost them twenty-six thousand dollars, presented a memorial and petition to the Legislature of New Jersey, October, 1814, giving their representation of the case, and asking to be heard by counsel. Ogden and Dod presented a counter memorial, also asking to be heard. Leave was accordingly granted, and the exclusive attention of the Legislature was given to the case, Jan. 24-29, 1815. Thomas Addis Emmett appeared as counsel for the Livingstons; Ogden appeared in his own behalf, assisted by Mr. Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey. In consequence the act granting to Ogden and Dod a monopoly of steam navigation in New Jersey was repealed.

The Old Point Ferry property was now owned conjointly by Ogden and Thomas Gibbons. The latter was a wealthy planter of Savannah, Ga., who had a handsome country-seat in town on the Philadelphia turnpike road. Here he spent his summers and autumns. Ogden had leased of Gibbons his interest in the Point property for a term of years, which had nearly expired. Gibbons refused to renew the lease, but proposed to run the ferry in partnership. They differed about the terms. Gibbons determined to start an opposition line. He fitted up another land-

ing at the mouth of the creek, procured the steamers "Stowdinger" and "Bellona," and established a new ferry. Of the latter boat the well-known millionaire, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was captain, and it is thought that this was the beginning of his great fortune.

Governor Ogden thereupon (May 5, 1815) purchased of the Livingstons for a period of ten years the exclusive right of steam navigation between the Point and New York, and so became himself a monopolist. The "Sea-Horse" was announced April 3, 1815, to run directly to New York. Governor Ogden, who in March, 1817, had put the new steamer "Atlanta" on the route, obtained from the Chancellor of New York an injunction against Gibbons. A motion to dissolve the injunction was denied. An appeal was taken to the Court of Errors, but was not sustained. Gibbons then carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, when, at the February term of 1824, the acts of the New York Legislature granting a monopoly of steam navigation in the waters of the said State were declared to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null and void. The injunction was dissolved, and steam navigation opened to the competition of all the world, an event of untold and incalculable importance to the commerce and prosperity of the United States. The town whose rival citizens were thus bringing to a final issue a question of such momentous consequence was greatly interested in the contest, siding with the one or the other as interest or conviction determined, and thus forming themselves into opposing parties throughout the contest.

Daniel Dod, the partner of Governor Ogden, after his removal to this town became celebrated for the manufacture of machinery, especially for steamers. He furnished engines for boats at Kingston, Can., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., Mobile, and New Orleans; also for the "Savannah," the first steamer that crossed the ocean to England. "He was, moreover, a sort of universal genius, was a profound and accurate theologian, wrote poetry, and could scarcely turn his hand to anything in which he was not quickly at home." Governor Ogden failed, involving him and others in the financial ruin, and compelling Mr. Dod's removal to New York in 1820. He was killed by the bursting of the boiler of the "Patent," on the East River, N. Y., May 9, 1823. His son, the Rev. Albert Baldwin Dod, D.D., was Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey.¹

Court-House of the Borough.—The first court-house of the borough of Elizabeth was burned by the British, together with the Presbyterian Church edifice, in 1780. The next court-house was erected in 1797, and had been occupied only about eleven years when it was reduced to ashes, April 2, 1808, and a poor

¹ N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., ix. 134. Genealogy of the Dod Family. Sprague's Annals, iv. 737.

lunatic, Andrew Ross, perished in the flames. Moses Austin, high constable of the town, had been the occupant and keeper of the house for many years. Measures were immediately taken by the corporation for its reconstruction. Aldermen Thaddeus Mills and Richardson Gray, with the recorder, Andrew Wilson, were appointed a building committee, and means taken to obtain the needed funds. A year passed and the work was not done. Capt. William Dayton was substituted on the committee for Mr. Wilson. It was not until the winter of 1810-11 that the building was in a condition to be occupied. This building continued to be used for the town courts until after the formation of the county of Union in 1857, when it was enlarged and reconstructed into the present commodious county court-house.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN BELCHER resided in the borough of Elizabeth from November, 1751, until his death, Aug. 31, 1757. He had previously, from the time of his appointment as Governor of New Jersey, resided in Burlington, where the Legislature also convened. Finding the air of that place did not agree with him, he removed to Elizabeth Town, where his official business and correspondence were carried on ever after.

Governor Belcher was the son of Andrew Belcher, a Boston merchant of great wealth, and was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1682. He graduated at Harvard College in 1699. He was Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire from 1730 to 1741, having twice previously visited England, where he was "held in great respect by the best society." He went abroad again in 1744, and returned with a commission as Governor of New Jersey, arriving in New York Aug. 8, 1747. He entered upon the duties of his office at Burlington on the 20th of August, where he resided, first with Richard Smith, the Quaker, and then in his own house, continuing to remain there till 1751.

He was induced to remove to Elizabeth Town on account of the better air of the latter place, though probably society had a good deal to do with the change. The meetings there and the religious and moral status of the people were a subject of complaint. The Sabbath was not strictly observed. He went to Quaker Meeting and to the Episcopal Church, and yet he was not happy. He frequently drove his coach and four twenty miles to Philadelphia to attend at the church and visit with his old friend, Rev. Gilbert Tennent, whom he had known, and who was now pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Whether he got tired of this, or came to the conclusion that he was as great a Sabbath-breaker as some others of whom he complained, is not certain. But he left Burlington, probably concluding that the New England society of Elizabeth Town and the church of his choice there were to be preferred to the alternative of hearing Quakers or Episcopalians, or of driving twenty miles to meeting on Sunday. That

Belcher and his associates were regarded by some of the unsympathizing citizens as highly Puritanic appears from a curious letter written by Jonathan Hampton, of Elizabeth Town, to James Alexander at New York, dated Aug. 28, 1751:

"Our Prime Minister has sent two boats to Burlington for Governor Belcher's Goods—when he comes we expect everything will be Done in our favor, but I pray the Lord may send his Habeas Corpus, and discharge our Borough of such a heavy Load of Honor (as our People call it) to have a Numerous Train of Bostonians whining, Praying and Canting continually about our Streets; from such Evils (Deliver us).

"I hope I shall not be carried by Sheriff Hatfield before Governor Belcher for not answering, etc."

The "Prime Minister" referred to was Samuel Woodruff, mayor of the borough. Mr. Woodruff had sent Sheriff Hatfield to Burlington to bring the Governor's goods. On the 10th of September the Governor writes that he "wants a sloop of thirty or forty tons to complete the matter." It appears to have been sent, for he writes again in a few days, "I am engaged in putting my clothing and furniture on board of three small sloops to take them round to Elizabethtown." On the 19th he writes Mr. Woodruff that "the man with the coach and the cows and the three sloops, with what they had on board," were to leave that day. One of these sloops carried the smallpox to Elizabeth Town, and the Governor writes in October expressing his regrets and hoping that it may not spread. In one of these letters we learn that Governor Belcher would be seventy years old on the 8th of January following. He was a lover of wine, and on the 30th of May he asks Mr. Woodruff, who has a vessel going to Madeira, to "import for his use three pipes of the best Maderia wine, and a quarter cask of Malmsey."¹

It is said of Governor Belcher that while Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire "his style of living was elegant and splendid," and that he was "distinguished for his hospitality." His prodigality of living had reduced him to comparative penury, so that here he had not the means of supporting such profuseness, and he was also quite infirm, having been attacked with paralysis in September, 1750, from the effects of which he never recovered. Previous to this, it is said, he possessed uncommon gracefulness of person. President Edwards writes in his journal September, 1752,—

"I had considerable opportunity to converse with Governour Belcher; and was several times at his house at Elizabethtown. He labours under many of the infirmities of age, but savours much of a spirit of religion, and seems very desirous of doing all the good he can while he lives."²

Dr. Hatfield says,—

"From his first coming into the province he proved himself the staunch friend of education and religion. To the infant College of New Jersey he not only gave a new charter with enlarged privileges, but used the whole weight of his personal and official influence in behalf of its endowment and permanent establishment. After his removal to this town, at the request of a great number of the members of the First Presbyterian congregation, a charter of incorporation was granted them

¹ Anal. Index, pp. 277-9, 281.

² Edwards' Works, i. 510.

by the Governor, Aug. 22, 1753, appointing Stephen Crane, Cornelius Hatfield, Jonathan Dayton, Isaac Woodruff, Matthias Baldwin, Moses Ogden, and Benjamin Winaus the first trustees of the congregation, with power 'to erect and repair Public Buildings for the Worship of God and the Use of the Ministry, and School-Houses & Alms-Houses, & Suitably to Support the Ministry & the Poor of their Church: and to do & perform other Acts of Piety & Charity,' a boon which was so long and persistently denied by the royal Governors to the First Presbyterian congregation of the City of New York.²

"Through the favor of Governor Belcher also, on application of 'divers of the Inhabitants and Freemen' of the borough and town, an act was passed, June 21, 1754, by the General Assembly at Perth Amboy, 'to enable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the free Borough and Town of Elizabeth to build a Poorhouse, Workhouse, and House of Correction within the said Borough; and to make Rules, Orders, and Ordinances for the governing of the same; and to repair the Gaols of the said Borough; . . . to the Intent the Poor of the said Borough may be better employed and maintained; poor Children educated and brought up in an honest and industrious Way; as also for setting to work and punishing all Vagrants, Vagabonds, Pilferers, and all idle and disorderly Persons, Servants, and Slaves within the said Borough; . . . for the Encouragement of Honesty and Industry, and suppressing of Vice and Immorality, and better Government of said Borough.'³

"During the excitement and alarm consequent on Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, and the consternation created by the Indian outrages on the western borders of New Jersey, Governor Belcher did all in his power to rouse the province in defense of their habitations. The Nineteenth General Assembly, on account of its growing infirmities, held their second session, Feb. 24, 1755, and their six subsequent sessions, during the next two years, in this town, giving the town peculiar prominence at the time in provincial affairs. The principal legislation of the period had respect to the arming of the militia, and making provision for their support while in active duty against the French and the savage tribes of the Interior. Of the armed force sent out of the province on this service a full proportion went forth from this town.⁴

"A letter from this town, July 28, 1756, gives the following information:

"This Day was published here, by Order of his Excellency the Governor, His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King; at which was present his Excellency the Governor, attended by the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough, together with five Companies of Foot, and two Troops of Horse, who on the Occasion fired three handsome Volleys.⁵

"Governor Belcher did not long survive these agitations. He departed this life at his home in this town on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1757, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. As Mr. Ketteltas, the youthful minister of the congregation, had not yet been ordained, and doubtless felt incompetent for the service, President Burr was called upon to preach the Governor's funeral sermon. A vast congregation assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Lord's Day, September 4th, when Mr. Burr (just twenty days before his own decease) preached from Daniel xii. 13."⁶

Governor Belcher had been twice married: first to Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Partridge, of New Hampshire, Jan. 4, 1706; she died prior to his visit to England in 1744, and while there he

became engaged to an English lady, whom he married in Philadelphia in September, 1748. In his will, dated July 14, 1755, he mentions his wife Louisa, his son Andrew (whom he appoints his executor), his son Jonathan (chief justice of Nova Scotia), and his daughter Sarah, wife of Byfield Lyde, Esq.

Joseph Bonnel, Esq., the first mayor of the borough, died in the winter of 1748. He lived in the neighborhood of Connecticut Farms, where, in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church, his remains are buried. A monument was erected over the grave with this inscription:

"Who knew him living must lament him dead,
Whose corpse beneath this Verdant Turf is laid,
Bonnel, in Private Life, in Public Trust,
Was Wise and Kind, was Generous and Just,
In Virtue's rigid Path unmoved he trod,
To Self Impartial, pious to his God,
Religion's Patron, and a Patriot True,
A general Good, and private blessing too,
What Bonnel was, and what his Virtues were,
The Resurrection day will best declare.

Joseph Bonnel, Esq., deceased March 14, 1747-8, in y^r 63d year of his age."⁷

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

The City Charter.—The first charter of the city of Elizabeth was granted March 13, 1855, by act of the Legislature of New Jersey. The act required its submission to the people for their ratification or rejection, which being done at a special election in April the city government went into effect on the 1st of May, 1855. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 4, 1863, the charter was revised and enlarged to its present form, conferring upon the city the highest powers, privileges, and immunities usually accorded to such municipalities.

"With this change in its government the ancient town, until then of slow but steady growth, entered upon a career of rapidly-increasing prosperity. That portion of its territory which lay beyond a northwest line running from the mouth of Morse's Creek to the Galloping Hill road, comprising two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres, was set off to the township of Linden in February, 1861. A small portion had also been lost on the north in the erection of Union County in 1857; so that the city now scarcely contains a tenth part of the area of the old borough in the days of the Revolution. . . . But what is lost in extent is more than made good by compactness.

"The opening of the New Jersey Railroad, and subsequently of the New Jersey Central, with its noble bridge spanning Newark Bay and connecting the city directly with New York,—an accomplishment both feared and ridiculed some sixty years since by the

¹ Mr. Baldwin was the son of Jonathan, and the grandson of John Baldwin, of Newark. His father died when he was but seven years of age. He was born in 1719, married Mary, a daughter of Alderman John Ross, of this town, and thus became a resident here. His only sister, Joanna, married Isaac Nuttman, who also removed to this town, where he died, November, 1749, leaving three children, John, Phebe, and Sarah. His wife survived him. He died July 1, 1759, leaving his wife and several children. The late Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, so memorable both for his wealth and munificence, was his grandson. The stone that marks the resting-place of his remains is inscribed with the following epitaph: "He was a good Neighbor; a generous Friend; an earnest promoter of the | PUBLIC GOOD; | A Kind Father, a tender Husband, | In short he was | A CHRISTIAN. | PASSENGER | Imitate him, & be for ever | HAPPY. |

² Murray's Notes, pp. 62-69.

³ Allison's Laws of N. J., pp. 198-201.

⁴ Ibid., i., pp. 203-14.

⁵ N. Y. Mercury, No. 209.



Robert W. Townley

Robert W. Townley was born at Springfield, N. J., on July 13, 1813, and was the eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Wade) Townley. His father was a man of great force of character, energetic and industrious, and passed his life as a farmer near Elizabeth, where several successive generations of the family resided. The line of descent of the Townley family is traceable back to an honorable origin in the mother-country, England, as far as the days of William the Conqueror. Col. Richard Townley, the eighth son of Nicholas Townley, of Littleton, England, and of Joanna White, of Northam, Sussex Co., England, took up his abode at Elizabeth as early as 1684, where he occupied high social position, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. In 1685 he married Elizabeth, widow of Governor Philip Carteret. He was made one of Lord Neil Campbell's Council in October, 1686, and in the Revolution of 1688-89 adhered to the Stuart dynasty. In 1692, though a resident of New Jersey, he was appointed one of the Council of Governor Fletcher, of New York, and in 1697 one of the Earl of Belmont's Council. He was a useful, energetic citizen, and at the time of his death, in April, 1711, was presiding judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Almost wholly by his means St. John's Church was gathered soon after the beginning of the eighteenth century, his own house having been the home of the first Episcopal missionaries, and the place where the services of the church were held. The church lot was his gift, and he was the principal contributor toward the building of the church edifice.

The earlier years of Robert W. Townley were passed upon his father's farm, where he received a common-school education at a neighboring district school. Subsequently he enjoyed a classical course of two years in Elizabeth. In 1828 he entered a general country store in that place as a clerk, and a few years later embarked in business on his own account. He continued in trade at Elizabeth until 1840, when he followed his brother, James W. Townley, to the West, and with him located at Fort Wayne, Ind., then in its infancy, where he became one of the pioneer settlers of a section of that State which was then largely

inhabited by Indians. He engaged actively in trade at Fort Wayne until 1859, when he returned to Elizabeth to reside, retaining his business interests, however, at Fort Wayne until 1870.

From the time of Mr. Townley's return to his native county he took an active interest in all matters relating to its material and social growth, and in the city of Elizabeth he was known as one of the most energetic and useful citizens. Possessed of great determination of character, inflexible, earnest in the performance of the duties imposed upon him in both the private and public walks of life, he identified himself closely with the development of the community in which he resided. During the trying days of the great Rebellion he supported the Union cause with both his influence and purse, and actively assisted in the raising and fitting out of the troops furnished by his city.

During the years 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the City Council of Elizabeth, and in 1874 was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876. He performed the duties of the chief magistracy with ability and faithfulness, and amid the municipal corruption of the period earned the approbation of all honest and fair-minded citizens by the rigorous discharge of his executive duties. Aside from politics he was closely identified with various local institutions in Elizabeth, was a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the State National Bank, and connected with other local enterprises. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and contributed freely of his means to other evangelical and eleemosynary purposes. He passed away on Oct. 20, 1880, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years, leaving to his family an ample competency honestly earned, and the richer legacy of a good name acquired by the consistent practice of those moral and social virtues which all admire and few emulate. His widow, *née* Eliza H., daughter of J. J. Baldwin, of Newark, N. J., occupies the family homestead on North Broad Street. His daughter, Abby Baldwin Townley, is the wife of Edward P. Williams, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Newark people,—gave a great impulse to business here, and made the city still more desirable as a place of residence. The tract of land bordering on the bay, extending from what was so long known as the Old Point to De Hart's Point on the north, as soon as it became the railroad terminus,—but it was for many years, and still continues to be to some extent, for freight,—at once increased rapidly in value, in business, and in population. It is the depot of a large commerce, and has already a numerous shipping list.

"Almost immediately after the adoption of the city charter old farms were brought into the market, laid out into city lots, and met with a ready sale. The late Edward N. Kellogg, who died in New York Jan. 8, 1867, aged fifty-one, bought about three hundred acres of what was formerly known, mostly, as 'Woodruff's Farms,' laid it out in streets and parks, and offered it to purchasers. His example was followed by Messrs. P. B. Amory, Benjamin Harris, and others, effecting thus a wonderful transformation in the northern part of the city. A similar change has been brought about both on the west and south of the city. Neat and attractive cottages, spacious warehouses, extensive manufactories, and elegant mansions have sprung up on every road with remarkable celerity. . . . A thorough system of paving, sewerage, and lighting the streets" was inaugurated in connection with other improvements calculated to render the city a healthy and desirable place of residence. Great facilities for locomotion were also introduced by means of horse-railroads on the principal thoroughfares. A spacious edifice of brick, occupied on the first floor as a market, and on the second as a city hall, costing eighty thousand dollars, took the place of the old Adelphian Academy, at the junction of Market Street and Elizabeth Avenue. A plentiful supply of gas and water, with miles of paved streets, and well-flagged crossings and sidewalks, afford the inhabitants all the advantages of city life.

The multiplication of churches and schools has kept pace with the population. The number of churches and missions in the city is thirty-five, while the schools, public, private, and parochial, are numerous. Elsewhere will be found the statistics of the schools and a history of each of the churches, except perhaps a few of the most recently formed.

The population of Elizabeth in 1830 was 3455; in 1840 it had reached only 4184; in 1850 it was 5583; in 1860 it amounted to 11,561; in 1865, with a reduced area, it was 17,383; in 1870 it had increased to 25,000, while during the next decade about three thousand more were added, making the present population fully 28,000. The greatest ratio of increase was between 1865 and 1870.

From the city comptroller's report of Jan. 3, 1881, it appears that the receipts of the city from all sources for 1880 were \$312,089.19, which added to a balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1880, of \$16,028.79, makes the total

sum of \$328,117.98. The expenditures for the same time, leaving a balance on Jan. 1, 1881, of \$75,565.91, were \$252,552.07. In order that the various interests of the city for which this money was expended may appear, we give the items as follows:

PAYMENTS IN 1880.

Board of Health.....	\$2,533.97
Streets and highways.....	5,284.12
Fire Department.....	3,571.29
Lumps and gas.....	10,468.84
Water and hydrants.....	3,644.32
Printing.....	711.11
Sewers and basins.....	1,283.95
Public schools.....	50,284.16
Public grounds and buildings.....	2,479.86
Salaries.....	8,001.88
Police Department.....	16,076.00
Poor and alms.....	9,517.13
Tax assessors.....	3,064.55
Cross-walks.....	17.56
Contingent fund.....	5,921.19
Tax arrears.....	100.00
Public market.....	479.40
District Court.....	2,525.00
State and county taxes.....	98,426.28
Printing list unpaid taxes.....	5,020.80
Bonds for assessment.....	21,953.57
	\$252,552.07
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1881.....	75,565.91
	\$328,117.98

CITY DEBT.

The city debt at this date is as follows:

Consolidated improvement bonds.....	\$2,432,000.00
Funded debt bonds.....	741,000.00
Funded assessment bonds.....	608,000.00
City improvement bonds.....	230,000.00
Contingent bonds.....	241,440.00
School house bonds.....	30,000.00
Market-house bonds.....	66,000.00
Alms-house bonds.....	5,000.00
Temporary loans.....	828,291.33
Contracts and awards.....	18,084.40
Unpaid bills 1879 and 1880, estimated.....	75,000.00
	\$5,435,475.73

To meet the above we have on our books:

Unpaid assessments.....	\$1,714,605.82
Tax arrears.....	170,251.48
Unpaid taxes of 1876.....	54,473.71
" " 1877.....	57,922.66
" " 1878.....	102,951.47
" " 1879.....	61,740.42
" " 1880.....	94,841.44
City bonds.....	92,000.00
Cash.....	75,565.91
	\$2,424,406.91

Although this debt is at present a serious hindrance to the progress of the city, the improvements which it represents remain a substantial benefit. It is hoped that the time will soon come when some satisfactory settlement may be made of it, so that the usual enterprise and prosperity of the city may be resumed. This is all that is wanting to give a future to Elizabeth quite as promising as that of any of the other cities of the State. The situation for manufactories is unsurpassed, the shipping and transportation facilities abundant, the means of access to any part of the great country, east, west, north, or south, as advantageous as that of the metropolis itself, there not being an hour in the day when a train on one or the other of the great railroads may not be taken for any place to which it is desirable to go. Being within a few minutes' ride of the city of New York, on the best ordered and safest roads in the country, it offers great inducements for residence to men doing busi-

ness in that city, who will find ample church facilities, good society, and good schools, things which are among the most essential requisites of the life which every true American seeks for himself and family. If we cannot add the prediction with which the venerable Dr. Hatfield closes his history of the old borough, that "the time is not far distant when every available building lot within the present bounds of the city will be occupied, when a large proportion of its meadow land, now flooded occasionally by the sea, will be reclaimed, and the humble settlement of 1664 will become one of the fairest and most prosperous cities of the land, the home of wealth, intelligence, refinement, and true religion," we may at least indulge in the hope that all these things may be.

We give below a list of the principal city officers since the adoption of the charter:

MAYORS.

May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1860, Elias Darby.
 May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861, James Jenkins.
 May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862, James B. Burnett.
 May 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1871, Philip Grier.
 Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1873, Francis B. Chetwood.
 Jan. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1875, William A. Coursen.
 Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1878, Robert W. Townley.
 Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879, James S. Green.
 Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880, Robert W. Townley.
 Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882, Peter Bonnett.
 Jan. 1, 1882, Seth B. Ryder.

CITY CLERKS.

May 1, 1855, to June 2, 1856, William M. Whitehead.
 June 2, 1856, to May 1, 1860, Apollos M. Elmer.
 May 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1873, Jacob Seiple.
 Jan. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1882, William R. Coleman.

CITY TREASURERS.

May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1865, Archibald S. Woodruff.
 May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866, William P. Thompson.
 May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1872, Archibald S. Woodruff.
 Sept. 2, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874, William W. Pinneo.
 Jan. 19, 1874, to Sept. 8, 1874, Thomas Carlton.
 July 13, 1874, to Sept. 8, 1874, Alfred De Witt.
 Sept. 8, 1874, to March 31, 1880, William D. Bruen.
 March 31, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1883, Charles C. Stevenson.

COMPTROLLERS.

June 12, 1872, to March 1, 1875, Henry Aiken.
 March 1, 1875, to March 31, 1880, Thomas B. Leggett.
 March 31, 1880, to April, 1883, Samuel L. Bowers.

Elizabethtown Water Company.—In 1854, one year previous to the adoption of the city charter, a number of persons whose names are mentioned below, seeing the necessity of an abundant supply of water, not only for the city but for the manufacturing interests that might be induced to locate in the vicinity, procured from the Legislature an act of incorporation, constituting them a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Elizabethtown Water Company. The names of the incorporators are Francis B. Chetwood, Francis Harris, Jr., John D. Norris, George R. Chetwood, Reuben Van Pelt, Keen Purden, John Kean, John H. Rolston, Cyrus Manvel, and all other persons who might afterwards be associated with them for the purpose named in the char-

ter. The act constituted nine stockholders a board of directors for the management of the affairs of the company. The capital stock was placed at \$200,000, or 8000 shares at \$25 each, afterwards reduced to \$144,000.

The supply of water is drawn from a receiving reservoir called Lake Ursino, formed by a dam thrown across the Elizabeth River at Parker road, about one mile from the city. At this point the largest pump is stationed, and is driven by a turbine water-wheel. There are two other pumps driven by steam located near the pumping basin. The receiving reservoir has a capacity of a hundred million gallons; the high service reservoir, at the corner of Chilton and West Grand Streets, has a capacity of about six million gallons; and the pumping basin, on Westfield Avenue, has a capacity of about two million gallons. This latter is provided with a large filter in the centre, through which all the water for the city passes. The company has about forty miles of street mains, which run to Elizabethport and supply the manufacturing interests there, including the Singer Sewing Machine Works, Central Railroad shops, etc. The cost of these works was about one million dollars.

The present officers of the company are William Stiles, President; G. M. Ross, Secretary and Treasurer; William Whelan, Superintendent; L. B. Battin, Engineer.

We subjoin the following analysis of the water, from a report made by Torrey & Eaton, chemists, New York:

"30 WALL STREET, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1873.

"To the Elizabethtown Water Company:

"GENTLEMEN,—The following is our report upon the sample of water taken from the distributing reservoir of your company at Elizabeth, N. J., Monday morning, Sept. 22, 1873.

"Five gallons of the water were taken from the centre of the reservoir and sealed in our presence by L. B. Battin, engineer, and sent to the United States assay laboratory, where the examination was promptly undertaken.

"The total solid residue was 3.5 grains United States standard gallon (of 56.3725 grains); loss by ignition, 1.5 grains per gallon, consisting of organic matter and carbonic acid.

"Its hardness is very slight, being equivalent to nearly 1.5 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon. Chlorine present, calculated as chloride of sodium, gave 1.2 grains per gallon.

"The ammonia and nitrogenous organic matter were determined by the Nessler test of Wauklyn and Chapman, which is the latest, and believed by most chemists to be the best method in use. Free ammonia was .0007 grain in the one gallon, or .012 parts in 1,000,000. Albuminoid organic matter .017 grain in one gallon, or 3 parts in 1,000,000.

"A comparison by means of the permanganate method was made between the Elizabeth and Croton water, which was quite favorable to the former. It contains 1-5 less of oxidizable organic matter.

"The water was tested for arsenic, lead, and copper, but no trace was detected of any of these injurious substances.

"As the result of the above examination we give it as our opinion that there are no metallic poisons that can possibly be detrimental to the health of the citizens of Elizabeth, nor does the organic matter exist in sufficient quantity to indicate the presence of any injurious amount of sewerage.

"And, further, we see no objection to its use in steam boilers, or for general manufacturing purposes.

"Yours respectfully,

"TORREY & EATON."

TABLE OF IMPURITIES CONTAINED IN ONE GALLON (OF 58,318 GRAINS),
EXPRESSED IN GRAINS.

City.	Inorganic matter.	Volatile and organic matter.	Total.
Elizabeth	2.00	1.5	3.5
New York	4.11	0.67	4.78
Brooklyn	3.37	0.59	3.92
Jersey City	4.58	2.86	7.44
Philadelphia	2.30	1.20	3.50
Boston	2.40	0.71	3.11
Syracuse	12.13	1.80	13.93
Rochester	12.02	1.23	13.25
London	15.55	0.83	16.38
Paris	7.83	1.00	8.83

AMOUNT OF SOLID MATTER REQUIRED TO RENDER DRINKING-WATER UNWHOLESOME.—The drinking-water of the city of London contains 15.55 grains per gallon. This seems like an amount sufficient to make the water unfit for use, and yet it has been shown conclusively that even forty grains to the gallon would not do the slightest injury to any person drinking such water. In view of this the amount of solid matter present in our water can very safely be disregarded.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.—(*continued.*)

Educational.—THE OLD ACADEMY.—In the autumn of 1766, Messrs. Tapping Reeve and Ebenezer Pemberton opened a grammar school in Elizabeth Town. Mr. Reeve was afterwards the son-in-law of President Burr, of the College of New Jersey, and became principal of the celebrated law-school of Litchfield, Conn. He was the son of Rev. Abner Reeve, and was born at Fire Place, Brookhaven, L. I., Oct. 17, 1744. He graduated at Princeton in 1763, and shortly after was employed by Mr. Timothy Edwards, of Elizabeth Town, as a private tutor to the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Burr, and so became a member of the Edwards family.

Ebenezer Pemberton was the son of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, where he was born in 1746. In 1753 the family removed to Boston, but the father still retaining his love for the College of New Jersey, of which he was one of the founders, sent his son to Princeton to be educated, where with his classmates, Jonathan Edwards, Robert and Jonathan Ogden, he graduated in 1765. Jonathan Edwards being a brother of Timothy, of Elizabeth Town, and the two Ogdens being also of this place, it is easy to see how their classmate, young Pemberton, was drawn here, and became associated with Mr. Reeve in the school.

As was to have been expected the school succeeded, and in March, 1767, Reeve and Pemberton, masters of the grammar school in Elizabeth Town, "inform the public that they continue to teach the Greek and Latin languages," and that "a commodious House is provided in the Centre of the Town for the accommodation of a large School." It was also announced that "Gentlemen of Education in the Town will

frequently visit the School." The terms were five pounds per annum, and twenty shillings entrance for tuition. Board to be had in good families for twenty pounds a year.

The better to accommodate this school and to give it permanency, a number of well-disposed citizens subscribed seventy pounds, payable to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in trust for the building of a school-house where the said trustees should order. This was accepted Aug. 24, 1767, and it was ordered:

"That a proper House be erected on the uppermost end of the Burial Yard Lot Under the Care of Messrs. [Wm. P.] Smith & Spinning of this Board and Dr. M^r Barnet & Nehemiah Wade of the congregation."

Any deficiencies, should the subscriptions made or to be made prove inadequate, were to be paid out of Mr. Joseph Ogden's legacy of £100.

"Voted That the Rev^d Dr. M^r Caldwell, Mess^{rs} John Chetwood, Timothy Edwards, & Elias Boudinot & W^m P. Smith be requested to undertake the Business of Visiting the said Grammar School during the first year, . . . once a Quarter or oftener if they think proper."

Such was the origin of the academy that formerly occupied the site of the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, and that was destroyed by the torch of the enemy Feb. 25, 1779. It was built of wood with a cupola. Mr. Pemberton left the school in the spring for a tutorship at Princeton, and Mr. Reeve in the autumn of 1769. They were succeeded by Mr. Joseph Periam (born in 1742), a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1762, and "distinguished by a profound acquaintance with mathematics and natural philosophy." The Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, who formed his acquaintance at Princeton, "could never mention his name without admiration." In 1765 he was tutor of the college; also in 1767 and 1768. The intermediate year was occupied with the care of a school at Princeton. Mr. Periam continued in charge of the school in this town for two years. In 1772-73 he studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn.; was licensed by the Presbytery of New York in 1774, but the license was withdrawn in 1775; was appointed in 1776 quartermaster of the First Battalion (Col. Ogden's) of the Jersey Brigade; resumed the charge of the academy June 1, 1778, where he continued until his death, which occurred suddenly Sunday morning, Oct. 8, 1780.¹

¹ Trustees' Book. Dr. Spring's Reminiscences, i. 13; ii. 234-36. Holt's N. Y. Journal, No. 1240. N. J. Gazette, No. 26. N. J. Journal, Nos. 83, 86. Rev. Jed. Chapman, of "Newark Mountains," Aug. 14, 1772, writes to Rev. Dr. Bellamy as follows: "I have just an opportunity to write a line by Mr. Periam, who was formerly a tutor at Prince Town College; he is a very ingenious young gentleman—I trust a truly humble and pious Christian; one whom I greatly love and esteem; a steady zealous friend to truth. He comes with the design to spend some time in the study of divinity with you, and I trust upon acquaintance with him you will be pleased and think it of great importance to encourage and forward him." Dr. Bellamy writes to his son, Feb. 6, 1773, "Mr. Periam has become a very serious man since you saw him." Proceedings of N. Y. His. Soc., vi. 175. His license was withdrawn, probably because of his advocacy of the visionary immaterialistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, with which he was greatly enraptured. His widow, Elizabeth, also born in 1742, survived until April 5, 1803. Their son Joseph was for many years a successful teacher in this town.

Mr. Francis Barber took charge of the school Nov. 1, 1771, and continued in this service until the commencement of the war. Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Newark, who graduated at Princeton in 1770 (with Messrs. John C. Ogden and Matthias Williamson, of this town), being then only sixteen years of age, was shortly after appointed an usher, probably after Mr. Barber took the charge. Alexander Hamilton, then a lad of fourteen, from the West Indies, was at this time one of the pupils. Mr. Baldwin lived until the year 1850.¹

A lottery was authorized for the rebuilding of the academy, as also the court-house and jail, in 1789. The sum to be raised was \$2500. It was proposed to sell 13,800 tickets, of which 7472 were to be prizes of from two to five dollars each. The lottery was to be drawn in three classes, one dollar for the first, two dollars for the second, and four dollars for third class of tickets. The managers were Jonathan H. Lawrence and Elias B. Dayton. The affairs of the lottery continued in hand for more than twelve years before the accounts were finally settled and disposed of. The academy, however, was built and opened for pupils on the 1st of June, 1789. Mr. Patrick Murdock, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who had been a teacher for several years at Wilmington, Del., took charge of the Latin school, and Mr. Luther Halsey of the English department.

The trustees were Rev. David Austin, president; Governor William Livingston, Judge John Chetwood, Hon. Jonathan Dayton, John De Hart, Aaron Ogden, Matthias Williamson, and George Ross. In November, 1790, Mr. Murdock was succeeded by Col. John Taylor, subsequently professor in Union College, New York. Board was to be had for twenty pounds in good families, and tuition was five pounds a year.²

Col. Taylor was succeeded by Samuel C. Blackman (Yale, 1793), and he, in September, 1796, by Henry James Feltus, a young Methodist exhorter, who had come over in 1795 from England, afterwards the Rev. Dr. Feltus, of the Episcopal Church, New York. He had charge of the academy for two years, and was succeeded, in 1798, by James Stevenson, of Morristown, and he, in 1799, by David Young (Yale, 1798), famous in subsequent years for his astronomical calculations. He gave place, in 1801, to Edmund D. Barry, of Trinity College, Dublin, "an exile of Erin," well known in after-years as the Rev. E. D. Barry, D.D. (Episcopal), and a most successful teacher. His successor in 1803 was the Rev. Samuel Lilly, of St. John's Church. To him succeeded, in 1806, Henry Mills (C. N. J., 1802), afterwards the Rev. H. Mills, D.D. (Presbyterian), of Auburn Theological Seminary, New York. William Belden (Yale, 1803) followed, till 1812, long

a successful public-school teacher in New York. He was followed, in 1812-13, by Edward Allen (C. N. J., 1815), and again, 1815-17. He has been a most useful Presbyterian minister more than half a century. Moses Smith, previously of Hudson, N. Y., followed in 1817.³

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—A young ladies' school was commenced in April, 1789, by Anne Williams, in the house opposite John Blanchard's. A similar school was opened May 1, 1791, by Madame Capron, a French lady, in which the French language, French manners, and French accomplishments were taught. It was the period of the French Revolution, and it was all the fashion then to shout for the French Republic and fraternize with French democracy. Mons. St. Aivres was her dancing-master, under whose auspices a ball was given at Wales' Tavern Sept. 7, 1791, and another October 13th, "when sixteen young ladies performed bow dance, the minuet de la cour, la gavotte, and Allemande." Mons. Dillon succeeded him the following year. In the spring of 1799, Messrs. Mitchell, Nugent, and Dupot each opened a dancing-school in the borough.

A MEDICAL SCHOOL was opened here in 1790. Dr. Paul Mischeau, of Richmond, Staten Island, who had commenced practice in the town in April, 1789, advertised in February, 1790, a complete course of medical lectures, to be given at 4 P.M., from May 10th to July 25th, charge £5. For further account of Dr. Mischeau the reader is referred to the chapter on the medical profession of the county.

Thus early after the Revolution the town began to be distinguished for its institutions of learning. Pains were taken to secure the best instructors in all departments of knowledge, many of whom having graduated at Princeton became considerably noted in the learned professions. There was also in the town an atmosphere congenial to the pursuit of science and letters, engendered by the presence of a large number of people of more than common intelligence and acquirements.

"The more to foster this spirit a library association was formed early in 1792 for the circulation of useful books and the elevation of the tastes of the people. A similar association on a limited scale had existed some time previously, but had not been successful. The constitution of the new association, now extant, is subscribed by John De Hart, Samuel Spraggs, David Austin, James Ricketts, Matthias Williamson, Jr., George Ross, Shepard Kollock, William Shute, Job Haines, Elias B. Dayton, Jonathan H. Lawrence, Samuel Smith, Caleb Halsted, Jr., Aaron Ogden, Edward Thomas, Lewis Woodruff, Jeremiah Ballard, Isaac Morse, William Steele, Jonathan Dayton, Abraham Clark, Jr., John Clarke, William Halsted, John Chetwood, Jonathan Wade, Isaac

¹ Trustees' Book. Proceedings of N. J. H. Soc., ii.

² N. J. Journal, Nos. 292, 332, 369. The following announcement appeared in the N. J. Journal of Aug. 1, 1787: "Monday (July 30) an handsome edifice was reared in this town to be devoted to the cultivation of science. . . . It is to be denominated the Elizabeth Town Academy."

³ N. J. Journal, Nos. 676, 769, 908, 944, 1082, 1209, 1483, 1746. Fish's St. Ann's Chh., Brooklyn, N. Y., pp. 29-39.

H. Williamson, Matthias H. Williamson, Horatio R. Dayton, Joseph Lyon, Jr., and Cornelius Blanchard. These were original subscribers. Other names were added from year to year. George Ross was chosen librarian; Elias B. Dayton, treasurer; and Messrs. David Austin, J. Hampton Lawrence, Matthias Williamson, Jr., Jeremiah Ballard, and Aaron Ogden a committee for the choice and purchase of books. In 1794, Isaac H. Williamson was chosen librarian, and in 1796, Dr. Abraham Clark.

The town at this period, as in former days, contributed largely to the influences which shaped the politics of the State and nation. It was rarely the case that it was not represented in the State Legislature. To the First Congress it sent the Hon. Elias Boudinot, and to both the Second and the Third the Hon. Elias Boudinot, Abraham Clark, and Jonathan Dayton, all of them active and influential members; while from Feb. 26, 1801, to March 3, 1803, both the senators from New Jersey, Aaron Ogden and Jonathan Dayton, were from Elizabeth Town. To the Fourth and Fifth Congresses it gave a Speaker in the person of the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, afterwards senator for six years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education of the city of Elizabeth was incorporated in 1873. The number of schools under the charge of the board is five.

Public School No. 1 is located on Third Street, between Fulton and East Jersey Streets. The building was erected in 1855, remodeled in 1871, and altered in 1879, and is divided into fifteen class-rooms. The first and second floors are occupied by the primary department, and have ten teachers. The third floor is occupied by the grammar and high school departments, and have seven teachers. The teachers employed in this school are B. Holmes, principal, \$1400 per year; high school department, Miss S. C. Martin, vice-principal, Miss A. E. Fabens, assistant; grammar school department, Miss S. M. Braun, principal, Miss J. S. Johnson, Miss C. H. Pierson, Miss C. Long; primary department, Miss F. T. Mackey, principal, Miss S. E. Himmen, Miss L. E. Braun, Miss J. M. Murdock, Miss E. G. Dederick, Miss E. M. Metz, Miss J. M. Todd, Miss R. B. Steeb, Miss M. E. Leveridge, Miss L. B. Robins.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the year is 1265. The present number on roll is 819.

The average daily attendance during the year is 737.

The seating capacity of the school is as follows: permanent seats, 722; temporary seats, 119; total, 841.

Public School No. 2 is located on Morrell Street. This building was erected in 1858 and altered in 1880, and is divided into thirteen class-rooms. The first floor is occupied by the primary department, and has six teachers. The second floor is occupied by the grammar and high school departments, and has seven

teachers. The teachers employed in this are N. W. Pease, principal, \$1400 per year; high school department, Miss L. H. Sayre, vice-principal, Miss F. O. Crane, Miss B. C. Mackey; grammar department, Miss A. C. Forsyth, principal, Miss M. J. McNamara, Miss Dumazeaud, Miss Lizzie Allen; primary department, Miss M. A. Clark, principal, Miss M. A. Baker, Miss Josie Luster, Miss L. A. Dederick, Miss E. B. Long, Miss A. E. Covell.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the year is 994. The present number on roll is 678. The average daily attendance during the year is 595. The seating capacity of the school is 677.

Public School No. 3 is located on the corner of Second Avenue and High Street. This building was erected in 1872, and is divided into ten class-rooms, one assembly-room, and one reception-room. The primary department occupies the first floor, and has six teachers. The grammar department occupies four rooms on the second floor, and has four teachers. The high school department occupies the assembly-room on the second floor, and is taught by the principal and vice-principal. The teachers employed in this school are William D. Heyer, principal, \$1400 per year; high school department, Miss K. M. Warner, vice-principal; grammar department, Miss J. A. Ogden, principal, Miss E. G. Seran, Miss H. E. Fabens, Miss E. A. Cheney; primary department, Miss K. A. Hughes, principal, Miss S. N. McNamara, Miss M. M. Waters, Miss M. E. Loach, Miss F. R. Harrington, Miss M. E. Smith.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the year is 1049. The present number on roll is 523. The average daily attendance during the year is 455. The seating capacity of the school is 800.

Public School No. 4 is located on Catharine Street, between East Grand Street and the Central Railroad. This building has not been used for school purposes for several years. On the first day of June, 1880, the building was leased by the Board of Education to the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the term of one year and ten months, on the following terms and conditions: The church to make necessary alterations and repairs, and pay the sum of ten dollars for the first ten months, and after that at the yearly rent or sum of fifty dollars, the rent to be paid in advance at the beginning of each term.

Public School No. 5 is located on West Jersey Street, in the building formerly occupied by the First Baptist Church, now owned by Amos Clark, Jr., and hired from him at an annual rent of six hundred dollars. This school is divided into five class-rooms. The teachers employed in this school are Miss S. P. Mulford, Miss E. E. Newcomb, Mrs. H. L. Magie, Mrs. F. A. Hutchinson, Miss A. M. Platt.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the year is 363. The present number on roll is 202. The average daily attendance during the year is 188. The seating capacity of the school is 240.

Public School No. 6 is located on Morris Avenue near the city line, in a building owned by Col. John Kean, and hired from him at the annual rent of five hundred dollars. There is but one class-room and two recitation-rooms. The teachers employed in this school are Miss S. M. Stiles, Miss S. S. Chandler, Miss M. D. Whitaker.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the year is 290. The present number on roll is 117. The average daily attendance during the year is 92. The seating capacity of the school is 128.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the day schools during the year is 3961. The total number now on the roll in the day schools is 2339. The total average daily attendance is 2067.

Census of School Children.—The number of school children in the city between the ages of five and eighteen years is 7710, viz., First Ward, 1513; Second Ward, 1626; Third Ward, 1124; Fourth Ward, 482; Fifth Ward, 1395; Sixth Ward, 451; Seventh Ward, 430; Eighth Ward, 689. The schools under the charge of the board will seat 2686 pupils.

The public schools of Elizabeth, although unsurpassed in quality by those of any other city in the State, furnish the means of education to only about thirty per cent. of the school population. By the census of 1881 it appears that the whole number of children in the city between the ages of five and eighteen was 7710, while for the same year the total number of seating accommodations in all the public schools was 2686. The number enrolled in all the schools for the same year was 2339, or 347 in excess of the seating capacity. The average attendance, however, of 2067 in all the schools during the year fell below the seating capacity 619. The difference between the highest enrollment in the public schools and the whole number of children of school age is 5371. Of these, 2439 are accommodated in private schools (including parochial and select schools), leaving a balance of 2932 unprovided for or attending no schools. Considering that a large number of the children and youth of the city are in factories, or engaged in occupations which prevent their attendance at school, the showing is not an unfavorable one for the educational status of the population. The evening schools, when kept open, reduce the number of untaught children somewhat, but they have been closed during the past year.

The Board of Education is composed as follows: President, J. Madison Watson; Secretary, William H. Meeker; Superintendent of Public Schools, J. Augustus Dix. Members, William Woodcock, Daniel Wolfskeil, Peter Egenolf, Meline W. Halsey, Frank D. Karr, Peter Burdett, Abram B. Knapp, Erastus G. Putnam, Henry Pfarrer, James Oakes, Thomas Terrill, Jr., Matthias L. Darby, Lewis W. Kingsley, Ira B. Wheeler, J. Madison Watson, John E. Astfalk.

ST. HENRY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL is located in

Magnolia Avenue, below Spring Street, is two stories with a French roof. The lower floor is used as St. Henry's chapel. The upper floor consists of four class-rooms, over which are four Sisters from the convent adjoining. Rev. Father Augustine Wirth is in charge, and the school is supported entirely by the parish, there being no State or city aid. The school was established by Rev. Henry Lemke in 1869, and was first located in the nunnery, but in 1872 the present building was erected, and its attendance is steadily on the increase. There are on the roll 236 pupils, and an average attendance of 200.

ST. WALBURGA'S SELECT SCHOOL is connected with St. Henry's parish, is in the convent of St. Walburga, and has an attendance of 24 scholars, taught by two Sisters.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL is located in Washington Avenue, near South Street; is a brick building three stories in height, and was built by Rev. Father Howell about 1861. Rev. Father Leo Thebaud is principal, and is assisted by the Sisters. The school is supported entirely by the parish, and receives no aid from State or city. There are six class-rooms and six teachers, the higher studies being taught by Mr. Thomas F. Coleman, and the other classes by the Sisters. There are on the roll 350 scholars, with an average attendance of 300.

ST. MICHAEL'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL is located in Smith Street, near Elizabeth Avenue; is a one-story frame building, erected about 1872. Rev. Father Albert Von Schilgen is principal. This school is supported by the parish, receiving no State or city aid. There are three class-rooms, and the teachers are three Sisters from the convent. There are on the roll 180 scholars, with an average attendance of that number.

ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL is located in Court Street near Second Street, and is the oldest Catholic school in the city, having been established in 1860 by Rev. Father Werzfeld. The building is brick, two stories, with a roomy attic, an addition of one-half having been added to it by Rev. Father Hennessey some years later. Rev. Father Gessner is principal. Receives no State or city aid, the parish supporting it entirely. There are ten class-rooms, presided over by ten teachers. Mr. Sullivan is in charge of the high school department, and the other teachers are Sisters from the convent. There are on the roll about 900 scholars, with an average attendance of 800.

Even with this large building, the school wants of St. Patrick's parish are not supplied, and the Rev. Father Gessner is now erecting a mammoth brick building near by, over one hundred and sixty feet deep with a proportionate frontage. It is three stories in height, and required upwards of nine hundred thousand brick in its erection. There will be fourteen class-rooms, one large assembly-room, and four smaller rooms for offices, stationery, library, etc., costing upwards of forty-five thousand dollars, and having a

seating capacity of upwards of twelve hundred. It will be a monument to Rev. Father Gessner, whose zeal and enterprise deserve a liberal reward.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY is connected with St. Patrick's parish, is located at the corner of First and Wall Streets. Is under the charge of four teachers, all Dominican Sisters, and has an attendance of 135.

ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, AND SELECT SCHOOLS.—Miss Mary E. Cleveland, 1134 Washington; Miss Maria W. Condell, 32 Orchard; Mrs. A. S. Gunn, 26 Prospect; Misses Hayward, school for young ladies, 279 Broad; James H. Lansley, Ph.D., business college and classical academy for both sexes, 323 Jefferson, corner Magnolia Avenue; Mrs. Mary V. Little, select school, 417 Elizabeth Avenue; Misses Ludlow, select school, 1146 East Grand; Misses Mitchell, select school, 32 West Scott Place; Rev. John F. Pingry, Ph.D., school for boys, 445 Westminster Avenue; Miss N. D. Ranney, school for young ladies, 211 South Broad; Miss Nettie C. Read, school for young ladies, 521 North Broad; Misses Sargeants, 284 North Broad; Miss Mary Sopers, 1124 Chestnut; Miss Katie M. Ward, select school, 450 Morris Avenue; John Young, school for boys, 202 West Jersey.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.—(Continued.)

Newspapers.—*New Jersey Journal*, established 1779. Weekly subscription, \$2.50 per annum. Published at the *Daily Journal* office.

Elizabeth Daily Journal, No. 97 Broad, corner E. Jersey. First published as the *New Jersey Journal* (weekly), 1779. Established 1878. Daily subscription, \$6 per annum.

Elizabeth Daily Herald, steam printing-house, Nos. 105, 107, 109, and 111 Broad Street. Published first as the *Argus* in 1861, then the *Constitutionalist*, afterwards as the *Union County Herald*, and established as the *Elizabeth Daily Herald* in 1868. Subscription, \$6 per annum. Publishers and proprietors, Drake, Cook & Hall.

Central New Jersey Herald, established in 1870. Subscription, \$2 per annum. Published at the Herald Steam Printing-House. Proprietors, Drake, Cook & Hall.

Elizabeth Freie Presse, rear of No. 1173 Elizabeth Avenue. Established 1870. Semi-weekly, \$3 per annum. Proprietor and publisher, Charles H. Schmidt.

Elizabeth Freie Zeitung, Nos. 33 and 33½ First Street. Established 1874. Weekly, 30 cents per annum. Editors and proprietors, L. Bauerband & Co.

Banks.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ELIZABETH.—Chartered 1864. Capital, \$200,000. Organized as

a national banking institution, 1864. Open for business from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Discount day, Wednesday. President, Jacob Davis; Cashier, W. P. Thompson; Directors, Hon. Ferdinand Blancke, Edward G. Brown, Amos Clark, Jr., J. Williams Crane, Jacob Davis, E. M. Fulton, L. B. Miller, S. B. Ryder, John E. Voorhees.

NATIONAL STATE BANK OF ELIZABETH.—No. 68 Broad Street, between Murray and West Jersey Streets. Capital, \$350,000. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000. Chartered as a State bank in 1812. Organized as a national banking institution July 13, 1865. Open for business at 9 A.M., and closes at 3 P.M. Discount day, Monday. John Kean, president; John Kean, Jr., vice-president; James Maguire, cashier; directors, John Kean, John Kean, Jr., James R. English, Benjamin Williamson, James E. Hedges, Henry D. H. Snyder, Joseph Battin, Julian H. Kean, Job S. Crane, James Moore, H. C. Williams, William McKinlay, W. T. Jones; notary, Samuel S. Moore.

Insurance Companies.—ELIZABETH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1812. Capital, \$187,906, paid in. President, Jonas W. Townley; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Pierce; Directors, William Stiles, William W. Crane, Augustus C. Kellogg, John Kean, William B. Tucker, William Ball, Jonas E. Marsh, Jonas W. Townley, Job Ogden, Dr. J. S. Crane, Frederick L. Heidritter, Edward C. Woodruff, Theodore C. English, Benjamin H. Campbell, Sidney S. Thompson.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1865. Cash assets, \$154,292.11. Dividends semi-annual. Amos Clark, president; Jacob Davis, vice-president; M. F. Cory, secretary; directors, Amos Clark, Jr., Edward G. Brown, William P. Thompson, Samuel M. Clark, A. D. Mulford, Jacob Davis, Moses F. Cory, John B. Norton, William H. Baker, Benjamin Ogden, Moses O. Winans, John Kean, Joseph Cory, James H. Cory, Henry R. Cannon, Samuel Huntsman, James C. Denman, E. N. Marsh, William McKinlay, Joseph E. Dunham, Cornelius Beatty, George Maxwell, Edmund J. Cleveland, J. Williams Crane, S. S. Thompson, James E. Hedges, Jonas E. Marsh, F. W. Munn.

Militia.—THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes, Elizabeth; Lieutenant-Colonel, Morris N. Oviatt, New Brunswick; Major, Benjamin A. Lee, Keyport; Captain and Surgeon, Wilmer Hodgson, Keyport; Captain and Judge-Advocate, George B. Munn, New Brunswick; Captain and Inspector Rifle Practice, Benjamin P. Holmes, Newark; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph K. Manning; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Frederick A. Apelles, Jersey City; First Lieutenant and Paymaster, N. K. Thompson, Elizabeth; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Victor Mravlag, Elizabeth; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, John A. Engel, Elizabeth.

Company A, Asbury Park. Captain, Lewis C. Rainear; First Lieutenant, George C. Ormerod; Sec-

ond Lieutenant, P. M. Mahoney. Drills Monday evenings.

Company B, Elizabeth. Captain, John D. Treadwell; First Lieutenant, Thomas Forsyth; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Johnson. Drills Thursday evenings.

Company C, Elizabeth. Captain, William H. De Hart; First Lieutenant, Uriah Van Deventer; Second Lieutenant, Charles D. Angus. Drills Friday evenings.

Company D, New Brunswick. Captain, John T. Whittier; First Lieutenant, William S. Strong; Second Lieutenant, John H. Stroud. Drills Thursday evenings.

Company F, Rahway. Captain, Charles A. Groye; First Lieutenant, Jacob S. Lunger; Second Lieutenant, William B. Muir. Drills Thursday evenings.

Company G, Keyport. Captain, Thomas L. Seabrook; First Lieutenant, Oscar F. Stanhope; Second Lieutenant, Harry Seabrook. Drills Friday evenings.

Unattached Gatling Gun Battery A (Veteran Zouaves), Elizabeth. Captain Commanding, Brevet Brig-Gen. J. Madison Drake; First Lieutenant, J. Lambert; Second Lieutenant, Joseph G. Ogden; Third Lieutenant, Henry C. Austin. Headquarters, Market Hall. Drills Tuesday evenings.

Secret and Benevolent Societies.—**MASONIC.**—St. John's Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, Asylum, Masonic Hall, Arcade. Regular conclave second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

Adoniram Council, No. 9, meets in Masonic Hall, Arcade.

Washington Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., meets first and third Mondays in each month at Masonic Hall, Arcade.

Washington Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall, Arcade.

Essex Lodge, No. 49, A. F. and A. M., meets every Wednesday evening at National Hall, 127 First Street.

Hermann Lodge, No. 91, A. F. and A. M., meets every Tuesday evening at hall, 9 East Scott Place.

Orient Lodge, No. 126, A. F. and A. M., meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, Arcade.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 134, A. F. and A. M., meets every Monday evening at Central Hall, Third Street, corner Fulton.

Lincoln (colored) Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. A. Y. M., meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at third floor, *Herald* building.

Floral Court, No. 1, O. of the M. S. (degree), meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Hermann Hall.

ODD-FELLOWS.—Franklin Lodge, No. 9, meets every Monday evening in *Herald* building, 109 Broad Street.

Elizabethport Lodge, No. 116, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall, 110 First Street.

Hansa Lodge, No. 145, meets every Thursday evening at Washington Hall, 843 Elizabeth Avenue.

Memorial Lodge, No. 165, meets every Wednesday evening, third floor, Library Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Olive Branch Lodge, No. 78, meets every Wednesday evening at corner of Franklin and First Streets.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—Appello Division, No. 178, S. of T., meets every Friday evening at 110 First Street.

Lincoln Division, No. 27, S. of T., meets every Tuesday evening, third floor, Library Hall, No. 19 Broad Street.

Prosperity Lodge, No. 62, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening, corner of Franklin and First Streets.

Resolute Temple of Honor, No. 15, meets Monday evenings in Temple Hall, *Herald* building, 109 Broad Street.

Dawn of Day Social, T. of H. and T., No. 11, meets second Thursday of each month in Temple Hall, 109 Broad Street.

Fidelia Council, No. 6, T. A. and S. T., meets fourth Thursday of each month in Temple Hall, 109 Broad Street.

Ark of Safety (colored), No. 20, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S., meets every Wednesday evening in Halsey building, No. 81 Broad Street.

St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society meets monthly at St. Patrick's Parish School.

First Gospel Temperance Reform Club meets Monday evenings at 206 Broad Street.

Women's Christian Temperance Union meets Monday and Friday evenings at 206 Broad Street.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.—Orient Council, No. 46, Junior O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening in *Herald* building.

Mount Vernon Council, No. 11, Sovereigns of Industry, meets second Thursday of every month at Hermann Hall.

Cherusker Company, No. 6, Germania Schutzen Bund, meets first and third Thursdays at No. 2 First Street.

Allemania Lodge, No. 128, D. O. H., meets every Thursday evening at Washington Hall, No. 843 Elizabeth Avenue.

Jacob's Lodge, No. 5, D. O. H., meets every Tuesday evening at National Hall, 127 First Street.

Rein Many Lodge, No. 3, D. O. H., meets every Monday evening at 224 Elizabeth Avenue.

Eintracht Lodge, No. 215, D. O. H., meets Friday evening at National Hall, 127 First Street.

Ancient Order of Druids, Crow No. 10, meets every Monday evening at Washington Hall, 843 Elizabeth Avenue.

Independent Order of Red Men, No. 75, meets every Wednesday evening at Washington Hall, 843 Elizabeth Avenue.

Utric Dahlgren Post, No. 25, G. A. R., meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at Hermann Hall.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, meets second

Monday of each month at National Hall; No. 2 meets second Wednesday of each month at Hermann Hall; No. 3 meets second Thursday of each month at National Hall.

Union County Caledonian Club meets first and third Monday of each month at No. 9 East Scott Place.

Fortschritt Debating Club meets every Wednesday evening at Hermann Hall.

Germania Singing Society meets every Monday and Friday evening at Hermann Hall.

Concordia Singing Society meets Friday evenings at Concordia Hall.

Teutonia Singing Society meets Saturday evenings at 127 First Street.

Elizabethport Building and Loan Association meets third Thursday after third Monday of each month at National Hall, 125 First street.

Phil Kearney Guard (Co. C, Third Regiment). Headquarters, room 15, Arcade.

Livingston Council, American Legion of Honor, No. 177, Library Hall, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Oliver's Cornet Band meets Mondays and Fridays, 135 Elizabeth Avenue.

Jackson Association meets Tuesdays, Central Hall.

Elizabeth Turnverein Vorwaerts meets Tuesday and Friday evenings, at Hermann Hall, No. 9 East Scott Place.

Elizabeth Chess Club rooms, No. 9 East Scott Place.

Humboldt Order of Foresters, No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening at Central Hall, corner Third and Fulton Streets.

Loan and Building Association meets second and last Tuesday in each month at 947 Elizabeth Avenue.

St. Patrick's Alliance, No. 2, Herman Hall, No. 9 East Scott Place.

ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Trustees, Mrs. J. G. Nuttman, Joseph Cross, W. W. Thomas, Alfred DeWitt, D. R. Downer, Henry Chandler, Theodore Johnson, Mrs. A. Chester, H. Higgins, H. M. Baker, S. A. Clark, H. R. Cannon, Daniel Denham, Jr., Miss Jane Crane, Mrs. F. Brown, Joseph Alward, R. T. Haines, John Kean, Mahlon Mulford, M. S. Gales, Thomas C. Davis; First Directress, Mrs. R. T. Haines, 852 North Broad Street; Second Directress, Mrs. S. A. Clark, 641 Pearl Street; Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Baker, 114 Westfield Avenue; Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Alward, 131 Catharine Street; Finance Committee, Mrs. H. M. Baker, R. T. Haines, John Kean, W. W. Thomas, J. G. Nuttman; Committee on Admissions and Indentures, Mrs. Joseph Cross, Mrs. F. Brown, J. G. Nuttman, S. A. Clark, Joseph Alward; Committee on Education, Mrs. S. A. Clark, J. Cross, D. R. Downer, J. G. Nuttman, Cannon, Marsh; Housekeeping Committee, Mrs. DeWitt, Kean, Henry Kiggins, M. S. Gales, F. Brown, D. R. Downer, W. W. Thomas, Davis; Wardrobe Committee, Mrs. H.

R. Cannon, M. Mulford, D. Denham, Jr., H. Chandler, T. C. Davis, Miss Jane Crane, Mrs. Johnson; Advisory Committee, Hon. B. Williamson, Rev. E. Kempshall, Rev. W. C. Roberts, Rev. W. S. Langford, Dr. M. W. Woodward, W. W. Crane, Esq., Alfred DeWitt, Esq., Henry Kiggins, Esq., A. C. Kellogg, Esq., Joseph Cross, Esq.; Matron, Miss E. A. Feeks; Matron's Assistant, Miss E. S. Philhower; Teacher, Mrs. A. A. Pennington; Physician, L. W. Oakley.

Friends of the children may visit them on the second Wednesday of each month. The asylum is open to visitors except Saturdays and Sundays.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—First Directress, Mrs. J. G. Nuttman, 136 Madison Avenue; Second Directress, Mrs. S. W. Waterbury, 289 North Broad Street; Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Townley, 504 North Broad Street; Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Pingry, 445 Westminster Avenue; Advisory Committee, Dr. J. S. Crane, W. V. McDaniel, J. Alward, R. W. Townley, J. A. Davis, G. W. Tubbs; Finance Committee, Mrs. S. W. Waterbury, R. T. Haines, R. W. Townley, F. W. Foote; Housekeeping Committee, Mrs. H. D. H. Snyder, E. Brittain, J. O. Hoyt, T. Carlton, B. Williamson, Jr., S. W. Waterbury, J. B. Squire; Admission Committee, Mrs. R. W. Townley, H. D. H. Snyder, W. B. Tucker, M. Brandagee, F. W. Foote, J. G. Nuttman; Visiting Committee, Mrs. Dr. Crane, D. H. Pierson, R. C. Helfenstein, Miss M. J. Chetwood, Mrs. Dr. Stearns, W. W. Crane, J. B. Norton, J. P. Brown; Church Committee, Mrs. W. W. Crane, J. Cleveland, J. E. Kemble, H. W. Smith, T. King, W. H. Coursen, J. F. Pingry.

ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Opened Nov. 1, 1880. Capacity, twenty-five patients. President, Lebbeus B. Miller; Vice-President, Albert B. Hazard; Treasurer, W. P. Thompson; Secretary, William T. Day; Staff, Drs. James S. Green, Alonzo Petit, J. Otis Pinneo, Thomas N. McLean; Surgeons, Drs. James S. Green, Lewis W. Oakley, Victor Mravlag, Alonzo Petit; Physicians, Drs. J. Otis Pinneo, J. S. Crane, W. A. M. Mack, Thomas N. McLean; Board of Managers, I. B. Gates, R. W. Woodward, E. D. Smith, H. Pfarrer, B. Urner, E. Ives, C. H. Rollison, J. A. Dix, A. W. Lukens, N. C. J. English, C. W. Van Horne; Matron, Miss A. A. Olssen.

ELIZABETH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—President, G. W. Bailey, M.D.; Vice-President, E. P. Edwards; Secretary and Treasurer, C. A. Richards; Counsel, James R. English.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY, North Broad Street, near city line.—President, Henry Meeker; Vice-President, William B. Tucker; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward S. Atwater; Superintendent, J. B. Looker; Trustees, J. Davis, S. S. Thompson, J. W. Townley, O. Woodruff, E. S. Atwater, S. L. Moore, J. S. Dod, H. Meeker, G. B. Jenkinson, P. Jones, M. Sontheimer.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY, Madison Avenue, near

city line.—In charge of Rev. Father Gessner, of St. Patrick's Church.

Incorporated and Manufacturing Companies.—Among the numerous incorporated and manufacturing companies of the city of Elizabeth are the following:

Bouker Fertilizing Company. John Bouker, president.

Creosote Wood Preserving Works. E. R. Andrews, proprietor; Henry B. Rent, superintendent.

Elizabeth Enamel Oil-Cloth Company. John Bouker, president; John Booker, secretary; George F. Hawkes, treasurer.

Elizabeth and Newark Horse-Railroad Company. Jacob Davis, president; Edward J. Cleveland, secretary; Frank W. Munn, superintendent.

Elizabeth Pottery-Works. L. B. Beerbower & Co.

Elizabethport Building and Loan Association. John Lamond, president; Martin Houlihan, secretary; William Hicks, treasurer.

Elizabethport Manufacturing Company. William Shove, manager.

Elizabethport Shear-Works. Mosen N. Strauss, proprietor.

Manhattan Stove-Works. Munsell, Rollo & Co., proprietors.

Phenix Rubber Company. William C. Colton, president; C. T. Petchell, secretary and treasurer.

Besides these there are the cordage manufactory of William Day; the Steam Cordage Company, D. B. Whitlock, E. M. Fulton, and A. W. Lukens comprising the firm; Robert Edwards' saw-mill; the New Jersey Car-Wheel Manufacturing Company, Thomas Thatcher superintendent. This establishment belongs to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and is on Marshall and Front Streets. The buildings are of brick, and turn out on an average twenty-five wheels per day.

ELIZABETHPORT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In the year 1836, Jonathan Ropes, Elihu Harrison, and Thomas B. Wood organized a company, situated on Front Street between Marshall and Franklin Streets, covering over fifty lots of ground, or nearly three acres of land, besides owning a large dock on the Kill von Kull for shipping their goods. They erected large brick foundries, as well as buildings for finishing their goods. The incorporate name of Elizabethport Manufacturing Company, malleable and common iron castings, finished carriage and saddlery hardware. For a while the firm did not meet their anticipations, but in 1853, Mr. William Shove took charge of the establishment, and since then their business has largely increased. They employ a large number of skilled workmen, who are finishing some of the best goods for the market, and also taking charge of patented machinery, finishing and completing for immediate service a new invention of Alfred Sauton for the purpose of digging and loading of clay and also of coal upon cars and boats, and it is claimed by this

machinery a vessel can be loaded by this elevator at ton a minute, this method of handling doing away with much hand-labor and saving of time in the receiving and unloading of vessels. This firm has some of these elevators nearly finished; they have been tested and found to do the work.

Under the firm-name of Worrall & Co., at Elizabethport, there has grown up a large business within a few years, Isaac G. Worrall, superintendent, employing a large number of skilled machinists and other artisans. Their immense brick buildings are on Front Street, between Franklin and Fulton.

FOUNDRIES AND SAW-MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS AND FORGES.—This large manufactory of saws, builders' castings of every description, columns, girders, beams, baker-oven mouths, furnace-oven doors and frames, bars, dampers, peal-plates, bottom-plates and ovens, cauldrons, kettles, retorts, oyster-house castings, green-house castings, jewelers' steel-face dies and presses, hatters' irons, heaters, japanners' box-stoves, brass-founders' furnaces, extra cast-steel saws, circular, hand, mill, panel, and rip-saws, butchers' box-saws, saw-mandrels, plasterers' trowels, mitering-rods and tools, best English sheet, cast steel, etc., was established in 1843 by Noah and John Wesley Worrall.

STOVES AND RANGES.—One of the largest stove and range manufactories and foundry was established by Munsell & Thompson in 1860, with capital amounting to \$200,000, their establishment covering some two acres of ground, situated at Nos. 130, 132, 134, and 136 Fulton Street, running through to Franklin Street, these covering some two hundred and fifty feet. They have a large brick foundry, also finishing and polishing buildings. Their establishment is not only known all over the United States, but also in Canada, South America, and Europe. They have a number of patents for these ranges and base-burners, and make the best ranges, which give great satisfaction, they being the leading firm. They employ some two hundred men, the majority of whom are skilled workmen. Mr. James A. Munsel and Robert B. Thompson retired from the firm in 1880, and the firm is now composed of Eugene Munsel, William H. Rollo, Lewis W. Kingsley, and Franklin Brooks, as the firm-name of Munsell, Rollo & Co., with capital of \$250,000.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.—The works of this company are situated within the city limits of Elizabeth, near the western terminus of the Central Railroad bridge across Newark Bay. In order to combine in one grand establishment the various branches of their extensive manufacturing business, which had been formerly carried on at various widely-separated points, the Singer Manufacturing Company in 1870 purchased forty acres of land on the south side of the Central Railroad track, bordering on Newark Bay, and erected the mammoth structure known as the Singer



Wm. B. Tucker

Charles, son of Lewis Tucker, of Connecticut, was one of the earliest settlers of Elizabethtown, and one of the original "Associates." His name is appended to an "Oath of A League and Fidelity, taken by the Inhabitants of Elizabeth Town and the Jurisdiction thereof, beginning the 19th February, 1665." It also appears on many of the ancient records in different capacities. He was a large land-owner and an influential and active man among the early pioneers. His son, Wessels Tucker, was born Jan. 30, 1741, and was a carpenter by trade. He died Jan. 30, 1805. Luke, son of Wessels, was also a carpenter, and was born Aug. 13, 1785, and died March 20, 1865. He was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, and was one of the early members of the Republican party. For many years he was the agent of William Gibbons, who ran a stage-line between New York and Philadelphia, and had charge of all his property at Elizabeth. He resided in a house located near where St. Mary's Cemetery now is. Another branch of the family also located at Elizabethtown at an early period, and was represented, among others, by Lewis Tucker, a cousin of Luke. Charles Tucker, Jr., and Warren Tucker are also found mentioned in the local records, the former as early as 1694.

William Burnett Tucker, son of Luke Tucker, was born on Sept. 13, 1812. He received only a common-school education, and in early life learned the trade of a tinsmith with Elijah Kellogg, with whom he subsequently became associated in business. Mr. Kellogg disposed of his interest in the concern to Moses Hatfield, and the latter having been bought out by Mr. Tucker, the firm of Tucker & Ogden was organized, with Job Ogden as the junior member. This firm continued to do business together for thirty years at the site of No. 41 Broad Street. The building was purchased by Messrs. Tucker & Ogden in 1854, and became the sole property of the former in 1869. In that year Mr. Tucker associated his son, William B. Tucker, Jr., with him in business, and the firm of William B. Tucker & Son continued until Jan. 25, 1881, when the senior member withdrew. The business has since been successfully carried on by William B. Tucker, Jr., at No. 225 Broad Street.

For many years Mr. Tucker was one of the most active and influential residents of Elizabeth. A man of plain parts, he confined himself closely to business, and commanded the respect of all by his straightforward and consistent conduct. Though no aspirant after public position, he was for several terms a member of the Borough Council, and after the formation of the city of Elizabeth served one term in the municipal Common Council, performing his official duties in a satisfactory and honorable manner.

He took great interest in all movements tending to advance the material and social welfare of his native place, and was for many years one of the most active members of the borough fire department. He was also for a long time a director of the Elizabeth Mutual Insurance Company; was director and vice-president of the Elizabethtown Savings Institution; a director and vice-president of the Elizabeth Library Association; and a trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery Company from the time of its organization, and vice-president at the time of his death. In the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a consistent member, he was for a long time a trustee, and subsequently a deacon and ruling elder, holding the latter office at the time of his demise, on Feb. 5, 1882. He was a life-member of the American Bible Society, and active in the affairs of the Home for Aged Women, Elizabeth, of which his wife was one of the founders. He was also a liberal contributor to the various other worthy objects of his day, and his life, though quiet and unostentatious, was well-rounded and consistent to the close.

Mr. Tucker married Miss Hannah E. Bell, daughter of John Bell, of Monmouth County, N. J., who survives him, together with his two children, viz.: Cornelia J., wife of Frank Cory, of Elizabeth, and William B. Tucker, Jr. The latter was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Tucker Smylie, daughter of James M. Smylie, of Paterson, N. J., and a descendant of another branch of the Tucker family. In their children, six in number, are therefore merged two branches of the family springing from one common ancestor.



John Ogden

The Ogden family is one of the oldest in Union County, and has been represented by many of the most distinguished men of the State. John Ogden, the ancestor of the family in New Jersey, was one of the original patentees of Elizabethtown, and an influential and popular citizen. He resided at Stamford, Conn., in 1641, within a year after its settlement. Early in 1644, in company with others, he removed to Hempstead, L. I., of which he was one of the patentees. He was made a freeman of Southampton, March 31, 1650, and was chosen by the General Court, at Hartford, Conn., one of the magistrates of the colony in 1656, 1657, and 1658. He subsequently held other offices of distinction in the colony. Later still he became one of the original "Associates" of the Elizabethtown patent, and with his five sons, John, Jonathan, David, Joseph, and Benjamin, he was among the first to remove to the new purchase and erect a dwelling on the town plot. He erected and operated one of the first grist-mills in the new colony, and held many offices of prominence. He was the acknowledged pioneer of the town; in his house the first white child of the settlement was born, and he was a veritable leader in church and State until his death in 1681. From him have descended the numerous branches of the family since represented in New Jersey.

Timothy Ogden, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a tanner by trade, and during the Revolutionary period operated a tan-yard on what is now Elizabeth Avenue, near Spring Street. Near his home plot dwelt his sons, among whom was Moses, father of our subject, and a tailor by trade. He was born Feb. 6, 1774, and married Dec. 6, 1797, Rhoda Halsey (born Jan. 13, 1780, died Jan. 16, 1864). Moses Ogden died June 9, 1847. His children were John, born Sept. 11, 1799; William, born Sept. 6, 1802, died Dec. 18, 1845; Joseph G., born Nov. 21, 1806, died Feb. 6, 1867; and Moses H., born Aug. 11, 1815, died Jan. 29, 1861.

John Ogden was born at the family residence on Elizabeth Avenue on the date indicated above. He received only a common-school education, and in early life was apprenticed to Col. Elihu Brittin, to learn the trade of cabinet-making. Upon attaining his majority he removed to Derrien, Ga., and engaged in the manufacture of the cotton-gin. After a few months he returned to his native place, and engaged in cabinet-making.

He continued to follow this occupation during his life, gradually enlarging the scope of his business and adding that of undertaking. He was a man of plain parts, earnest and industrious, and strove only to perform the plain duty of a man and a citizen. He was no politician, although he served for a term as a member of the Town Council of Elizabeth. While not a man of large means, he contributed liberally to the support of the various worthy institutions of his day, and was a zealous and faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. He died at a ripe old age on July 21, 1877.

Mr. Ogden was first married on April 6, 1823, to Joanna H., daughter of Aaron Ross, of Elizabeth. His children were John H., born Jan. 9, 1824, died Dec. 7, 1861; Sarah R., born Sept. 2, 1825, died Aug. 25, 1826; Sarah R., born May 18, 1827, married Nov. 29, 1847, William Lockman, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where she resides; Moses C., died Oct. 6, 1834; James C., born Aug. 10, 1831; George R., born Aug. 6, 1834, died Feb. 9, 1865; Joseph G., born March 9, 1837; Moses C., born Aug. 15, 1839, died Dec. 12, 1871; and Mary P., born May 18, 1844, died April 14, 1881. Mr. Ogden's second wife was Miss Ann E. Miller, to whom he was united on Nov. 14, 1850, and who survives him.

James C. Ogden, son of John, is a leading furniture dealer and undertaker in Elizabeth. He represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council from 1875 to 1879, is president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, one of the directors of the Elizabeth Savings Institution, and a director of the Library Hall Association. He was married on Nov. 26, 1856, to Miss Lydia Drake, who died Aug. 26, 1873. His second wife, Miss Sarah W. Halsey, to whom he was united Jan. 4, 1877, died Aug. 15, 1878. His son, Frank Clark Ogden, is the only surviving one of four children. Joseph G. Ogden, the other son, is now a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward. He served three years in the late war as a member of Company A, of the First New Jersey Infantry, is lieutenant and paymaster of the Veteran Zouaves, treasurer of the Veteran Zouaves' Association, and of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and one of the directors of the Exempt Firemen's Life Insurance Company. He was married June 1, 1868, to Miss Lavinia McCullough, and is in business with his brother.

Works. The buildings cover over fifteen acres of flooring. The main building, fronting on First and Trumbull Streets, is an imposing fire-proof edifice, eleven hundred feet in length, fifty feet in depth, and covered with a slate Mansard roof, from which rise stately towers. The foundry, fronting on the railroad, is one thousand feet long and one hundred wide. The building used for cleaning, casting, japanning, etc., is five hundred and thirty feet long, fifty feet deep, with two wings of seventy-five by one hundred and thirty feet deep each. The cabinet, case, and box factory are each two hundred feet long, fifty feet deep, and three stories high. The total frontage is over three thousand feet. About twenty miles of steam pipe are used in heating the premises, together with twenty boilers, and the machinery is worked by four engines of seventy-five horse-power each. On the grounds are nearly five miles of railroad track, connected by switches with those of the Central Railroad. This, together with a water-front of one thousand feet, along which are suitable docks, afford excellent facilities for receipt of coal, iron, and lumber, and for the shipment of stock to all parts of the world. Over twenty-five hundred hands are employed, receiving thirty thousand dollars a week in wages. The company have every facility for turning out over seven thousand machines a week.

The coming of this company to Elizabeth has increased the population several thousands and its business by many thousand dollars, annually distributed by the company to their employés. The cost of this gigantic enterprise was three million dollars.

The officers of the company are: President, Edward Clark; Vice-President, George K. McKenzie; Secretary, A. F. Sterling; Treasurer, William F. Proctor; Directors, Edward Clark, George R. McKenzie, A. F. Sterling, William F. Proctor, Hugh Cheyne, and Lebbius B. Miller; Superintendent, Lebbius B. Miller. The principal office of the company is at No. 34 Union Square, New York.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.—(*continued.*)

First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.—This church is very ancient, dating back to the first settlement of Elizabeth Town by the original Associates. It was probably the first English church of the Puritan type founded in New Jersey, and there were very few even of the Reformed Dutch Churches which preceded it. John Ogden, one of the founders of this town, had, about twenty years before coming here, erected the old stone church in the Dutch fort at New Amsterdam, and a church of the same order had been established in the old town of Bergen, west of the Hudson. This last, so far as we have any

knowledge relating to the subject, was the only Reformed Dutch Church in East Jersey prior to 1664, although the Dutch people and ministers left in New Netherland at the time of the conquest afterwards established many others. The church of Elizabeth, therefore, may be regarded as the second church of any denomination planted in East New Jersey. Probably a similar Puritan Church at Newark was the third.

Owing to the loss of the records, it is impossible to tell precisely when the church was organized or the meeting-house built. The first founders of the town were a religious people, and church-members at home in Connecticut and on Long Island. Those who first applied for a grant of land under the Dutch government, in order to form a settlement here, had it stipulated in the conditions of purchase that they should be allowed the "liberty to gather a church of their own in the Congregational way." Probably they enjoyed the same liberty when they became settled under Governor Nicolls, and that it was not long after that event when they had a meeting-house and a worshiping congregation, according to the custom prevailing in New England.

A "town-house" was among the first necessities of every Puritan community, where the government was carried on largely by the voice of the people expressed in town-meeting. They had no ideas of consecrated buildings, in which it would be sacrilege to do honest business on the week-days; for they met and voted with the same conscientiousness with which they worshipped. Hence one house answered both purposes. The "town-house" was also the "meeting-house," not only used by common consent for the transaction of the town business on week-days, but for Christian worship on Sundays. Religion being a part of the every-day life of the community, and the conservator of its social order and stability, every Puritan parish was the whole town, and all were under obligation to support the minister and to aid in the other expenses of the church to the extent of their means. Such was the earliest mode of supporting religion in New England, by a tax levied on the property of the whole community. The people usually met and agreed upon the minister and his salary in town-meeting, and when they built a house for him or dismissed him they usually pursued the same course. The parsonage or the parsonage farm was generally owned by the town, and set off for that purpose by the common proprietors.

It is quite probable that a similar state of things prevailed at first in the Elizabeth Town colony. Mention is made of the "town-house" as early as June, 1671. Pardon, in his testimony in the Michell case, says that "on the 19th of June, 1671, he was at a meeting of several inhabitants of this town who were met together at the town-house." Mr. Hatfield thinks it quite probable that the first General Assembly of the province convened in this town-house, May

26, 1668, and that it had been then standing for at least two years. The same building is probably referred to as "the public Meeting-House of Elizabeth Town" in the act of 1682, requiring the county courts to meet here twice a year. As early as Feb. 19, 1666, the inhabitants held a meeting, at which the whole town was present, and sixty-five men took the oath of allegiance and fidelity. The house had most likely been built before this date, and might easily have been, as John Ogden could have furnished lumber from his saw-mill, put up at the bridge soon after his coming.

The lot on which the house was built included the present burying-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, extending on the west to the river, and comprising about eight acres.

Provision was made by the Associates for a town lot for the minister, who was to have a third-lot right in it. In the records of surveys it is occasionally referred to as the "parsonage lot."

The Associates provided for a minister of the town on their first setting out to form a colony. The Rev. Thomas James, pastor of the church of East Hampton, L. I., had been chosen their minister, and had consented to cast in his lot with them, but was persuaded by those of his people who remained to abandon the undertaking. It is not to be supposed, however, that no religious meetings were held in the infant community; such a people could not long forego that privilege, and when not conducting their own meetings, in a social way they may have been ministered to occasionally by visiting pastors from their old homes. The Rev. Mr. Pierson, former pastor of some of the Associates, removed to Newark, Oct. 1, 1667, and it is not unlikely that he may have previously visited the Elizabeth Town colony, and in that manner became interested in the region of country which he chose for his future home.

REV. JEREMIAH PECK.—The first pastor of this church, the Rev. Jeremiah Peck, was the eldest son of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven. He was born near London, England, in 1622 or 1623, and came to America with his father in the ship "Hector," arriving in Boston June 26, 1637. Deacon Peck removed to New Haven with his family in 1639, and became one of the founders of that town. Jeremiah graduated at Harvard College in 1654. He became a teacher, and at Guilford, Conn., married Johannah, daughter of Robert Kitchell, Nov. 12, 1656. In the records of the colony of New Haven, June 28, 1660, appears the following entry:

"It was agreed that Mr. Pecke, now at Guilford, should be school-master, and that it should begin in October next, when his half year expires there; he is to keepe y^e schools, to teach the schollers Lattine, Greek, and Hebrew, and fitt them for the Colledge; and for the salary, he knowes the allowance fro the colony is 40^{li} a year and for further treaties they must leave it to New haven, where the schoole is; and for further orders concerning the schoole and well carrying it on, the elders will consider of some against the court of magistrates in October next, when things as there is cause may be further considered."

Mr. Peck accepted the appointment, and returned to his old home in October, 1660, a house and a plot of land being also allowed him. He appears to have remained in this situation but a short time, for Sept. 25, 1661, we find him engaging as a minister in Saybrook, to receive a settlement of £100 in lands in fee, and £55 in house and lot, to revert to the town if he removed within five years; his salary to be £60 a year, to be paid in two firkins of butter, and the rest in corn and flesh at current prices; his maintenance to be, if necessary, increased. The manner in which his preaching was regarded at Saybrook may be inferred from the following letter addressed to his parishioners:

"Anno Domini 63 feb. 2 Respected and loving friends the Inhabitants and planters of Seabroke I understand and that from divers that there is much Dissatisfaction with Reference to myselfe in respect to my proceeding in the Ministry at least to a settlement and that there are desires in many to provide themselves with a more able Help: I do freely leave myself to the providence of God and the Thots of his people: and so far as I am any wayes concerned herein I doe leave the Towne wholly to their own Liberty to provide for themselves as God shall direct: and with respect to laying aside the future Term of years expressed in the Covenant as also of laying me aside from an Employment of so great a concernment I do desire that these Things may be duly considered and dealt tenderly in that I may not be rendered useless in future service for God: altho I am unworthy to be improved so I am yours in what I may as God shall please to direct and enable." 1

The people of Saybrook, notwithstanding this feeling, appear to have dealt very fairly with their minister, keeping him nearly three years longer, "giving him full possession of his accommodation," and purchasing it of him for his successor. His services with them closed on the 30th of January, 1666. Returning to Guilford, where he found his father-in-law and many other friends and many of the people of Beauford, with Rev. Mr. Pierson, talking about a removal to New Jersey, he concluded to embark with them, and came to Newark in the autumn of 1666 or in the spring of 1667. It is supposed that he served that town in the ministry until the arrival of Mr. Pierson, Oct. 1, 1667, and then came to Elizabeth Town, where he was engaged both as a preacher and teacher.

He became a freeholder of the town as early as 1668, as the house-lot of Capt. Robert Seeley, deceased, is described, Nov. 2, 1668, as lying "between the Parsonage Lot and Jeremiah Pecks." He had an allotment of one hundred and eighty acres with a third-lot right. Says Rev. Dr. Hatfield, "In the absence of all evidence to the contrary, it is safe to conclude that Mr. Jeremiah Peck came to this town as early as 1668, on invitation of the people, to serve them in the ministry of the gospel, and that he is to be regarded as the first pastor of the church in this place."

In 1672 he became, with others, a purchaser from the Indians of a tract of land in the western part of the present town of Greenwich, Conn. In the autumn of 1678 he accepted an invitation to settle with them in the ministry, and remained there until 1690, when he settled at Waterbury, Conn., where he remained

1 E. J. Records, ii. 98.

until his death, which occurred June 7, 1699, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

REV. SETH FLETCHER.—The second minister of the town was the Rev. Seth Fletcher. After the removal of Mr. Peck, at the close of 1678, there is nothing on record to show that any minister had become a permanent resident of the town until the summer of 1680, when Mr. Fletcher was employed to preach. We condense the following sketch of Mr. Fletcher from Dr. Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth":

He was the son of Robert Fletcher, of Concord, Mass., who died April 3, 1677, aged eighty-five. Mr. Fletcher made a profession of religion at Hampton, N. H., in early life, under the preaching of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, with whom he studied for the ministry. He married, previous to 1655, at Portsmouth, N. H., Mary, the only daughter of Maj. Bryan Pendleton, a man of considerable property and distinction. Their only child inherited, at his grandfather's death, in 1681, the homestead at Winter Harbor, Me. As early as 1655, Mr. Fletcher became the minister of Wells, Me., but, owing mainly to the laxness of his views on the Sabbath, he was dismissed in October, 1660. From this time until the breaking out of the Indian war, in 1675, he resided at Saco, Me., supplying the pulpit, except for short intervals, from year to year.

Retiring with his father-in-law from the exposed frontiers, he tarried a while at Salem, Mass., where he preached occasionally for the Rev. John Higginson, at whose instance, in 1676, he visited the towns on the east end of Long Island. Fordham, of Southampton, had died in 1674, and had been succeeded until 1676 by John Harriman. He had now returned to New Haven, and Mr. Fletcher was employed as his successor.¹

Mr. Fletcher remained at Southampton about four years (1676–80), at the expiration of which time he was induced to remove and become the minister of this town, in the summer or autumn of 1680. Of his ministry here the only memorial is a letter to Mr. Increase Mather, of Boston, dated "Elizabeth Towne, March 25, 1681." It is a document of great interest, and the earliest ecclesiastical memorial of the town. It presents some facts not otherwise known:

"Rev. Sir,—You may please to call to mind that since I saw you in March (or April) the year past, I wrote a Letter to you bearing date May 28, 1680, and another before that, May 10, 1680, That upon May 10 (especially) being about Mr. Gershom Hobart's 16s. 6d. which he is indebted to mee, and Mr. Trapp's Exposition from Roman to the end of the Bible (in quarto). I never heard from you since what hath been done with it. I am now more remote and so the more to seeke cash. New York not being such a place for the production of money as Boston is. Be pleased therefore to acquaint Mr. Bateman at the draw bridge foote what you have done, or like to do, or are inclined to doe about it. I have been much molested with Quakers here since I came. New ones coming in one after another. Upon February last past upon the motion of two of the sect, one of which two is a schoolm'r to some children in the towne

(by nation a Scott, by name John Uaquehart), by former profession (as fame makes known to mee) a Popish Priest. A scholler he doth professe himselfe to be, and I find that he hath the Latine tongue. The business of that day was for mee to maintain an Assertion viz. That a Quaker living and dyeing as a Quaker (without repentance) must find out a new gospel, which might aford them hope of salvation, for what God hath revealed in his holy word there was no salvation for them in their impenitent condition. I open the trms Explcited by way of distinction of seducers and seduced and so their sins, and likewise what God expected from the one and the other sort, which being done (although there were four or five more Quakers in the throng, yet none appearing in the cause but the scholler aforesaid and a Chirurgion) I demanded of them what they had to say against my Explanation. Instead of speaking pertinently the scholler (whom I understand had been at the University four or five years) begins to tell the people a story of Moses, Ezra, Habacuk their being Quakers. Whereupon having the people on account of the business of the day I proceeded to six severall Arguments by which to make good my Assertion, viz. That a Quaker living and dyeing as a Quaker (without repentance) according to what God hath revealed in his word, he could not be saved. In every argument demanded what part of the Arguments they would deny but instead of answer there was railing and threatening mee that my destruction was nigh at hand. To prove the Minor I continually produced their owne authors and severall things out of their Rabbie's books, which so exceedingly galled them that then they set themselves to Humming, singing, reeling their heads and bodies (Antique like) whereby both to disturb mee and take off the people from attending to what I had to say for the maintaining the Assertion. Since that (I heare) I must ere long be proved to be a minister of Christ, and they have attempted to raise as great a party at Road Island and Delleway Bay against mee as they can. Nay more they say England and their friends there shall heare of it and in speciall Wyl. Penn, whom I mentioned once and but once and then but in my 4th argument, Namely his denyall of Christ being a distinct person without us form his book entitled Counterfeit Christian p. 77. As for news about Commonwealth affairs I saw a Proclamation of the old Governor forbidding upon Perill the granting any obedience to those in present power, promising open courts shortly. The proclamation was put up here at our meeting house upon Sabbath morn March 1680–1, but before morning exercise taken down, and the day after sent to York. What the issue will be God (in time) will discover. Sir no further to enlarge I take leave committing you to the keeper of Israel, remaining yours to serve you in the Lord.

"I saw Mr. Abraham Person in health upon Thursday morning March 9 at his own house and the next day Mr. Allen (in health also) at my house."

Mr. Fletcher's death occurred in August, 1682. He appears to have been a man of vigorous thought, of scholarly attainments, and of much zeal for the truth, though at one time somewhat lax on the doctrine of the Sabbath. Possibly his controversies with the Quakers in these parts may have led him to entertain more orthodox views on that subject. He was probably nearly sixty years old at the time of his decease. The children of his son Pendleton (who died a captive among the Indians in 1698) settled in the vicinity of Wells and Saco, Me.²

REV. JOHN HARRIMAN.—From the death of Rev. Seth Fletcher in August, 1682, for about five years the town was without a settled minister. Indeed, such a dearth of ministers was there at this period that "within all the province of East Jersey there was no settled preacher except Mr. Pierson at Newark." John Allen was at Woodbridge, but had ceased to supply the pulpit. Watson in 1684 speaks of the "Deacon Meetings," so called, which were resorted to at that time, saying, "And now the people they meet together every Sabbath day, and Read and Pray and sing Psalms in their Meeting-houses."

¹ Savage's Gen. Dict., ii. 173–74. Allen's Am. Biog. Dict., Art. Stow. Greenleaf's Sketches, p. 53. Folsom's Saco and Biddeford, pp. 130–36. Felt's New England, ii. 173, 249, 392. Mass. Records, iv. 426, 434.

² E. J. Records, iv. 14. Folsom's Saco, pp. 130–36.

Rev. John Harriman was called in 1687. He was a native of New Haven, and an associate in his boyhood of many of the younger members of the Elizabeth Town colony. He was the only son of John and Elizabeth Harriman, of New Haven, and "was trained from childhood under the eye of that rigid old Puritan, the Rev. John Davenport, by whom he had been baptized. The old pastor finding him apt to learn encouraged him to seek, and his father to give him a liberal education. In his thirteenth year he came under the instruction of his townsman, Mr. Jeremiah Peck, at that time principal of the New Haven grammar school, and afterwards the first pastor at Elizabeth Town, as already noticed. At the age of fifteen young Harriman was sent to college at Cambridge, Mass., to be educated under the supervision of the Rev. Charles Chauncey. He graduated in 1667, in the same class with Gershom Hobart, and one year in advance of Abraham Pierson, Jr., and John Prudden.

After his graduation Mr. Harriman returned to New Haven and taught the Hopkins grammar school for several years, being also occasionally employed as a preacher at New Haven, East Haven, and Wallingford. During the lifetime of the Rev. Mr. Street he had probably preached for him occasionally at New Haven, and at his death, April 22, 1674, he was frequently called upon to supply the vacant pulpit. In the latter part of that year, or the early part of the next, he went over to Southampton to preach as a candidate for the pulpit made vacant by the decease (1674) of the Rev. Robert Fordham. He accepted a call from the town, and was put in possession of the parsonage "upon terms y^e towne and he hath agreed on," April 12, 1675. Early in 1676 he returned to New Haven, and in July of that year became the stated supply of the pulpit in his native town. He continued there until 1682, preaching most of the time; but the people were divided between him and Mr. Joseph Taylor, who preached a part of the time from 1676 to 1679, and was then settled at Southampton.

In 1682, Mr. Harriman received a call to East Haven. The next year they resolved to build a house for the minister, for which they subscribed one hundred and four pounds and ten shillings, besides the salary of fifty pounds a year which they agreed to pay him, but the parsonage was not built, and he remained with them but a short time longer.

In October, 1684, he was associated with Robert Vauquellin in running the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, having been appointed surveyor for this purpose by the General Court at Hartford, May 8, 1684. It is probable, therefore, that he had been previously employed, and perhaps for years, occasionally as a practical surveyor. Vauquellin had long been so employed in East Jersey, and it is not likely that in an affair of so much importance any but the most skillful surveyor would be

appointed on the part of Connecticut. In occupations of this kind he was probably employed for a year or two, when his steps were directed hither, possibly by Vauquellin himself. He had many old friends here, as also had the Southampton people. It is not strange, therefore, that his name should have been suggested and a desire expressed to hear him. He was installed the pastor of this church, most probably Sept. 30, 1687, as appears from the following memorandum in his ledger, under date of Nov. 1, 1694: "we Reckoned & my 7th year payd wth ended 7 b^r 30th last preeding this date." All his reckonings with his parishioners are from the same date. Governor Laurie lived a few days only after his coming. The Quaker rule had ceased a year before, and the Scotch were now in power. Lord Campbell had returned home, but Hamilton, his deputy, was also Scotch, and doubtless a Presbyterian.

Mr. Harriman married, as early as 1673, Hannah, a daughter of Richard Bryan, of Milford, Conn. She was born in 1654, and her twin-sister, Mary, was married (1) to John Maltby, of New Haven, and (2) to a Mr. Howell, of Long Island, probably Edward, of Southampton. Another sister, Frances, was married to Joseph Treat, of Milford, and yet another, Sarah, married (1) Samuel Fitch, and (2) Mungo Nisbett, whose name appears in his old ledger. Mr. Bryan, as his father had been before him, was the richest man in Milford. Six children had been born to Mr. Harriman when he came, in his fortieth year, to this town. John was his eldest son (born 1674), and, like his father, became eminent as a land surveyor. Samuel was born June 25, 1676; Ann, July 5, 1678; Mary, in 1680; Leonard, in 1683; and Richard, in 1685. Three sons were born to him here. His family having increased since his settlement, and his salary being only sixty pounds a year, he applied in 1692 to the proprietors for a grant of land, in consideration, also, of his having "expended large sums in purchasing and improving." He received a grant of one hundred acres.¹

He was evidently a man of great exactness, a trait of character greatly promoted by his occasional practice of the art of surveying. Soon after his entering on the pastoral work here he opened an account with every one of the subscribers to his support, noting carefully the amount of the subscription and the times of payment, specifying by whom and to whom, in many cases, the sum was paid, whether in cash or otherwise, whether in merchandise or services rendered. These accounts were kept in two books, the first covering the period from 1687 to 1693, the second from 1694 to 1705. The first of these books is lost, the second is preserved, having been presented to Rev. John McDowell, some sixty years since, by Mr.

¹ Savage, i. 281-82; ii. 358. Bacon's New Haven, pp. 158-60, 310. Howell's Southampton, pp. 104-5, 132. Whitehead's E. J., p. 168. E. J. Records. Dodd's E. Haven Register, pp. 60-61. N. Y. Col. Docmts., iv. 630-32.

William Harriman, the grandson of the old pastor. Several particulars of much interest, illustrative of the town history, have been gathered from this venerable and well-preserved folio. A list of subscribers to his support in the year 1694 is here given, in the order in which their accounts are entered :

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Lyon.....	3	10	0
Deacon George Ross.....	1	10	0
Daniel Ross.....	0	10	0
James Hinds.....	0	15	0
David Woodruff.....	0	10	0
John Parker.....	1	0	0
William Browne.....	1	10	0
Deacon Jonathan Ogden.....	3	0	0
Mr. John Ogden.....	3	0	0
Widow Hannah Lyon.....	1	10	0
Joseph Lyon.....	0	18	0
Benjamin Lyon.....	0	15	0
Mr. Isaac Whitehead.....	0	10	0
Joseph Osborne.....	1	0	0
Nathaniel Bunell.....	1	10	0
Nathaniel Bunell, Jr.....	0	6	0
Nathaniel Lyon.....	0	15	0
Moses Thompson.....	1	0	0
Mr. John Woodruff.....	2	0	0
Henry Norris.....	2	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Ogden.....	1	10	0
Benjamin Meeker.....	1	10	0
Mr. Benjamin Price, Jr.....	1	0	0
Robert Smith.....	1	0	0
Robert Moss.....	1	0	0
Benjamin Pierson.....	0	18	0
Alexander Keene.....	0	10	0
Joseph Woodruff.....	0	12	0
Benjamin Trotter.....	0	6	0
Joseph Sayer.....	1	0	0
Thomas Price.....	0	15	0
Ephraim Price.....	0	10	0
Capt. Daniel Price.....	0	15	0
John Price.....	0	6	0
Mr. Benjamin Price.....	1	0	0
Aaron Thompson.....	0	15	0
Mary and John Thompson.....	1	0	0
John Winans.....	1	10	0
Widow Mary Bond.....	0	5	0
Joseph Whitehead.....	0	6	0
Richard Clarke.....	1	0	0
Cornelius and Mary Hatfield.....	1	10	0
Nathaniel Whitehead.....	0	6	0
Thomas Lee.....	0	6	0
William Miller.....	1	10	0
Jeffrey Jones.....	0	10	0
Mr. J. Joseph Wilson.....	2	0	0
Samuel Trotter.....	0	5	0
Joseph Meaker.....	2	0	0
Hendrick Baker.....	0	15	0
Nicholas Baker.....	0	10	0
Abraham Baker.....	0	5	0
Quadiak Sale.....	0	0	0
John Ross.....	0	10	0
Capt. John Baker.....	0	15	0
John Meaker.....	0	12	0
Richard Clarke, Jr.....	0	6	0
Eliaser Lyon.....	0	10	0
John Clarke.....	0	6	0
John Hinds.....	0	12	0
Nathaniel Tuttle.....	1	0	0
Thomas Thompson.....	0	6	0
George Pack.....	0	10	0
John Miles.....	0	15	0
John Pope.....	0	8	0
Jonas Wood.....	0	12	0
Jonathan Clement.....	0	10	0
John Looker.....	0	1	6
Jeremiah Crane.....	0	6	0
Stephen Crane.....	0	15	0
William Hill.....	0	10	0
Roger Lambert.....	0	6	0
Ebenezer Spinning.....	0	6	0
Joseph Halsey.....	0	6	0
John Lambert.....	0	6	0
John Gold.....	0	12	0
James Wrighton.....	1	0	0
George Jewell.....	1	0	0
Jeremiah Osborn.....	0	6	0
Edward Frazee.....	0	8	0
William Looker, Jr.....	0	4	0
Joseph Frazee.....	0	10	0
George Thorp.....	0	5	0
Charles Tooker, Jr.....	0	1	0
John Rolfe.....	0	6	0
Shangar Barnes.....	0	3	0
John Herrick.....	0	8	0
William Richardson.....	0	3	0
Henry Walvin.....	0	3	0
John Indes.....	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
John Nue.....	0	3	0
William Strahern.....	0	6	0
William Oliver.....	0	5	0
Samuel Oliver.....	0	6	0
William Oliver, Jr.....	0	6	0
Joshua Clarke.....	0	6	0
John Osborne.....	0	6	0
Richard Baker.....	0	6	0
Derrick Baker.....	0	9	0
Henry Harris.....	0	6	0

The number of the names is ninety-nine, not including Widow Mary Hatfield, mentioned with her son Cornelius, and Widow Mary Thompson, with her son John. Of the three sons of Mrs. Hatfield, Cornelius subscribed ten shillings, Abraham ten shillings, and Isaac fifteen shillings.

At the town-meeting held Jan. 18, 1697, the following additional subscribers were enrolled :

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Sayer.....	0	6	0
John Erskin.....	0	6	0
Samuel Whitehead.....	0	9	0
Benjamin Bond.....	0	6	0
Francis Sayer.....	0	3	0
William Parent.....	0	6	0
John Boardman.....	0	6	0
Samuel Miller.....	0	6	0

The following were added (all but the last two) at the town-meeting March 11, 1701 :

	£	s.	d.
John Alling.....	0	6	0
Isaac Bunell.....	0	15	0
Thomas Clarke.....	0	6	0
Jonathan Hinds.....	0	6	0
Samuel Little.....	0	6	0
Joseph Ogden.....	0	6	9
Samuel Wood.....	0	9	0
Ephraim Clarke.....	0	6	0
Samuel Clarke.....	0	6	0
Benjamin Woodruff.....	0	6	0
John Magie.....	0	6	0
Thomas Sayer.....	0	6	0
Thomas Keene.....	0	5	0
George Ross, Jr.....	0	10	0
Thomas Moore.....	0	10	0

The whole number of actual subscribers is one hundred and twenty-four, and the amount of subscription £83 11s. 0d. A very small part of the subscriptions were paid in cash, but such produce, meat, stock, labor, etc., as the minister needed formed the staple. A list of prices current from 1694 to 1705 is subjoined as a matter of curious interest :

Veal, 1 ¹ / ₂ to 2d. lb.	Wheat oil, 2s. 10d. jar.
Beef, do. do. do.	Raccoon skins, 1s. 6d. each.
Pork, 2 ¹ / ₂ to 3d. "	Making cider, 4 ¹ / ₂ d. bbl.
Venison, 1d. "	Killing a cow, 2s. 3d.
Turkeys, 15d. each.	" calf, 1s. 6d.
Capons, 1s. 6d. "	" hog, 1s.
Ducks, 13 ¹ / ₂ d. "	" pig, 8d.
Hens, 9d. "	" sheep, 9d.
Oxen, £4 10s. "	Shearing " 2d.
Colts, 14s. "	Weaving, 8d. yard.
Ewe Sheep, 10s. to 11s. each.	Day's work, 2s. 3d. man.
Heifers, £3 each.	" " 1s. woman.
Beef, £1 15s. 0d. barrel.	" " 1s. boy.
Salt shad, 2d. each.	" " 3s. man and oxen.
Oysters, 9d. to 14d. hun.; 2s. to 9d. gal.	" " 5s. man and team.
Wheat, 4s. to 6s. bushel.	Pasturing ox, 1s. week.
Buckwheat, 2s. "	Fanning, 2d. bushel.
Rye, 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. "	Shingles, 3s. 6d. hundred.
Meslin, 3s. 9d. "	Rails, 6s. to 14s. "
Indian corn, 1s. 6d. to 3s. bushel.	Chapboards, 5s. "
Turnips, 1s. bushel.	Shoes for children, 3s. pair.
Oats, 22 ¹ / ₂ d. "	" " women, 6s. pair.
Peas, 4s. "	" " men, 6s. 9d. pair.
Apples, 2s. to 3s. "	Barrels, 3s. each.
	Pails, 2s. 3d. "

Salt, 4s. 4d. to 5s. bushel.
 Cider, 13s. bbl.
 Butter, 6d. lb.
 Cheese, 4½d. lb.
 Sugar, 6d. "
 Flax, 9d. to 1s. 6d. lb.
 Hops, 1s. "
 Pepper, 6s. "
 Tobacco, 4½d. to 10d. lb.
 Hides, 2d. "
 Allum, 9d. "
 Indigo, 4½d. to 8d. oz.
 Eggs, 3d. to 4d. doz.
 Hay, 10s. to 20s. load.
 Stones, 3s. "
 Wool, 13½d. lb. "
 Rum, 1s. 6d. qt.
 Cider, 3d. "
 Molasses, 2s. 9d. gal.

Buckets, 2s. each.
 Hats for men, 22s. to 33s. each.
 Paper, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. quire.
 Powder, 3s. 6d. lb.
 Shot, 4½d. "
 Brooms, 4½d. each.
 Pins, 13½d. paper.
 Ozenbriggs, 1s. 8d. yard.
 Kersey, 5s. 6d. to 7s. yard.
 Holland, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. yard.
 Fustian, 2s. 3d. "
 Linsey walsey, 4s. "
 Linen (blue), 1s. 4d. to 2s. "
 Serge, 4s. 6d. to 6s. "
 Buttons, 6d. to 9d. doz.
 Stockings, 4s. 6d. pair.
 Gloves, 4s. 6d. "
 Silk (black), 4s. 6d. oz.

for board was five shillings a week; and for teaching "the art of Navigation," three pounds.

He dealt considerably in real estate also. In 1694 he sold to John Miles, his nephew, half an acre of land, on which to build his house, for five pounds. In 1703 he bought of Miles "his dwelling-house, etc.," for sixty-five pounds. The date of this transaction is May 24th. But under date of May 17, 1703, "John Blanchard, gallicus" (Frenchman), is charged with "a house &c sold you to day at £80." Could this be the same, or was it his own new house? Still earlier, March 25, 1703, Aaron Thompson is credited with "his 4-acre home lott at £20," the payment of which was completed May 12, 1704.

He dealt also in slaves, at least for his own use: "We bought the Negro Toney Aug^t 14th 1697 of Charles Tooker jun^r for 48^{lb}." It is probable that Capt. Benjamin Ogden was one of the "we," and that Toney was principally employed at the mill; or the "we" may include his son John. Again, Oct. 28, 1701, he bought of "Mr. James Emot an Indian girle named Hagar," for £19 10s. 0d.

Occasionally he records the hire of a horse, or of a man and horse, for a journey to New England. On one occasion, January, 1699, Joseph Woodruff accompanied him to Milford, Conn., where they had a conference with Governor Treat, as appears from Mr. Woodruff's affidavit in the answer to the Elizabeth Town bill in chancery, page 47.

It appears also that it was customary to take a contribution in the church every Lord's Day, of the proceeds of which an account is preserved only for a part of 1699. A specimen of these entries is here given: "Feb^y 19—cash 19s. 10½d. wampom 11d.—£1 00 9½."

Feb. 1, 1696, John Woodruff, carpenter, is credited with "making a coffin for my dear Leonard;" and in September, "wth a coffin for my son Alexander." Two sons taken from him in one year! Leonard was thirteen years old; Alexander was at least five or six years younger, having been born in this town.

Of the preaching of Mr. Harriman no written memorials remain, and scarcely anything traditional. It is greatly to his credit that, in the midst of the excitements of 1688, of the anarchy of 1690-92, and of the revolutionary period from 1699 to 1702, he should have succeeded in retaining not only his place, but also the affection and confidence of his people. His sympathies were altogether on the side of popular rights. His manly words of cheer on the Sabbath greatly encouraged the town in their long-protracted struggle against oppression. Like its predecessor, he doubtless had to contend with opposers. The Quakers, under the influence of Rudyard and Laurie, had increased in number and influence, and probably had formed themselves, as in other settlements, into a religious society in the southern part of the town. The Scotch, with their national preference for Presbyterianism, adhered to him and his Puritan Church.

Mr. Harriman was a man of large business. His 100-acre lot "in the plains" he cleared and cultivated. He charges "my lot in y^e plaines," June 6, 1701, with cost of "beer, cake & rum to y^e volunteers at y^e clearing s^d lott—£1 7 1½." He rented of Capt. Ebenezer Wilson, of New York, the mill on the creek (the same that "old John Ogden" built at the bridge, and mortgaged Oct. 9, 1668, to Cornelius Steenwyck, of New York), for which he and Capt. Benjamin Ogden, his partner, paid £25 per year. Nathaniel Whitehead had charge of the mill. In 1698 he built a new house in Meadow Street, north of Jersey Street, finishing it, however, in 1701, and moving into it in the fall of that year. Where he lived previously does not appear, probably on the parsonage ground south of the creek, near the present railroad-crossing. His "new barne" he built in 1702, "length 24 feet, breadth 22, height 11 feet." It was built "by Benjⁿ Meaker & Benjⁿ Trottar." Benjamin Pierson, Joseph Woodruff, Alexander Kee-ney, Joseph Osborn, Daniel Ross, and Richard Harriman have each the credit of carting for it one load. The builders received seven pounds. In addition, he says, "the cost of my barne, built this summer, £7 14 0," the "timber getting & framing given me except 18s. To y^e carpenters."

Not content with preaching, pastoral visitation, farming, and carrying on a flour-mill, he had also a cider-press, he had an agency for furnishing glass to his neighbors, he surveyed lands now and then, he attended the Legislature as a deputy, having been thus elected in 1693, 1694, 1695, and 1698. Like the most of his profession, he kept a boarding-school also. His ledger shows that from 1685 to 1702 he had the following pupils under his care, most, if not all, of whom boarded with him: David Selleck, Richard Lawrence, John Potter, John Thelwell, John Wessels, John Ranselere, William Cooley, Andrew Wandler, (his son) Richard, Jeremiah Floyd, William (son of John Crooke, of New York), John Manverte, Joshua Swaine, James Robeson, Joseph Tapping, Joseph Meaker, Jonathan Sayer, John Harrison, John Le Roax, Edward Taylor, and Peter Jewey. His price

Mr. Harriman was removed by death Aug. 20, 1705, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The only particular notice of this event is found in the *Boston News-Letter* of Sept. 10, 1705, as follows:

"*Elizabeth Town in Jersey*, August 20. On Monday the 20 Current Dyed here in the Afternoon the Reverend Mr. John Harriman, Pastor of the Church in this place, Aged about 60 years: Who the same day at a Church Meeting told his people that the time of his departure drew near, and exhorted them to Peace and Unity one with another, and to stand fast in the Covenant that they had engaged themselves to."

Mr. Harriman probably died of apoplexy. His son John was a merchant and a surveyor, and exerted a wide influence over his townsmen.

REV. SAMUEL MELYEN was for a short time a colleague of Mr. Harriman's before he became his successor in the pastorate of this church. It appears from Harriman's ledger that Mr. Melyen was ordained and installed pastor about the 20th of May, 1704, the expenses of the occasion being £1 5s. 10d. He was the son of Jacob Melyen, one of the founders of the town, and was baptized, with his brother Daniel and sister Abigail, Aug. 7, 1677, in the Dutch Church at New York, where the family then resided. A brother Jacob and sister Susanna had been baptized Oct. 3, 1674. As early as 1690 the family had probably removed to Boston, and soon after Samuel entered Harvard College, where he enjoyed the instruction of that eminent divine, Rev. Increase Mather, D.D. He graduated in 1696, and in 1700-1 taught the grammar school at Hadley, Mass. In Dec. 1702 his name appears as a witness to a will of John Clark, of Elizabeth Town, which shows that he was either a resident here at that time or here on a visit. The memorials left of his ministry are few and very unsatisfactory. "One of his books," says Rev. Dr. Hatfield, "'The Cambridge Concordance,' published in 1697, is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas O. Crane, of Rahway, whose father, Isaac Crane, of this town, bought it of Elizabeth Crane."¹ It is a rare old book and in good preservation. It contains the following beautiful autograph inscription:

"Vita sine literis est Mortis Imago; at
Vita sine Christo est Morte peior.
Si CHRISTUM discis, nihil est si caetera nescis.
Si CHRISTUM nescis, nihil est si caetera discis.
Samuelis Melyen
Liber,
Martii, 1^o
Anno Domini, 1702."

It is not known at what date his ministry here closed. Tradition asserts that he was deposed on account of some immoralities unfitting him for the pulpit. Dr. Murray gave currency to the following: "Being strongly suspected of intemperance, the choir, on a certain Sabbath morning, sung a hymn as a voluntary, which he considered as designed to reprove and expose him. Whilst being sung he descended from the pulpit, and taking his wife he walked out of the church, and never again entered it."² Dr. Hatfield

thinks this very doubtful, as "the days of choirs and voluntaries had not yet come." However, the doctor says, "His ministry was short, his sun going down behind a very dark cloud." Farther on he says, "That he was intemperate is quite likely. The temptations to this vice were at that period very great."

It is thought that Mr. Melyen was never married, and that his sister Joanna kept house for him. He continued to reside in Elizabeth Town until his death, and held some minor offices. At the Court of Quarter Sessions, sitting at this town in November of the same year, a complaint was brought against him by Matthias De Hart, of the nature of which no record remains. A true bill was found against him by the grand jury, and he was ordered into the custody of the sheriff until he should give special bail. At the sessions of the court in Newark, Aug. 21, 1711, he is reported as having deceased since the sessions in May. He died nearly at the same time with Col. Richard Townley, who was president of the court by which he was indicted.

His will bears date May 10, 1711, and expresses a high degree of faith in the gospel of the Redeemer. He gives thirty-five pounds to Mrs. Ann Gardener; five pounds to his executor, George Jewell; his pewter tumbler and silver spoon to Mrs. Sarah Jewell; his looking-glass and three "Turkey worked chears" to Sarah Jewell; his saddle, pillion, books, bow and arrows, and "portmanteau" to Cornelius Jewell; and the remainder of his possessions to his sister, Abigail Tilley, at Boston. His will was proved July 26, 1711.³

REV. JONATHAN DICKINSON.—The vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the Rev. Samuel Melyen from the pulpit of the church was filled shortly afterward by the ordination and installation of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. This distinguished minister and writer was the son of Hezekiah, and grandson of Nathaniel Dickinson, the latter one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., and an emigrant thence in 1659 to Hadley, Mass. Hezekiah was born at Wethersfield in February, 1646; became a merchant, and resided successively in Stratford, Conn., and in Hatfield, Hadley, and Springfield, Mass. He married at Stratford, December 4, 1679, Abigail Blackman.

Jonathan was the second child of these worthy parents. He was born April 22, 1688, at Hatfield, Mass., removed to Hadley in 1690, and to Springfield in 1695, where he spent the most of his youth. Possibly a portion of his younger days may have been passed at his grandfather Blackman's in Stratford. The worthy minister of Stratford, Rev. Israel Chauncy, was one of the principal founders of Yale College, which went into operation in 1702. Through his influence it was probably that young Dickinson entered the new college the same year, and was received into

¹ Written in 1868.

² Murray's Notes on E. Town, p. 53.

³ Valentine's N. Y. Manual for 1863, p. 795.

the family of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth, Conn., the first president, at whose house the students received instruction until his death in 1707. His tutor for three years (1703-6) was John Hart, subsequently the minister of East Guilford, Conn. He graduated in 1706. His classmates were Jared Eliot (Mr. Pierson's successor in the ministry at Killingworth, and highly celebrated as a physician as well as a divine) and Timothy Woodbridge, minister of Simsbury, Conn., from 1712 to 1742.¹

Shortly after he left college his father died (June 14, 1707), and his mother married, Jan. 21, 1709, Thomas Ingersoll, of Springfield, Mass. With whom young Dickinson studied theology, and by whom he was licensed to preach, no record informs us. While in college at Killingworth he may frequently have extended his visits to Guilford, the next town on the west, and here among the Hubbards and Fowlers have met and courted their cousin, Joanna Melyen, the daughter of Jacob, and the sister of the Rev. Samuel Melyen. He may thus have had his attention directed to the vacant pulpit in this town, or the people here may have been thus directed to him. Mr. Pierson, too, who had for more than twenty years been the pastor of the church of Newark, and familiar with this whole region, may at or soon after his graduation (for Mr. Pierson died March 17, 1707) have advised him to go to East Jersey.²

He was in his twenty-first year, a mere stripling, when he came hither in 1708. His marriage to Miss Melyen must have taken place as early as March, 1709, the birth of his first child being thus recorded in his family Bible: "Our son, Melyen, was born Dec. 7, 1709." His wife was more than four years his senior, having been born in 1683. His ministry proved so acceptable that measures were soon taken for his ordination as pastor. The ministers of Fairfield County, who had just become consociated, according to the Saybrook Platform of Sept. 9, 1708, were invited to perform the services on that occasion. The ministers were John Davenport, of Stamford; Stephen Buckingham, of Norwalk; Joseph Webb, of Fairfield; and Israel Chauncy, of Stratford. These with "messengers" from the several churches constituted the ordaining council, together with probably the Rev. Nathaniel Wade, with a messenger from the church of Woodbridge, and the Rev. Nathaniel Bowers, with a messenger from the church of Newark. The Rev. Joseph Morgan had just left Greenwich, Conn., and been installed at Freehold, N. J. He, too, was invited, and it had been arranged that he should preach the sermon. The ordination took place on Friday, Sept. 29, 1709. Mr. Morgan preached from Mark xvi. 16: "Go ye into all the world," etc. The discourse was printed by W. and A. Bradford, at New

York, in 1712, and a copy of it is preserved in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford. The theme of the sermon was "The Great Concernment of Gospel Ordinances, manifested from the great effects of improving or neglecting them." It was probably abbreviated in the delivery, as "one of the ministers frequently desired him to be brief on account of the shortness of the day and the greatness of the work in hand." He urges the duty of thorough preparation for the pulpit by the adage "A tow lace ill beseeems a silk garment."³

It was an extensive field of labor with the cultivation of which young Dickinson was thus intrusted. The town had been spreading itself in every direction. It included in addition to the main settlement along the creek, the neighborhoods of Woodruff's Farms, Lyon's Farms, Connecticut Farms, Williams' Farms, a considerable population on both sides of the upper Rahway River, and a large settlement on the north of the river at the crossing of the Woodbridge road. A few scattered habitations were found in the present town of Westfield and at the Scotch Plains. Neither church nor minister was yet to be found in the regions beyond towards the setting sun. It was the extreme border of civilization. An Episcopal Church as already related had been organized within these bounds, but its numbers were yet inconsiderable and its pulpit was not yet supplied. Mr. Vaughan had been appointed to the place, but had not arrived. It was a weighty charge to be laid on such youthful shoulders, and yet not too weighty, as the sequel proved. Quietly and diligently he applied himself to his work, and his profiting presently appeared to all. It was not long before he took rank among the first of his profession.⁴

The only information thus far obtained in regard to his compensation is contained in a letter from the Rev. Thomas Halliday, Episcopal missionary, dated "Elizabeth Town, 8th November, 1716":

"In this part of East Jersey there are three large Townships, Newark, Elizabeth Town and Woodbridge which consist of upwards of a thousand families the chief settlers of which were New England Independents, who are now old and confirmed in their erroneous way. In each of those towns there is a large Independent Congregation who support their preachers with the allowance of £80 per annum besides House, Glebe, and perquisites of Marriages."⁵

Very brief notices only remain of the first few years of his ministry. He took part, as a corresponding member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1715, in the ordination of Robert Orr, at Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, N. J. It was doubtless through his influence principally that John Pierson, one year younger than himself, with whom he had been intimately associated at the house of his father, Rev. Abraham Pierson, at Killingworth, was introduced to the people of Woodbridge and settled there. Dick-

¹ Trumbull's Conn., i. 501. Baldwin's Yale Coll., pp. 18-22. Yale Col. Triennial.

² Chapin's Glastenbury, p. 172.

³ Webster's Hist. of the Presb. Chh. in Am., pp. 358-61; Sprague's Annals, iii. 14-18. Trumbull's Conn., i. 501, 502, 509, 515, 523.

⁴ Clark's St. John's Chh., p. 34.

⁵ Ibid., p. 44.

inson took part, with Prudden, Andrews, Morgan, and Orr, April 29, 1717, in this ordination also.¹

Hitherto the church of Elizabeth Town had remained independent, retaining the forms and usages of the New England Churches. At the time of their organization no Presbytery had been formed in America. It was not until forty years had passed that the Presbytery of Philadelphia was constituted. One after another the churches out of New England were becoming connected with it. The church of Freehold had joined the Presbytery as early as 1706; Woodbridge and their minister, Nathaniel Wade, in 1710; Newtown, L. I., and their minister, Samuel Pumroy (a fellow-student with Dickinson at Yale, where in 1705 he graduated), in 1715; and Southampton (with whom the people of this town were so intimately connected), with their minister, Joseph Whiting, and his colleague, Samuel Gelston, had been received in 1716. Dickinson, it may be presumed from the well-known preferences of President Pierson, was not averse to the change from Independency to Presbyterianism. But he was very young, and needed first to establish himself with his people before proposing any innovations. They were thorough Puritans, and, as has been abundantly exhibited in this narrative, men of spirit. They were slow to part with what they conceived to be their rights. Dickinson was not a member of the Presbytery previous to September, 1716, as appears from the roll. It is quite probable that he united with the Presbytery of Philadelphia at their meeting in Woodbridge, April 29, 1717, for the ordination of Mr. John Pierson, on which occasion he took part in the services.²

At the meeting of the newly-constituted Synod of Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1717, his name is enrolled as the youngest member. His church also, either then or very soon after, put themselves under the care of the Presbytery. The following year, Sept. 19, 1718, it is noted in the records that "Mr. Dickinson delivered one pound twelve shillings from his congregation of Elizabethtown for the fund 'for pious uses.'" This was undoubtedly the first contribution for Presbyterian purposes ever made by this congregation. From 1719 until after 1724, probably until 1733, he was the stated clerk of the Presbytery, as appears from the record of the Synod: "The book of the Presbytery of Philadelphia was not produced by reason of Mr. Dickinson's absence." He was "necessarily detained by his brother's sickness." His brother Moses had been settled at Hopewell (Pennington) in 1717. He took part, Oct. 22, 1719, in the ordination of Joseph Webb at Newark by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. So rapidly had he risen in the estimation of the Synod that when a standing commission was appointed in 1720 he was made one of the number.³

For the first time the church was represented in the Synod of 1721 by one of their elders, Robert Ogden, son of Deacon Jonathan, and grandson of "Old John Ogden." Mr. Dickinson was chosen moderator. Though he had in good faith adopted the Presbyterian system, he could not wholly forego that in which he had been trained. Against an overture adopted by the Synod, which savored of the stricter and more rigid system of the Old World, he, with five other brethren of like liberal views,—Webb, of Newark, Pierson, of Woodbridge, Morgan, of Freehold, and two Welsh brethren,—protested. At the opening of the Synod, the following year, he preached the sermon from 2 Tim. iii. 17, in which he took occasion to define his views of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in justification of his protest of the previous year. "An excellent Sermon," says Foxcroft, of Boston, "where the true Boundaries of Church-Power are particularly considered, and set in their proper Light."⁴

At this meeting he succeeded, after the subject had been fully discussed, in so harmonizing the views of the Synod by the presentation of a paper on the subject as to carry their unanimous assent, and lead them to a hearty giving of thanks in prayer and praise for the composure of their difference. The church was represented in the Synod this year by Elder Joseph Woodruff, whose affidavit relative to the Newark boundary line is recorded in the answer to the Elizabethtown bill in chancery.⁵

Mr. Dickinson was also fully alive to the zealous efforts of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, his townsman, and others of the Episcopal ministry to extend the influence of the Church of England in the colonies. The defection of Timothy Cutler, president, and Daniel Browne, tutor of Yale College, with Samuel Johnson, minister of West Haven, Conn., to Episcopacy, in the autumn of 1722, followed by Messrs. Hart, Eliot, Whittlesey, and Wetmore, shortly after, produced a profound impression throughout the country, turning the attention of the ministry and churches, both Congregational and Presbyterian, to what they regarded as "the assumptions" of prelacy. Mr. Johnson, having received Episcopal ordination, was appointed a missionary to Stratford and vicinity, in Connecticut,—the only Episcopal minister in the colony,—commencing his work in November, 1723. One of his zealous parishioners shortly after published a pamphlet entitled "A modest Proof of the Order and Government settled by Christ and his Apostles in the Church." A copy of this pamphlet came into the hands of Mr. Dickinson, many of them, probably, being circulated in the town. He immediately prepared and published, in 1724, at Boston, a reply in "Defence of Presbyterian Ordination."⁶

¹ Records of the Presb. Chh., U. S. A., pp. 41, 43.

² *Ibid.* pp. 7, 16, 39, 42, 46.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 46, 51, 54, 62, 76, 80. Stearns' Newark, p. 122.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 62, 66, 67, 72. Webster's P. Chh., p. 359. Pref. to "Reasonableness of Chy." p. ix.

⁵ Records, *ut ante*.

⁶ Sprague's Annals, v. 51. Chandler's Life of Johnson, pp. 26-32, 39, 69.

His antagonist, wholly unable to cope with him in argument, called in the aid of his minister, Mr. Johnson, by whom he was furnished with "a sketch of the common arguments in favour of the doctrine of the Church" of England, which the other sent in his own name to Mr. Dickinson. This drew forth another publication from the latter, in which he affirmed that "High Churchism is properly no more a part of the Church of England than a wen is of the human body." To this, also, Mr. Johnson furnished his parishioner with a rejoinder. "Some time after Mr. Dickinson enlarged and printed his own papers in this dispute, upon which Mr. Johnson thought proper to publish what he had written on the other side."¹

The records of the Synod year by year give abundant evidence of his interest and activity in ecclesiastical matters, as also of the confidence reposed in him by his brethren, his name appearing on almost every commission to which matters of moment were referred. He was appointed, Sept. 20, 1723, to visit certain memorialists in Virginia, and preach some Sabbaths to them within the year following. It is not known whether he went or not. His rare and commanding ability as a preacher subjected him to many invitations to go abroad and be helpful to other ministers and churches.²

That portion of the congregation who had removed back into the country, beyond the Rahway River, had in 1727 become so numerous, and found it so inconvenient to attend public worship in the old meeting-house, that they began to hold public services among themselves on the Lord's Day, and had secured the ministrations of the Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel a portion of the time. The Westfield Church was organized probably at a somewhat later date.³

At the meeting of the Synod in 1727 it was proposed to require of every minister and candidate a hearty assent to the Westminster Confession and Catechism. No action was then taken. In 1728 it was taken up, but deferred until the following year. Mr. Dickinson at once took ground against the proposition. His constitutional love of liberty and his fear of any infringement of the rights of the ministry led him to oppose the measure and present his reasons for rejecting it. The overture had been printed. A response to it from the pen of Dickinson was also printed by Zenger at New York, a copy of which is found in the old South Church library, Boston. It is dated April 10, 1729, and shows that while he himself cordially accepted these symbols of faith, he was opposed to all imposition of creeds of human composition. Having been placed on the committee to whom the proposition was referred, he succeeded in modifying it to such an extent as to unite the whole

Synod, with thanksgiving to God, in the support and adoption of the measure thenceforward known as "The Adopting Act."⁴

It will be remembered that only a few weeks later Mr. Dickinson subscribed at home a paper designed to unite more closely and effectively his townsmen in their opposition to the pretensions of the East Jersey proprietors. Having cast in his lot with his people in defense of their homesteads, he proved himself in that controversy, as in the Synod, an invaluable counselor and organizer in defense of popular rights.

The period in which he served the church was noted for the prevalence of skepticism.

Mr. Dickinson set himself to breast and beat back the waves of error. He prepared and preached to his people a short series of discourses, which, soon after, were printed in a convenient manual edition, with the following title:

"The Reasonableness of Christianity, in Four Sermons, Wherein The Being and Attributes of God, the Apostacy of Man, and the credibility of the Christian Religion, are demonstrated by rational Considerations. And the Divine Mission of our blessed Saviour prov'd by Scripture-Arguments, both from the Old Testament and the New; and vindicated against the most important Objections, whether of ancient or modern Infidels. By Jonathan Dickinson, M. A. Minister of the Gospel at Elizabeth Town, N. Jersey. Cum dilectione fides Christiani: Sine dilectione fides daemonum: Qui autem non credunt, peiores sunt quam daemones. Aug. de charit. With a Preface by Mr. Foxcroft. Boston: N. E. Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for Samuel Gerrish at the lower end of Cornhill. MDCCLXXII."

The author is thus introduced by the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, of Boston:

"The reverend and learned Author of the ensuing Discourses needs not any Epistles of Commendation to such as are acquainted with his Person and Character: Whose Praise is in the Gospel thoroughout all the Churches in those remote parts where Divine Providence has cast his Lot. Neither is he unknown to the Publick: which has been favour'd with several lesser Writings of his, formerly publish'd on special occasions; that must have left on the Minds of those who have read them, a grateful Relish, and such an Idea of Mr. Dickinson's peculiar Genius, Capacity, and Judgment, as cannot but prepare them to come with rais'd Expectations and a particular Gust, to the perusal of the following Tracts; Which it would therefore be as superfluous to recommend to such, as it would be thought vain in me to attempt a profuse Encomium on them for the sake of others; nor indeed would the known Modesty of the Author indulge me in taking this Liberty."

In 1733 was published, at Boston, "The Scripture-Bishop Vindicated. - A Defence of the Dialogue Between Praelaticus and Eleutherius, upon the Scripture Bishop, or The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination and Government, Against The Exceptions of a Pamphlet Intituled The Scripture Bishop Examined. By Eleutherius, V. D. M. In a Letter to a Friend." This book, now exceedingly rare, was ascribed a few years later by Rev. George Beckwith,

¹ Chandler's Life of Johnson, p. 70.

² Records P. Church, p. 74.

³ Ibid., pp. 83, 86. Webster's P. Church, p. 386. Hunting's Hs. Sermon, pp. 10, 13.

⁴ Records, pp. 89, 91-93. Hodge's P. Church, i. 162-73. Webster's P. Church, pp. 103-8.

of Lyme, Conn., to Mr. Dickinson. It was undoubtedly the product of his pen.

In the following year he was called to preach the funeral sermon of Ruth, the wife of his friend, Rev. John Pierson, of Woodbridge, and the daughter of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, Conn. The sermon was printed at New York the same year by William Bradford.¹

In 1733 the Presbytery of East Jersey was formed out of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and Dickinson became at once the acknowledged head of the new Presbytery. In 1734 his elder, Matthias Hatfield, accompanied him to Synod. As the early records of the church are not extant, it is only by reference to the records of the Synod that the names of the elders previous to 1765 can be ascertained. Robert Ogden had a seat in the Synod of 1721, and Joseph Woodruff in 1722. In 1730 William Miller represented the church in the Synod; Joseph Woodruff, again, in 1740 and 1745; David Whitehead, in 1742; John Ogden, in 1743; Ephraim Price, in 1748; Joseph Ogden, in 1755, 1756, and 1762; Joseph Lyon, in 1759; Thomas Tobin, in 1760; Robert Ogden, in 1763; and Samuel Woodruff, in 1764 and 1765.²

Dickinson's next publication appeared in September, 1735, anonymously. It was entitled "Remarks on a Letter to a Friend in the Country; containing the substance of a sermon preached at Philadelphia in the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Hemphill, in which the terms of Christian and ministerial communion are so stated that human impositions are exploded, a proper enclosure proposed for every religious society, and the commission justified in their conduct towards Mr. Hemphill."³

In the following year, 1736, Mr. Dickinson again became involved in a controversy about Episcopacy. An unhappy disturbance had been created in the church at Newark by a case of discipline.⁴ Col. Josiah Ogden was censured for Sabbath-breaking in laboring to save a crop of wheat on Sunday after long-continued rains. Being a man of great influence a party was created, absorbing the disaffected elements of the congregation. Though the censure on appeal was removed by the Presbytery, and the Synod endeavored by a kindly interposition to heal the breach, the grievance proved incurable. The dissentients gravitated towards Episcopacy, and sought

of Mr. Vaughan and others Episcopal ministrations. In these circumstances Mr. Dickinson was invited and consented to preach at Newark on Wednesday, June 2, 1736. His text was Mark vii, 15: "Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." The sermon was given to the press shortly after, with the title "The Vanity of Human Institutions in the Worship of God." It was called "his famed sermon," and was read with great interest. An answer was attempted by the Rev. John Beach, of Newton, Conn., who four years before had left the church of his fathers and connected himself with the Episcopal Church. He issued a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of the Worship of God according to the Church of England." "A Defence" of his sermon was published by Mr. Dickinson in 1737, and a rejoinder was put forth the same year by Mr. Beach, under the title "Appeal to the Unprejudiced: In a Supplement to the Vindication of the Worship of God according to the Church of England." The controversy was closed by Mr. Dickinson in 1738 by his publishing "The Reasonableness of Nonconformity to the Church of England in Point of Worship. A Second Defence of A Sermon preached at Newark June 2, 1736, Intituled The Vanity of human Institutions in the Worship of God. Against the Exceptions of Mr. John Beach, in his Appeal to the Unprejudiced. Done in the Form of a Dialogue, wherein Mr. Beach's Arguments are all expressed in his own Words."⁵

In the year 1737, about the time of the survey by Joseph Morss of the land back of the first mountain, the population had become so considerable as to make it desirable that a separate religious society should be constituted. The Presbytery of East Jersey, to whom they applied, granted the request, and sent them Mr. John Cleverly, a graduate of Harvard in 1715, who preached in a log house built for the purpose of small dimensions.⁶

In May, 1738, Mr. Dickinson and his church became connected with the Presbytery of New York, then newly formed by the union of the East Jersey and Long Island Presbyteries.⁷

In the midst of the exciting controversies through which he had passed, Mr. Dickinson had not been inattentive to the spiritual wants of his people. Faithfully and earnestly he preached the word, and diligently he sought to lead his people to the cross for salvation. But the results were not answerable to his expectations. Of the year 1739 he writes: "Religion was in a very low state; Professors generally dead and lifeless; and the Body of our People careless, carnal, and secure; there was but little of the Power of Godliness appearing among us."

¹ Webster, p. 358.

² Records P. Chh., pp. 94, 104, 105, 134, 148, 160, 103, 232, 235, 261, 270, 291, 297, 313, 322, 333, 341. Webster, p. 192.

³ Samuel Hemphill was an Irish adventurer, who had gained admission to the Synod in 1734; and by means of a fluent tongue had been employed as assistant to Mr. Andrews in the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. His sermons savored so much of Deism and Arminianism that complaint was made to the Synodical Commission, by whom he was tried, found guilty, and suspended. Benjamin Franklin was one of his hearers, and warmly exposed his cause. It was found, after all, that his sermons were not his own, but were repeated verbatim from the Rev. Drs. Samuel Clarke, Ibbots, and Foster, men noted for their Arminianism. On this discovery he sunk into obscurity. Webster, pp. 110-13, 416-20.

⁴ Stearns' Newark, p. 143. McWhorter's Century Sermon, p. 17.

⁵ Chandler's Life of Johnson, pp. 62, 63. Sprague's Annals, v. 84, 85. App. to Green's Discourses, p. 238.

⁶ MS. Records of P. Chh. of N. Providence, 1. See history of Presbyterian Church of New Providence in this work.

⁷ Records of P. Chh., p. 134.

Some time in August, 1789, the people of Newark became deeply interested in religious affairs. The young particularly were remarkably exercised, and many of them were hopefully converted from the error of their ways. The concern at length became general, resulting in a marked reformation among all classes and large accessions to the church.¹

In November, 1789, while this revival was in progress at Newark, the Rev. George Whitefield, then a youth in his twenty-fifth year, whose fame as an eloquent divine and an awakening preacher had preceded him, first visited these parts. On his way from Philadelphia to New York, and again on his return to Philadelphia, he passed through this town:

"Wednesday, Nov. 14. Set out from Brunswick, in Company with Mr. Tennent and my other Fellow-Travellers; and as we passed along we spent our Time most agreeably in telling one another what God had done for our Souls. About Noon we got to Elizabeth Town, 22 Miles from Brunswick. Here we took Boat, and about Four reached New York.

"Monday, Nov. 19. Took Boat about Five in the Morning, and reached Elizabeth Town Point at Seven. Dined with Mr. Dickinson, a worthy Dissenting Minister, who had sent a Letter of Invitation to New York, and offered me the Use of his Meeting-house. About Twelve I preached in it, according to Appointment, to upwards of 700 People, many of whom seemed much affected, and God was pleased to open my Mouth against both Ministers and People among all denominations who imprison the Truth in Unrighteousness."²

In reference to this discourse Mr. Dickinson says,—

"I could observe no farther Influence upon our People by that Address than a general Thoughtfulness about Religion; and a Promptitude to make the Extraordinary Zeal and Diligence of that Gentleman the common and turning Topic of their Conversation. I don't know that there was any one Person brought under Conviction, or any new and special Concern about their Salvation by that Sermon, nor more than one by any Endeavours that were used with them that Fall or the succeeding Winter."

In the spring they were favored with another sermon from the gifted Whitefield. On Monday, April 28, 1740, after preaching at ten o'clock A.M. to a great congregation in Woodbridge, he says,—

"After Sermon, I and my Friends dined at the Dissenting Minister's [Rev. John Pierson's] House, who invited me to preach; and then we hasted to Elizabeth-Town, where the People had been waiting for me some Hours.—I preached in the Meeting House, as when I was there last. It was full, and was supposed to contain 2000 People. Near ten dissenting and two Church Ministers were present. I used much Freedom of Speech. No doubt some were offended; But Events belong to God.—After Sermon I intended to ride six Miles: But being over-ruled by the Advice of Friends, I stopped, and lay at an Inn all Night, near the Waterside where People take Boat to go to New York [E. Town Point]."³

Mr. Dickinson thus describes a revival which began under his own ministry in June, 1740:

"Having at that Time invited the young People to hear a Sermon, there was a numerous Congregation convened, which consisted chiefly of our Youth, tho' there were many others with them. I preach'd to them a plain, practical Sermon; without any Pathos or Pungency, or any special Liveliness or Vigour; for I was then in a remarkably dead and dull Frame, till enlivened by a sudden and deep Impression which visibly appear'd upon the Congregation in general.—There was no Crying out, or Falling down; (as elsewhere has happen'd) but the inward Distress and Concern of the Audience discover'd itself, by their Tears, and audible Sobbing and Sighing in almost all Parts of the Assembly. There appear'd such Tokens of a solemn and deep Concern, as I never

before saw in any Congregation whatsoever. From this Time, we heard no more of our young People's meeting together for Frolics and extravagant Diversions, as had been usual among them; but instead thereof, private Meetings for religious Exercises were by them set up in several Parts of the Town. All our Opportunities of publick Worship, were carefully and constantly attended by our People in general; and a serious and solemn Attention to the Ministry of the Word, was observable in their very Countenances. Numbers were almost daily repairing to me, for Direction and Assistance in their eternal Concerns. There were then probably more came to me in one Day on that Errand, than usually in half a Year's space before. In a Word, the Face of the Congregation was quite altered; and Religion became the common Subject of Conversation among a great Part of the People.⁴

"Tho' there are some of those who were then under special Convictions, that have worn off their Impressions, and are become secure and careless; yet I don't know of any two Persons, who gave reasonable Hopes of a real Change at that Time, but what have hitherto by their Conversation confirm'd our Hopes of their saving Conversion to God.

"I would be very cautious of any confident Determinations, with Respect to the Conversion of particular Persons; but if we may judge the Tree by the Fruits, which we have now had so long a Time to observe, we have Reason to suppose, that near about sixty Persons have received a saving Change in this Congregation only; (and a Number in the Parish next adjoining to us, tho' I dare not pretend to guess how many) since the Beginning of this work."⁵

The revival of 1740, it is well known, was of wide extent and of vast influence in the English provinces of America. But, with all its manifest and marvelous benefits, it was not unattended with serious evils, affecting to no small extent the peace and purity of the churches. Ever watchful for the interests of religion, and ready at all times both for aggressive and for defensive measures, Mr. Dickinson set himself to meet the demand of the times. In 1741 he sent forth "The True Scripture Doctrine Concerning some important Points of Christian Faith; Particularly, Eternal Election, Original Sin, Grace in Conversion, Justification by Faith, And the Saint's Perseverance. Represented and Applied in Five Discourses." These discourses were repeatedly reprinted in Great Britain and America. Foxcroft, in his preface to the original edition, gives it unqualified praise:

"I'm of opinion, a book of this nature has long been wanting among us; and I give unfeigned thanks to God, which put this same earnest care for us into the heart of our brother: whose praise is in the gospel throughout the churches, particularly by means of his elaborate writings in vindication both of the faith and order of the gospel, and other more practical publications.—I look upon his present work the supply of a real deficiency; and more especially seasonable at this juncture. Now as Paul said of Timothy, I have no man like-minded, so I will presume to speak it, without any design of flattery or offence, I know no man better accomplished (in my opinion) for a work of this kind, than Mr. Dickinson."

He next prepared and published at Boston in 1742 "A Display of God's special Grace. In A familiar Dialogue Between A Minister & a Gentleman of his Congregation, About the Work of God, in the Conviction and Conversion of Sinners, so remarkably of late begun and going on in these American Parts. Wherein the Objections against some uncommon Appearances amongst us are distinctly consider'd,

¹ Prince's Chn. History, i. 252-54.
² Whitefield's Journal, i. 274, 277.

³ Journals, i. 349.

⁴ Writing to Mr. Foxcroft, Sept. 4, 1740, he says, "I have had more young people address me for Direction in their spiritual Concerns within this three Months than in thirty Years before."

⁵ Prince's Christian History, i. 255-58. Gilles' His. Coll., ii. 142-46.

Mistakes rectify'd, and the Work itself particularly provid'd to be from the Holy Spirit. With An Addition, in a second Conference, relating to sundry Antinomian Principles, beginning to obtain in some Places."

The first edition was anonymous, but sent forth with an attestation, signed Boston, Aug. 10, 1742, by the Rev. Messrs. Colman, Sewall, Prince, Webb, Cooper, Foxcroft, and Gee, all ministers of Boston. A second edition was published at Philadelphia in 1743 with the author's name, and an additional attestation by Messrs. Gilbert and Wm. Tennent, Samuel and John Blair, Treat, and Finley. "No contemporaneous publication," says President Green, "was probably as much read or had as much influence."¹

In 1743 he published "The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration considered in a sermon from John 3:3, preached at Newark, N. J., at a meeting of the Presbytery there. To which is added some Remarks on a Discourse of Dr. Waterland's, entitled 'Regeneration stated and explained according to Scripture antiquity.'"²

In 1745 his prolific pen produced "Familiar Letters to a Gentleman, upon A Variety of Seasonable and Important Subjects in Religion," a work of very great ability, in which he discusses colloquially and familiarly with direct reference to prevailing prejudices the evidences of Christianity and the doctrine of God's sovereign grace in the redemption of men. The way of salvation by repentance and faith is clearly exhibited, and the dangers of Antinomianism are fully set forth. It has been frequently reprinted at home and abroad, and with his book on "the Five Points" is on the catalogue of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Out of the revivals of 1741 grew the controversy known as the "Old Side" and the New Side. Mr. Dickinson after vainly striving for several years to bring about reconciliation finally united with the "New Side" party in constituting the Synod of New York.

The first meeting of the new Synod was held Sept. 19, 1745, at the Presbyterian Church in this town, twenty-two ministers and twelve elders being present. Elder Joseph Woodruff represented this church; Mr. Dickinson was chosen moderator. His opening sermon the following year at New York was from Psalms xxiv. 4.³

In the midst of these troubles and anxieties, preaching, writing, publishing, and caring for his own flock and the churches of the Synod, his soul was stirred within him at the benighted condition of the savage tribes in New Jersey and the adjacent provinces. In connection with Pemberton, of New York, and Burr, of Newark, he addressed in 1740 "the Honor-

able Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," formed at Edinburgh in 1709, and urged them to send missionaries to the Indians on Long Island, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These three brethren were appointed correspondents of the society, and authorized to employ missionaries to the Indians. They prevailed on Azariah Horton, a brother of Simon Horton, of Connecticut Farms, in this town, to undertake a mission to the Indians at the east end of Long Island, for which purpose he was ordained by the Presbytery of New York in 1740. Two years later they engaged David Brainerd for a similar service among the Indians near New Lebanon, N. Y. In 1744 (June 11th), Brainerd was ordained at Newark for a mission at the Forks of the Delaware.⁴ From the time of his removal to New Jersey Brainerd found in Mr. Dickinson a faithful counselor and devoted friend, and in his house an ever-welcome home. At the time of his ordination he spent more than a fortnight here. In April following, 1745, he was here again. In August he came on to consult with Mr. Dickinson. November 10th he occupied the pulpit, preaching in the morning from 2 Cor. v. 20, and in the afternoon from Luke xiv. 22, and took up a collection for the Indian mission amounting to £7 5s. 0d. He spent the next Sabbath here also, and several days afterwards. The first week in December he was here again in attendance on the Presbytery at Connecticut Farms, also the third week in January in consultation with the correspondents, and supplied the pulpit at Connecticut Farms on the 26th. The second week of April found him here again in attendance on the Presbytery, again on the 29th for three or four days, and the first week of July. He met the Presbytery here again on the 22d, and remained three days. He had the fever and ague at Mr. Dickinson's house for a fortnight in October. November 5th brought him back again from his mission too enfeebled for work or travel. And here at his "home" in the parsonage he remained nearly six months, until April 20th (with the exception of four or five days), his last winter on earth, in so low a state much of the time that his life was almost despaired of.⁵

Mrs. Joanna Dickinson, the pastor's wife, had been taken from him by death, April 20, 1745, in the sixty-third year of her age. Brainerd's intimacy with the family was mostly of a later date, the daughters of the pastor ministering to him in his chronic infirmities. The missionary makes the following entry in his journal for 1747:

"April 7. In the afternoon rode to Newark to marry the Rev. Mr. Dickinson: and in the evening performed that service. Afterwards rode home to Elizabethtown, in a pleasant frame, full of composure and sweetness."⁶

In 1746, Mr. Dickinson published another pam-

¹ Green's Discourses, App., pp. 256-61.

² Records P. Chh., pp. 160, 163.

³ Ibid., pp. 232-34.

⁴ Webster's P. Chh., pp. 358, 518. Edwards' Works, x. 141, 142.

⁵ Edwards' Works, x. 247, 262, 283, 290, 353, 354, 356, 371, 374-80, 444.

⁶ Ibid., 379.

phlet in defense of the revival doctrines of that day from attacks made upon them by several Episcopal clergymen of Connecticut, among whom were Rev. John Beach, Rev. Henry Caner, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson. The publications of these men were designed mainly as antidotes to Mr. Dickinson's works, which were exerting a wide influence. He was not slow, therefore, in issuing, in 1746, his reply, entitled "A Vindication of God's Sovereign Free Grace." In some Remarks on Mr. J. Beach's Sermon, with some brief Reflections upon H. Caner's Sermon, and on a pamphlet entitled 'A Letter from Aristocles to Anthiades.'"

It called forth a response from Dr. Johnson, to which Mr. Dickinson wrote a rejoinder called "A Second Vindication of God's Sovereign Free Grace," which was published after his death by his brother, Moses Dickinson, of Norwalk.

MR. DICKINSON'S RELATION TO THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, NOW PRINCETON COLLEGE.—Mr. Dickinson had long felt the necessity of a collegiate institution more accessible than Harvard or Yale for the colonies this side of New England. Incipient steps were taken by the Synod as early as 1739 to obtain aid from Great Britain for this object, Mr. Dickinson being on the committee for this purpose, "but the war breaking out" with Spain prevented it. At length application was made to John Hamilton, Esq., president of his Majesty's Council, and (by reason of the death, May 14, 1746, of Governor Lewis Morris) commander-in-chief of the province of New Jersey, for "a charter to incorporate sundry persons to found a college." The application was successful, and it was granted, under the great seal of the province, Oct. 22, 1746. Notice of the event and of the intentions of the trustees was duly given in the *New York Weekly Post-Boy*, No. 211, dated Feb. 2, 1747, as follows:

"Whereas, a Charter with full and ample Privileges, has been granted by his Majesty, under the Seal of the Province of New Jersey, bearing date the 22d October, 1746, for erecting a College within the said Province, to Jonathan Dickinson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, and Aaron Burr, Ministers of the Gospel and some other Gentlemen, as Trustees of the said College, by which Charter equal Liberties and Privileges are secured to every Denomination of Christians, any different religious Sentiments notwithstanding.

"The said Trustees have therefore thought proper to inform the Publick, that they design to open the said College the next Spring; and to notify to any Person or Persons who are qualified by preparatory Learning for Admission, that some time in May next at latest they may be there admitted to an Academic Education."

Subsequently, in No. 222, April 20, 1747, notice is thus given:

"This is to inform the Publick, That the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, have appointed the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, President of the said College: which will be opened the fourth Week in May next, at Elizabeth-Town; At which Time and Place, all Persons suitably qualified, may be admitted to an Academic Education."

At the time specified the first term of "the College of New Jersey" was opened at Mr. Dickinson's house, on the south side of the old Rahway road, directly west of Race Street. Mr. Caleb Smith, of Brook-

haven, L. I., a graduate of Yale College in 1743, and now in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was employed as the first tutor. Enos Ayres (afterwards a Presbyterian minister at Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.), Benjamin Chesnut (an Englishman, and subsequently of the Presbytery of New Brunswick), Hugh Henry (afterwards of the Presbytery of New Castle), Israel Reed (shortly after the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, N. J.), Richard Stockton (of Princeton, the well-known civilian), and Daniel Thane (a Scotchman, and subsequently pastor of the church of Connecticut Farms, in this town) were the first graduates of the institution, and were all of them, doubtless, under the instruction of Mr. Dickinson and his tutor, Caleb Smith, with others, perhaps, of the succeeding class.¹

In the midst of these useful and laborious employments, full of honors as of service, Mr. Dickinson's career on earth was brought to a close. He died of pleurisy Oct. 7, 1747, in the sixtieth year of his age. The Rev. Timothy Johnes, of Morristown, visited him in his last illness, and found him fully prepared for the event: "Many days have passed between God and my soul, in which I have solemnly dedicated myself to Him, and I trust what I have committed unto Him, He is able to keep until that day." Such was his testimony in death to the gospel in which he believed. On the occasion of his burial a sermon was preached by his old friend and neighbor, the Rev. John Pierson, of Woodbridge, which was afterwards published. The following notice of his death and burial appeared in the *New York Weekly Post-Boy* of Oct. 12, 1747:

"ELIZABETHTOWN, IN NEW JERSEY, Oct. 10.

"On Wednesday Morning last, about 4 o'clock, died here of a pleuritic illness, that eminently learned, faithful, and pious Minister of the Gospel, and President of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, in the 60th Year of his Age, who had been Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this Town for nearly forty Years, and was the Glory and Joy of it. In him conspicuously appeared those natural and acquired moral and spiritual Endowments which constitute a truly excellent and valuable Man, a good Scholar, an eminent Divine, and a serious, devout Christian. He was greatly adorned with the Gifts and Graces of his Heavenly Master, in the Light whereof he appeared as a Star of superior Brightness and Influence in the Orb of the Church, which has sustained a great and unspeakable Loss in his Death. He was of uncommon and very extensive Usefulness. He boldly appeared in the Defence of the great and important Truths of our most holy Religion and the Gospel Doctrines of the free and sovereign Grace of God. He was a zealous Promoter of godly Practice and godly Living, and a bright Ornament to his Profession. In Times and Cases of Difficulty he was a ready, wise, and able Counsellor. By his Death our infant College is deprived of the Benefit and Advantages of his superior Accomplishments, which afforded a favorable Prospect of its future Flourishing and Prosperity under his Inspection. His Remains were decently interred here Yesterday, when the Rev. Mr. Pierson, of Woodbridge, preached his funeral Sermon, and as he lived desired of all so never any Person in these Parts died more lamented. Our Fathers where are they, and the Prophets, do they live forever?"

His monument in the Presbyterian burying-ground bears the following inscription:

¹ Memoir of Rev. C. Smith, p. 3. Triennial of C. of N. J.

"Here lies y^e body of y^e Rev^d
Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, Pastor
of the first Presbyterian Church
In Elizabeth Town, who Died Oct^r
y^e 7th 1747. Aetatis Snae 60.

Deep was the Wound, O Death! and Vastly wide,
When he resign'd his Useful breath and dy'd:
Ye Sacred Tribe with pious Sorrow mourn,
And drop a tear at your great Patron's Urn!
Conceal'd a moment from our longing Eyes,
Beneath this Stone his mortal Body lies:
Happy the Spirit lives, and will, we trust,
In Bliss associate with his precious Dust."

Another monument, by the side of his, has the following:

"Here is interred the body of Mrs. Joanna Dickinson—Obiit. April 20, 1745. Anno Aetatis 63.

"Rest, precious Dust, till Christ revive this Clay
To Join the Triumphs of the Judgment Day."

REV. ELIHU SPENCER succeeded Mr. Dickinson in the pastorate of the church after about two years had intervened. The eccentric James Davenport, who was at this time settled over the church at Connecticut Farms, is believed to have supplied this church occasionally. A letter of President Edwards, written May 20, 1749, says,—

"Mr. Spencer is now preaching at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, in the pulpit of the late Mr. Dickinson, and I believe he is likely to settle there. He is a person of very promising qualifications, and will hopefully in some measure make up the great loss that the people have sustained by the death of their former pastor."¹

Mr. Spencer was the son of Isaac Spencer and Mary Selden, and was born at East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 12, 1721. He was the seventh child of his parents. His father was the grandson of Jared Spencer, who came to Haddam as early as 1665. Samuel, the son of Jared, was his grandfather, and Hannah, the daughter of Jared, was the grandmother of David and John Brainerd, who consequently were his second cousins. Jerusha Brainerd, sister of David and John, was the wife of his eldest brother Samuel; and Martha Brainerd, a third sister, was the wife of his second brother, Joseph Spencer, afterwards major-general of the army of the Revolution and member of Congress. A peculiarly close intimacy therefore existed between Elihu Spencer and the two Brainerds. It was at the house of Samuel Spencer, Jerusha's husband, that David Brainerd found a home whenever, in his public life, he visited his native town. To this sister Brainerd was greatly attached, and the news of her death, brought him shortly before his own departure, deeply affected him. John Brainerd was about one year, and David about three years, older than Elihu Spencer. They grew up and fitted for college together. Spencer and John Brainerd entered Yale College at the same time, and graduated in 1746, in the same class with the Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles, subsequently president of Yale College, and with Lewis Morris and John Morin Scott, afterwards members of Congress. The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler, of this

town, and the Hon. William Smith, the historian, preceded them one year.²

Mr. Spencer was ordained in Boston, Sept. 14, 1748, as a missionary to the Oneida Indians, having been recommended to that service by the missionary David Brainerd, with whom he had spent the preceding winter at Bethel, N. J., in becoming acquainted with Indian manners and customs. Soon after his ordination he located as an Indian missionary at Onohohguaga (Unadilla), N. Y., where he spent the winter. Such were the discouragements of the situation, on account of the incapacity or unfaithfulness of his interpreter, that he returned to Boston to obtain a better interpreter and a colleague. His attention, however, was directed to Elizabeth Town, and he came here, as above stated, in May, 1749. He was installed as regular pastor by the Presbytery of New York Feb. 7, 1750. He appears to have made the following record in his family Bible:

"This day was installed E. Spencer, and took the great charge (*onus humeris angelorum firmabundum*) of the ministry in Elizabethtown, *Aetatis sue 28*. The Lord help me."³

Scarcely any memorials remain of his pastoral work in this town. That he was a fluent and attractive preacher is well attested. His ministry terminated here in 1756, about seven years from the time of its commencement, no record being left from which a reason for the separation can be inferred. He subsequently preached at Jamaica, L. I., Shrewsbury, N. J., and finally became pastor of the church at Trenton, where he died, Dec. 27, 1784. He had received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1782 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. A monumental stone placed over his grave at Trenton bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone lies the body of the Rev. ELIHU SPENCER, D.D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, who departed this life on the twenty-seventh of December, 1784, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

"Possessed of fine genius, of great vivacity, of eminent and active piety, his merits as a minister and as a man stand above the reach of flattery.

"Having long edified the Church by his talents and example, and finished his course with joy, he fell asleep full of faith, and waiting for the hope of all saints.

"MRS. JOANNA SPENCER,

Relict of the above, died November 1st, 1791, aged sixty-three years.

"From her many virtues she lived beloved, and died lamented. The cheerful patience with which she bore a painful and tedious disease threw a lustre on the last scenes of her life, and evinces that with true piety death loses its terrors."⁴

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer had eight children, some of whom left distinguished descendants. Their fourth

¹ Edwards' Works, I. 274.

² Goodwin's Geneal. Notes, p. 203. Hall's Trenton, pp. 208-9. Brainerd's Life of John Brainerd, pp. 25-35. Sprague's Annals, III. 165. Jerusha Brainerd was the mother of Col. Oliver Spencer, at a later day a citizen of this town, of high social position, introduced here, doubtless, by his uncle, the Rev. Elihu Spencer. He married Anna, the second daughter of Robert Ogden and Phoebe Hatfield, and the sister of the distinguished Robert, Matthias, and Aaron Ogden.

³ Hall's Trenton, pp. 211, 212.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 215-28, 278, 287-88. Sprague's Annals, III. 167-68.

child, Margaret, married as early as 1778 Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (grandson of President Dickinson), an eminent jurist and member of Congress, who was born at Newark, N. J., in 1746, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1762, studied law with Richard Stockton, Princeton, N. J., and died at Philadelphia in 1793. Of their children were (1) the Hon. John Sergeant, born in 1779, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1795, an eminent lawyer and a distinguished statesman, who died at Philadelphia Nov. 23, 1852; (2) Hon. Thomas Sergeant, who graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1798, became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and died in 1860.

REV. ABRAHAM KETELTAS.—This minister was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church something over three years. He had preached as a candidate six months, beginning soon after the departure of Rev. Dr. Spencer, and received a call to the pastorate on a salary of one hundred and thirty pounds "lite money" per year. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, Sept. 14, 1757, being at that time twenty-five years of age.

He was the son of Abraham Keteltas, a well-known merchant of the city of New York, who had emigrated from Holland about the close of the seventeenth century. The son was born in New York, Dec. 26, 1732. In his youth he resided a considerable time among the Huguenots of New Rochelle, and there acquired familiarity with the French language. He was educated at Yale College, taking his degree therefrom in 1752, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Congregational Ministers, Aug. 23, 1756, soon after which (Feb. 22, 1757) he began to preach for this church. Previous to his licensure he had married, Oct. 22, 1755, Sarah, third daughter of the Hon. William Smith, member of the Council, and judge of the Court of King's Bench. She was a sister of William Smith, the historian, born four years later, in 1732. Mr. Keteltas and his wife occupied a high social position, "consorting with the most distinguished families of both provinces."¹

The accounts of the treasurer of the congregation, Samuel Woodruff, show that the salary of Mr. Keteltas was paid by regular weekly contributions on the Sabbath, averaging for the years 1758 and 1759 about £2 16s. each Sabbath. They also show that in the spring of 1759 the belfry of the church was provided with a public clock, probably for the first time, the handiwork, doubtless, of Aaron Miller, who had established himself in the town as a clock-maker. At whose expense it was provided is left to conjecture, as no charge for it is found in the treasurer's accounts. It had but one face, for the making and painting of which were paid to Mr. Ball, carpenter, and Joseph Woodruff, painter, £10 6s. 9d. Mr. Abraham Woodruff was paid £1 8s. 9d. for a "clock-rope."

The same old account-book tells other tales. Repeatedly the charge is made, "To 1 quart of rum 1/4;" supplied to the men repairing the old church; "June 24, 1758; 2 quarts of rum @ 2/8 for y^e people to pry up the sleepers;" from which it would appear that the floor of the old edifice had begun very seriously to feel the effects of age. "June 18, 1759, paid David meeker Riding to Collect m^r Spencer Arrerejes, £0 5s. 0d." Mr. Spencer's account was not settled until May 21, 1760. Abraham Woodruff was paid 6s. "for Rideing one Day to Collect yn the Scribition."

At a later date, Sept. 10, 1760, occurs the following: "To Cash for highering a man Calling the Deakens and Elders a Bout m^r Ketteltass, £0 2s. 0d."

This meeting of the deacons and elders had respect to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, which was effected in July, 1760, some slight charges being preferred against the pastor, which, however, the Presbytery passed over very lightly. He soon after withdrew from that body. His residence subsequently to leaving Elizabethtown was at Jamaica, L. I., where he spent the remainder of his life. While having his residence there he was "minister of the French Protestant Church of New York" up to as late as Oct. 6, 1775. He was appointed by his townsmen, Dec. 6, 1774, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence and Observation. He was also elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1777, and by his political essays and patriotic efforts made himself so obnoxious to the enemy and the Tories of Long Island that after the battle of Flatbush, Aug. 27, 1776, he was obliged to seek refuge in New England until the close of the contest, leaving his property to be occupied and greatly injured by the British.

His last days were passed in peace in the midst of his family and friends at Jamaica. In the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church there a memorial tablet makes the following record:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Ketteltas, Obt. 30th Sept. 1798, A. E. 65 years, 9 mos. and 4 days. He possessed unusual talents, that were improved by profound erudition, and a heart firmly attached to the interests of his country. His mind was early impressed with a sense of religion, which fully manifested itself in the choice of the sacred office, in which he shone as the able and faithful divine. It may not perhaps be unworthy of record in this inscription, that he frequently officiated in three different languages, having preached in the Dutch and French Churches in his native city of New York.

"Rest from thy labors now thy work is o'er:
Since Death is vanquished, now free grace adore;
A crown of glory sure awaits the just,
Who served their God, and in their Saviour trust.

REV. JAMES CALDWELL.—After a vacancy in the pastorate of three and a half years, during which the pulpit was supplied by no less than twenty-one different preachers, among whom were Rev. Joseph Treat and Rev. William Kirkpatrick, the choice of the congregation fell upon the Rev. James Caldwell, who had previously preached for the church eleven Sundays as a supply. He was a young man, born in Charlotte County, Va., in April, 1734, and had graduated at the College of New Jersey in September, 1759, and

¹ N. York Marriages, p. 212.

after studying theology under President Davies, had been ordained Sept. 17, 1760, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He came to Elizabeth Town and entered upon the regular duties of the pastorate in November, 1761. At this time "he was in the twenty-seventh year of his age, a young man of prepossessing appearance, and of more than ordinary promise as a preacher of the gospel."

With the settlement of the new pastor began improvements in a physical as well as in a moral sense. Hence it was voted, April 21, 1762,—

"That the Burial Ground be inclosed with a close cedar Board Fence with red Cedar Posts and that a sufficient Number of Posts be set up before the sd Fence for the Convenience of fastening Fences &c.

"Also Agreed that a Neat Pale Fence be built to inclose a Court Yard in the Front and South End of the Church with a double Rail on the outside with convenient Turnpikes to defend the same from any injuries by Horses &c and the sd Fences with well painted.

"Also it is agreed that the Church be painted within with some light Color—and that any other necessary repairs be done."

The work was intrusted to Mr. Samuel Woodruff, president of the board, one of the most influential men of the town, largely engaged in merchandise.

On the 14th of March, 1763, just one year after he entered upon his pastoral administrations, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Hannah, the daughter of John Ogden, Esq., and Hannah Sayre, of Newark, N. J. Her father was the son of Capt. David Ogden, and the grandson of the first David Ogden, who came with his father, John Ogden, the planter, from Long Island, and settled this town in 1664. Her mother was a descendant of Joseph Sayre, another of the founders of Elizabeth Town. During the first year of his pastorate Whitefield again visited the town, and preached here twice on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1763.

Rev. Dr. Kempshall traces up to "about this date the origin of two customs in the churches, viz., the raising of the current expenses of the church by pew-rents and singing by choirs. Up to this time current expenses had been met by Sabbath collections, and all singing in the churches was congregational, led by a precentor. In May, 1767, it was resolved 'to offer the pews in the enlarged building at public vendue, agreeable to certain fixed rates, the rents to be paid quarterly.' 'There were few country churches with a choir before 1765 or 1770, and they certainly did not become common until the time of the American Revolution.'"

The parish of Mr. Caldwell was an extensive one. It included nearly all the territory in the present county of Union, embracing the townships of Union, Springfield, New Providence, Westfield, Plainfield, Rahway, Linden, and Clark, which were taken from the ancient township of Elizabeth Town. The old trustees' book shows that in 1776 there were three hundred and forty-five pew-renters and subscribers in the congregation. The ruling elders at that time were Cornelius Hatfield, John Potter, Samuel Wil-

liams, and Benjamin Winans. Isaac Woodruff, Jonathan Williams, Caleb Halsted, David Ogden, Isaac Arnett, and Jonathan Price were trustees.

"In the congregation, at the opening of the Revolution, were such men as William Livingston, the noble Governor of the State, who through a storm of obloquy from some of his former friends, and of bitter and unrelenting hatred and plottings against his life on the part of the Tories and the British, remained steadfast in his devotion to the cause of freedom to the final victory. Elias Boudinot, who served on the staff of Gen. Livingston, was appointed by Congress commissary-general of prisoners; was member of Congress in 1778, 1781, and 1782; chosen president of Congress, Nov. 2, 1782, and when the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified, April 15, 1783, he had the honor of affixing to it his signature. He received from Yale College in 1790 the degree of Doctor of Laws; was a trustee of the College of New Jersey for twenty-three years, and in 1816 the first president of the American Bible Society. In forwarding from Philadelphia, while superintendent of the Mint, as a gift to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, a pair of elegant and costly cut-glass chandeliers, he said, in his letter bearing date Feb. 26, 1800, of the church, 'The many happy hours I have spent there make the remembrance of having been one of their society among the substantial pleasures of my life.' In the congregation at this time also was Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he had long been a member of the church, and was one of its trustees from 1786 to 1790. He was chosen seven times as a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress. Here, also, were the Hon. Robert Ogden (Speaker of the Assembly at an earlier day), with his three sons, Robert, Matthias, and Aaron, the last two distinguished officers in the United States army; the Hon. Stephen Crane, Speaker of the Assembly; Elias Dayton and his son Jonathan, both of them subsequently general officers of the army, and the latter Speaker of Congress; William Peartree Smith, one of the most distinguished civilians of the day; Oliver Spencer and Francis Barber, both of them colonels of the Jersey Brigade, from whom Gen. Maxwell, commandant of the brigade, received on all occasions, and some of them of a trying nature, most zealous and efficient co-operation, and other such devoted patriots not a few."

"From this one congregation went forth over forty commissioned officers of the Continental army, not to speak of non-commissioned officers and privates, to fight the battles of independence."

We shall not recount here the events of the Revolution, having given that history already in several general chapters of this work. In that history will be found an account of the burning by a party of the enemy from Staten Island, under command of the notorious Col. Van Buskirk, of the court-house and

the meeting-house of this parish, in which Mr. Caldwell had then preached for twenty years. This was on the night of the 25th of January, 1780. This was undoubtedly the second house of worship which had been built by the congregation.

In a letter addressed to the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* of May 12, 1873, Dr. Hatfield says, "Through the kindness of a friend in Philadelphia, I have recently come into possession of an original document, purporting to be an agreement or contract between the building committee of the congregation and the carpenters by whom the old meeting-house that was burned down in 1780 was built." The agreement which follows bears date "this twenty-fourth day of February, Anno Domini 1723-24, and in the tenth year of our sovereign Lord King George, etc.," and is signed by John Thompson, Nathaniel Bonnell, Joseph Woodruff, David Morehouse, Nathaniel Bonnell, Jr., "a committee chosen by the Presbyterian Society of Elizabeth Town for taking care of building a meeting-house for said society." "It will thus be seen," as Dr. Hatfield adds, "that the house was built in the summer of 1724, and was fifty-eight feet in length and forty-two feet in width, and that the audience-room was twenty-four feet in height. . . . An addition to the length in the rear of sixteen feet was made in 1766, so that its final dimensions were seventy-four by forty-two feet."

We may gather some idea of the appearance of the interior of the church at the time it was destroyed from the directions given by the trustees to the new sexton, William Woodruff, elected March, 1766: "Once every three months the alleys below the pulpit stairs and gallery stairs must be washed out and well sanded. For evening lectures you are to get the candles, such as the trustees shall direct, and illuminate the church in every part, and at the conclusion of prayer, before sermon, you are immediately to go up and snuff the pulpit candles and the rest of the candles in the church. When you judge the sermon to be about half finished, you are once more to snuff the candles in the pulpit and at the clerk's desk." (The most serious objection to this rule would be the suspicion that the sexton might be open to outside influences to snuff the candles prematurely.) "You are to be very careful of the silk hangings and cushions that they receive no injury by dust spots. You are to see that the pulpit door be always opened ready for the minister's entrance, and the Bible opened on the cushion. You are to prevent, as much as in you lies, all undue noises and disorders, and suffer no white boys or girls to be standing or sitting on the gallery or pulpit stairs, and if at any time you cannot prevent unruly behavior during divine service, you are immediately to step to one of the magistrates or elders present and inform them of the same. You are weekly to wind up and regulate the church clock." Such, as nearly as we are able to present it to you, was the venerable church edifice in its external and in-

ternal appearance.¹ "The church in which Caldwell preached," says Dr. Murray in his notes, "was cheerfully yielded as a hospital for sick and disabled and wounded soldiers, as some of the aged ones yet among us testify; it was its bell that sounded through the town the notes of alarm on the approach of the foe; its floor was not unfrequently the bed of the weary soldier, and the seats of its pews the table from which he ate his scanty meal."

In April, 1776, Col. Dayton's regiment, that had been quartered in town, received orders to march to the relief of the army besieging Quebec. As most of the officers and many of the privates were members of Mr. Caldwell's congregation, a strong desire was expressed that he should serve as chaplain. Lieut. Elmer, in his diary, April 28th, says, "Members of the Presbyterian meeting met about Mr. Caldwell's going to Quebec with us, which was agreed on after some debate."

"Parson Caldwell," or the "Fighting Chaplain," as he was called by the British, who had reason both to fear and hate him for his powerful influence in aiding the patriot cause, was from that time forward to the close of his life occupied more or less continually in the service of his country. "He was at once the ardent patriot and the faithful Christian pastor. The Sabbath found him, whether at home or in the camp, ready to proclaim the gospel, with its messages of mercy and comfort, to his fellow-men, while he was ever watchful at other times to use every opportunity to promote the spiritual welfare of citizens and soldiers. He was held, therefore, in the highest esteem by officers and men, confided in by all, and regarded with enthusiastic love by the rank and file." No one, consequently, save his parishioner, Governor Livingston, was more feared and hated by the Tories and the British. Gladly would they have kidnapped him if they could. Doubtless it was owing to a full appreciation of this fact that he was wont, as Dr. McDowell relates, when returning from active service to pass a Sunday with such of his flock as could be gathered in the old red store-house, to make ready for opening the service by laying his cavalry pistols upon the pulpit cushion, ready for immediate use if required, while sentinels were stationed at the doors to give warning."

When Caldwell and his people returned to their homes in January, 1777, after an exile of six weeks, "they found everything in ruins, their houses plundered, their fences broken down and consumed, their gardens laid waste, their fields an open common, and their records, both public and private, destroyed."

Upon the retreat of Knyphausen's forces from the Short Hills expedition, in June, 1780, the British soldiers deliberately murdered Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the pastor, who was at that time occupying the parsonage at Connecticut Farms with his family and

¹ Caldwell and the Revolution, by Rev. Everard Kemphall, D.D.

nine children, having been removed thither by Mr. Caldwell for safety. She was sitting in a back room with her children about her, when a British soldier approached the house, and thrusting his gun through a window shot her dead upon the spot. The few dwellings in the hamlet were plundered of everything portable, and then, together with the Presbyterian Church of the place, were burned to the ground.

While this sad bereavement cast a gloom over Mr. Caldwell and affected him deeply, it no doubt intensified his hatred of the British soldiery, and added new zest to his patriotic exertions. At the battle near Springfield, in the midst of a severe engagement with Clinton's forces, Caldwell, finding that the militia were out of wadding for their muskets, galloped to the Presbyterian Church near, and returning with an armful of hymn-books threw them upon the ground, exclaiming, "Now put Watts into them, boys!"

Such is one of the noted instances of the zeal and ready energy of this truly patriotic and noble man. He lived one month after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to enjoy the victory, which to him was tinged with a sadness never removed in this world. He had become more and more endeared to the whole community, but in an evil hour he was snatched away by the hand of an assassin. On the 24th of November, 1781, he was cruelly murdered while attending upon a lady who had come over from New York for a visit to her friends in Elizabeth Town, and had landed at the Point. He was shot, without cause or provocation, by a man named Morgan, who had been enlisted as a twelve-months' man in the Continental service, and was then acting as a sentinel at the landing at Elizabeth Town Point. In the absence of any ascertained motive for so base a deed, it was quite generally believed that the man had been bribed by British gold. He was tried by court-martial and executed upon the gallows; but he never made any confession of his object, or of what influenced him to the deed. During the funeral services of Mr. Caldwell the whole town suspended business, and expressed in unmistakable manner the deep sorrow that filled all hearts. Surely among the many trying scenes through which the people of this congregation had been called to pass during the war of the Revolution, none could have been more touching and saddening than that which occurred at the funeral, when, "after all had taken their last look, and before the coffin was closed, Elias Boudinot came forward leading nine orphan children, and placing them around the bier of their parent, made an address of surpassing pathos to the multitude in their behalf. It was an hour of deep and powerful emotion, and the procession slowly moved to the grave, weeping as they went."

REV. JAMES FRANCIS ARMSTRONG was chosen to succeed Rev. Mr. Caldwell in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church after the lapse of some eight months. The general feeling was, no doubt, that expressed by Abraham Clark, who, in a letter

from Philadelphia to Capt. Benjamin Winans, dated Jan. 16, 1782, says,—

"I suppose by this time that the murderer of Mr. Caldwell has been tried and received his doom; but that will not restore our loss which will be long felt in Elizabeth-Town. I hope you will not be in a hurry to get another, for few can be found fit to succeed him that is gone. I have one or two in my mind that might answer, but I think that they could not be got till the end of the war, as they are chaplains of the army."

Possibly Mr. Armstrong may have been one of the ministers alluded to, as he was a chaplain in the army at the South till the close of the war. He was the son of Francis Armstrong, of West Nottingham, Md., where he was born, April 3, 1750. He graduated at Princeton College in 1773, studied theology under Dr. Witherspoon, and was licensed to preach in January, 1777, but did not receive ordination till Jan. 14, 1778, at which time it appears he accepted an appointment as chaplain in Gen. Sullivan's brigade. He spent the next three years in the service, mostly in the South. He began his ministerial work here in June, 1782, and was married on the 22d of August following to Susanna, daughter of Robert J. Livingston, deceased.

Mr. Armstrong remained less than a year as pastor of the church, his services being terminated by a severe affection of measles, aggravated by exposure in the army. He, however, recovered his health in two or three years, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Trenton, and remained until his death, Jan. 19, 1816.

For about eighteen months following the resignation of Mr. Armstrong the church was supplied by ministers mostly of the Presbytery of New York.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—Meantime measures were taken for the erection of a new house of worship in place of the one which had been destroyed by the British. At a meeting for that purpose, July 11, 1784, "the Congregation voted that the Trustees should mortgage the Parsonage Land against Mr. Jelf's for as much Money as they can get upon it, to be laid out for building the Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town."

The trustees at this time were Isaac Woodruff, Lewis Mulford, Isaac Arnett, Jonathan Price, and David Ogden. The work was immediately undertaken, and prosecuted with diligence. In May, 1785, a meeting of the congregation was held, at which it was agreed that four pews just in front of the pulpit, four next the door, and four pews in the galleries were to be free forever for the congregation; one square pew at the side of the pulpit to be for the minister's family, and the square pew on the other side for strangers, and three side pews near the door for negroes.

The building was so far finished in the autumn of 1785 as to allow of occasional occupation by the congregation, as appears from the following record in the journal of Bishop Asbury:

"Wednesday, [Sept. 6, 1785.] After preaching, this morning, I left the city, oversteaying the hour, the stage left us, and we found ourselves under the necessity of walking six miles; I dined with Mr. Ogden, and preached in Elizabethtown, in the unfinished church belonging to the Presbyterians."¹

He repeated the visit a year later, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1786, and "at seven o'clock preached and had much liberty."²

The church was dedicated, though in an unfinished state, about the 1st of January, 1786, the sermon having been preached by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of Newark. During the whole period from the time of commencing the work of erecting the church the congregation were visited with a special revival. It prevailed mostly in 1785, and extended into the remote parts of the town.

REV. WILLIAM ADOLPHUS LINN, the next pastor, remained but a few months. He was called early in the year 1786; was a man of commanding talents, and of more than usual eloquence as a pulpit orator; was a graduate of Princeton College in 1772, and a classmate of Aaron Burr; was licensed in 1775, ordained in 1776 by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army. It was during his services as chaplain that his eloquence attracted public attention. His reputation in this regard was well sustained as pastor of this church, indeed, too well for the wishes of the congregation, for it caused him to be called to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York, as a colleague of Rev. Dr. Livingston, and the Elizabethtown Church lost their pastor, "greatly to the grief, and not a little to the indignation, of both people and Presbytery." "Honored the following year by the College of New York with the honorary degree of D.D., Dr. Linn commanded in an eminent manner the respect and admiration of the city of New York, where he continued to labor in the ministry until failing health compelled him to resign his charge in January, 1805. He died in Albany in January, 1808, aged fifty-five.

During Mr. Linn's ministry here the church edifice appears to have been finished with money raised by a lottery, the grant for which was obtained from the Legislature. The scheme was advertised at length in the *New York Gazetteer*, June 16, 1786. Isaac Woodruff, Jonathan Dayton, and Aaron Lane were managers. At the settlement of their accounts, in 1789, each manager was allowed two hundred dollars for his services, and thirteen hundred and sixty-five dollars were paid into the treasury of the church.³

On the 7th of May, 1788, a call was extended to the REV. DAVID AUSTIN, a native of New Haven, and a son of David Austin, collector of customs of that port. Mr. Austin was born in New Haven in 1760, graduated at Yale College in 1779, was licensed to preach in May, 1780, being but twenty years of age; yet, young as he was, he preached to great acceptance,

and was earnestly solicited to settle in the ministry. He, however, declined these offers, went abroad at the close of the war, spent some time in foreign travel, and after returning to America supplied the Congregational Church at Norwich, Conn., where he married Lydia, daughter of Dr. Joshua Lathrop. He was ordained minister of this parish on the 9th of September, 1788. Mr. Austin, besides being an earnest worker in the church, pushing forward the new edifice to completion, proved to be an able preacher and a literary character of no little distinction. One of the first literary enterprises in which he embarked was the publication bi-monthly of a magazine, entitled "The Christian's, Scholar's, and Farmer's Magazine, Calculated, in an eminent degree, To promote Religion, to disseminate useful Knowledge, to afford literary Pleasure and Amusement, and To advance the Interests of Agriculture. By a Number of Gentlemen."

The first number was for "April and May, 1789." It was "printed at E. Town, by Shepard Kollock, one of the Proprietors." It was conducted with more than ordinary ability. Its articles were mostly brief, instructive, entertaining, in good style and taste, and well adapted to interest and profit the reader. At the close of the first year it was spoken of as a success, and was continued through the second year.

Mr. Kollock about this time was induced to enter largely into the publishing business, and the character of the works issued from his press would indicate that his pastor exerted a powerful and healthful influence over him, at least in the matter of suggestion. Among these were "Sermons to Children," "Edwards' Narrative of the Surprising Work of God, 1735," "Chapman on Baptism," "Dr. Watts' Psalms," "Dickinson's Five Points," and similar works.

Mr. Austin began in 1790 the publication, by subscription, of "The American Preacher," a serial containing some of the choicest discourses of living American divines, without respect to denomination. The first two volumes were issued Jan. 1, 1791, the third volume August, 1791, and the fourth volume in 1793. Other gentlemen were associated with him in the enterprise, but it was his work almost wholly, begun and carried forward by him.

As early as Jan. 1, 1791, when the first two volumes made their appearance, Mr. Austin had begun to take an interest in prophetic studies. Nor was he singular in this respect. Everywhere, under the inspiration of the wonderful movements of Divine Providence, men were studying the prophecies and applying them to the remarkable events of the period in which they lived. The pulpit resounded with earnest utterances on the downfall of Babylon and the speedy coming of the millennial reign of Christ and his saints. Mr. Austin became an enthusiast upon this subject. In 1794 he published, from the press of Mr. Kollock, a volume entitled "The Millenium: or, The Thousand Years of Prosperity, promised to the Church of God,

¹ Astor's Journals, i. 388; ii. 3.

² N. Y. Gazetteer, ii. 56. Trustees' Book.

in the Old Testament and in the New, shortly to commence, and to be carried on to perfection, under the auspices of Him, who, in the Vision, was presented to St. John."

At length, on the second Sabbath of May (8th), 1796, Mr. Austin announced that the Lord would surely come on the ensuing Lord's Day, the 15th. Of course a prodigious excitement followed this announcement. In the midst of the ferment Mr. Austin made all his arrangements to receive his adorable Lord in a becoming manner. A number of his followers were arrayed in white robes. On Saturday, the 14th, a crowded and deeply-agitated meeting was held in the Methodist Church. On Sunday the church was thronged; an eager multitude more than filled it. The bell tolled long, but the heavens gave no sign. Mr. Austin, after long and wearisome waiting, took the desk and preached, taking for his text: "My Lord delayeth His coming." It is reported that in the course of the day the clouds gathered, and low mutterings of thunder were heard, adding intensity to the frenzy that ruled the hour. Mr. Austin had so much faith in the speedy advent that he concluded a slight mistake only had been made in his computation of dates, and devoted himself to preaching the doctrine with more zeal than ever, often preaching three times a day, and going everywhere through all the neighborhoods, calling upon men to repent. "Crowds resorted to hear him, and many souls were hopefully converted to God." It was a perplexing situation for the Church, for while the more sober-minded did not sanction his course or his doctrines, all loved him and many adhered to him with great devotion. At length, after many remonstrances with him in private, the Presbytery was appealed to to dissolve the pastoral relation. That body met in New York, May 3, 1797. Mr. Austin being asked if he concurred in the petition, renounced their jurisdiction and withdrew, whereupon the Presbytery granted the application, and put upon record their sense of the whole matter.

Mr. Austin, though having quite a large party in the church who adhered to him, did not remain long in town, only a few weeks, when he removed to Connecticut. It should be added that this wild and visionary course entirely destroyed his usefulness as a minister.

In this state of things it was difficult for the congregation to unite in the choice of another pastor. Several calls were made, but none of them were accepted. In June, 1799, REV. JOHN GILES began to supply the pulpit. He was installed as pastor of the church June 24, 1800, and remained only till the 7th of October of the same year. He came from England.

Shortly after his coming to this town his wife was removed by death, and her remains lie buried in the graveyard, with this inscription on her headstone:

"Here lies the remains of JANE, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Peech, of Westbury, Wiltshire, Old England, and wife of the reverend

JOHN GILES, of Elizabeth-Town, New Jersey, who departed this life on the 5 day of August, 1799, aged 36 years. She lived deservedly beloved, and died sincerely lamented."

REV. HENRY KOLLOCK accepted a call on Oct. 22, 1800, and was ordained on the 10th of December following. This brilliant young man, who in a ministry of nineteen years shone as a star of the first magnitude in the ecclesiastical heavens, was a native of New Providence, whither the family had retired from Elizabeth Town for greater security during the stormy period of the Revolution. "An uncommonly bright youth, he was fitted for college at the academy in his native town, entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey in 1792, and graduated in September, 1794, before he had completed the sixteenth year of his age. In 1797 he accepted an appointment as tutor in the College of New Jersey, a position which he held for three years."

Mr. Kollock received license to preach May 7, 1800, and at once, in his very first pulpit efforts, attracted unusual attention. He continued at Princeton until September, preaching every Sabbath afternoon, greatly admired and drawing the largest audiences, a popularity that followed him through life, and that nowhere was more strikingly manifested than among his own townsmen. In the summer of the year following his settlement he visited New England, proceeding as far as Boston, and producing by his pulpit efforts a great sensation wherever he preached,—a mere boy of less than twenty-three years.

Having been requested by the standing committee of missions, then newly appointed, to preach a missionary sermon before the General Assembly, he performed the service at Philadelphia, May 23, 1803, from the text,—John iii. 30,—"He must increase." The Assembly presented him their thanks, and published the sermon. His reputation as a preacher was thereby spread through the country. Calls were extended him from several important places. The trustees of the College of New Jersey appointed him, young as he was, Professor of Theology, and the Presbyterian Church of Princeton called him to be their pastor. He deemed it his duty to accept these positions, and, the congregation consenting, he was released, Dec. 21, 1803, after a ministry of three years.

In 1806 he was honored by Union and Harvard Colleges with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. About the same time he accepted a call from the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga., and removed thither in the autumn of 1806. He continued in this charge until his decease by paralysis, Dec. 29, 1819, aged forty-one years.

He was married in this town, June 1, 1804, by his friend, Rev. J. H. Hobart, to Mehetabel, the widow of Alexander Campbell, of Richmond, Va., and daughter of William Hylton, of the island of Jamaica. The Hylton family belonged to St. John's parish in this place. Mrs. Mehetabel Hylton, the grandmother of Mrs. Kollock, died here Oct. 16, 1810, aged ninety-

two years. Dr. Kollock had no children. His widow survived him.¹

REV. JOHN McDOWELL.—This distinguished minister was installed as pastor of the church Dec. 26, 1804, and remained until his call to Philadelphia in 1833. He was a descendant of the McDowells from the north of Ireland, who settled at Lamington, N. J., about 1746, and where he was born on the 10th of September, 1780. His father was Matthew McDowell, a farmer, and his mother's name was Elizabeth Anderson. At eleven years of age he experienced religion, and at fifteen entered upon a course of study preparatory for the ministry under Rev. William Boyd, who taught a classical school in the neighborhood. Entering the junior class of Princeton College in 1799, he graduated with honor in the class of 1801, pursued his theological studies at Newton under Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, and at Freehold, N. J., under Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., and was licensed in April, 1804, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

Such is a mere outline sketch of his early life till the time of his settlement over this church. A few weeks after his installation (Feb. 5, 1805) he married Henrietta, daughter of Shepard Kollock, and sister of his predecessor in the pastoral office. Dr. Hatfield makes the following remarks respecting his ministry:

"In the faithful and laborious discharge of the duties of his office as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this town he continued for a period of twenty-eight and a half years, greatly favored of God and honored of man. The attendance on his ministrations steadily increased until it reached the full capacity of the church edifice; so that in February, 1820, measures were adopted for the gathering of a Second Presbyterian Church. The number added to his church during his ministry on profession of faith was 921, and on certificate 223; in all 1144. The baptisms numbered 1498, of whom 282 were adults. This marked success in his work was brought about by repeated outpourings of the holy spirit upon the congregation. The most remarkable of these seasons were the years 1807-8, 1813, 1817, and 1826. In 1808 the additions to the church by profession were 111; in 1813, the year of hostility, 100; in 1817, 167; and in 1826, 138. Other seasons of refreshing but not so general were enjoyed, adding to the church, on profession, in 1820, 59; and in 1831, 44. The number of communicants in 1804 was 207; in 1820 660.

"In the year 1818 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina and by Union College. He was in high repute, both as a preacher and an author. As a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and as a director of the theological seminary at Princeton, he rendered the most important services to the cause of education and of religion. Calls were extended to him at different times during his ministry in this town from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church and the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, both of the city of New York, and from the Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J. Overtures were made to him, also, from other quarters, but were not entertained. He was chosen a professor in the theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., and in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was also appointed secretary of the Board of Missions.

"In pastoral labors he ranked among the most useful ministers of the church. Every portion of his extensive charge was regularly visited at set seasons every year; Bible classes, embracing a very large proportion of the youth in his congregation, were regularly taught. Sunday-schools were introduced in 1814-16 and vigorously conducted, while all the benevolent operations of the church found in him an earnest and powerful advocate."²

REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY.—The pastorate left vacant by the removal of Dr. McDowell in May, 1833, was almost immediately supplied by the Rev. Nicholas Murray, who was installed June 23, 1833, and remained until Jan. 1, 1861, a period of nearly twenty-eight years.

He was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1802, his parents being Roman Catholics, possessed of considerable means. But he determined to emigrate to this country and leave the inheritance to his brother, and accordingly embarked, arriving in New York in 1818 with only twelve dollars in his pocket. He first found employment at the printing-house of the Harpers, and was soon induced to listen to the preaching of Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, who cured him of his popery, and he became a probationer in the Methodist Church, and soon after a member of Dr. Gardiner Spring's (Presbyterian) church. Here he soon developed gifts which led some of his friends to urge upon him a preparation for the ministry; and he began his study of the languages in the winter of 1821-22, but soon after (as a beneficiary of Dr. Spring's church) entered the academy under Gen. Hallock, at Amherst, Mass., and in the autumn of 1822 the freshman class of Williams College. He graduated under the presidency of Rev. E. D. Griffith, D.D., in 1826.

It is related that after first entering college Mr. Murray's style of writing was very stilted, and that Dr. Griffith took occasion to correct him in his own peculiar and effective manner. Criticising a composition of Murray's full of high-flown rhetoric, the doctor, reading sentence after sentence, would ask, "What do you *mean* by that, Murray?" The blushing author would say he meant so and so, giving his answer in plain and vigorous English. "Well, *say so*, Murray," was the doctor's reply, as he would draw his pen through the turgid sentences, erasing a good share of the words. Murray in after-life said that that criticism made him a writer. It taught him that if he had anything to say to say it in a plain, natural, and simple manner, using only such words and figures as would appropriately clothe his thought. It is needless to say that he became the master of a very pure and vigorous style, and that few men of his time excelled him as writers. He became most widely known by a series of twelve essays on popery with the signature of "Kirwan," which appeared in the columns of the *New York Observer* from Feb. 6 to May 8, 1847. They were addressed to Bishop Hughes, and were published directly after in book form with an immense circulation here and beyond the Atlantic. A second series followed, commencing with Oct. 2, 1847. A sermon on the "Decline of Popery and its Causes," preached "in reply to Bishop Hughes," Jan. 15, 1851, in the Broadway Tabernacle of New York, was published widely. Having revisited his native land and extended his travels to Rome in 1851, on his return he published a

¹ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 610.

² Dr. McDowell died in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1863. See Sprague's Memoir.

series of letters entitled "Romanism at Home," addressed to Chief Justice Taney, which appeared in 1852. His other publications were "Parish and other Pencilings," "The Happy Home," "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," "Preachers and Preaching," and some other pamphlets. Concerning his ministry here Dr. Hatfield says,—

"He commanded the respect and reverence not only of his own people but of the whole town. In the Presbytery his influence was second to none. His counsels were highly valued also in the Synod and General Assembly of the latter, of which he was chosen moderator in 1849. In the conflicts that resulted in the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837-38 he took an active part, and cast his lot with the Old School portion, carrying his church and Presbytery with him. Large accessions of converts, particularly in 1834, 1836, 1842-43, and 1858, attested the faithfulness of his ministry. His labors resulted in a steady growth of the congregation in numbers and effectiveness, so that at the close of his ministry he could say, Jan. 1, 1861, 'A glorious meeting in the First Church to-day. The first time in all its history it was declared out of debt with a balance in the treasury, with a yearly income to meet all its expenditures, and about four thousand dollars in funds for the poor and to keep the graveyard in repair.'"

Notwithstanding he received repeated and urgent calls to many large and influential churches in the chief cities of the Union he uniformly declined, "preferring to live and die among his own people, greatly to their satisfaction and delight." He died suddenly on the morning of the 4th of February, 1861, of what was pronounced acute rheumatism of the heart, having been attacked in robust health on Friday, February 1st. The whole community was deeply affected by the event, and at the time of his funeral all business in the city was suspended.¹

REV. EVERARD KEMPERSHALL, the present pastor of the church, was installed Sept. 18, 1861. He was formerly pastor at Buffalo and Batavia, N. Y. During his ministry, now of twenty years' standing, large accessions have been made to the membership, and the church is enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.—(*Continued.*)

St. John's Church (Protestant Episcopal).—In the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, Lord Cornbury was sent to the province of New Jersey as royal Governor. Among the instructions which he received was the following in respect to matters of religion:

"You shall take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the Book of Common Prayer as by Law established read each Sunday and Holy-day, and the Blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rites of the Church of England."²

It is altogether probable that the Governor received this instruction in accordance with a plan which had just been set on foot in England for the extension of

the national church in the colonies. "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" had recently been incorporated, and their first missionaries to America, George Keith and John Talbot, had been appointed and sent out. Keith had been in America, and from 1685 to 1688 had been surveyor-general of East Jersey. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born in 1638, and, although brought up a Presbyterian, became a preacher among the Quakers on his return to England. His commanding abilities and scientific attainments (bred as he was at the University of Aberdeen) gave him great influence among the Quakers, and made him the leader of the orthodox party among them. In 1700 he left them, and was ordained a priest by the Bishop of London. He returned to America in June, 1702, and traveled extensively for nearly two years, principally among his old friends. Here in this town and its vicinity he had numerous acquaintances, and of course it was not difficult to gather for him an audience among his old neighbors and friends. At the house of Andrew Craig, a fellow-Scotchman (with whom probably he had been acquainted at home before they came to America in 1682), he was hospitably entertained, and there, Friday, Nov. 3, 1703, he preached from 2 Pet. i. 5, on the Christian graces. On the same occasion he baptized the four children of Mr. Craig. The next day, he says, "I baptized the children of Andrew Hemton [Hampton], eight in number. He and his wife are come over from Quakerism to the Church. And November 3d I baptized seven children of a widow woman there." At the end of six weeks he returned, and at the invitation of Col. Townley performed divine service at his house twice on Sunday, December 19th.

This was the first occasion, doubtless, of a separate service of public worship on the Sabbath since the settlement of the town, a period of thirty-nine years. (Governor Carteret, as Dankers informs us, went "often to New York and generally to Church." Others may have done the same.) It must have been quite a trial to Mr. Harriman and his people to have a rival interest in the town. But the establishment of an Episcopal Church was a foregone conclusion. The Governor, Lord Cornbury, had just been holding his first General Assembly for four weeks at Amboy, and had certainly prepared the way for such a movement in the several towns of the province. On the previous Sunday (the 12th), and on Christmas-day following, Keith preached at Amboy; on the 12th "at my Lord Cornbury's lodgings, where he was present."³

It was about the winter of 1705-6 that the first Episcopal congregation of this town was gathered, and the foundations of St. John's Church laid. This

¹ See Memoir of Dr. Murray by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D. Also Dr. Sprague's Sermon.

² Leaming and Spicer, p. 638. Smith's N. J., p. 252.

³ Humphrey's S. P. G. F., pp. 4-15, 24, 34, 75. Whitehead's P. Amboy, pp. 16-21, 211-12. Sprague's Annals, v. 25-30. Clark's St. John's, pp. 15-16. N. Y. Col. Docs., iv, 1021. Keith's Journal, in P. Ep. Hist. Soc. Coll., i. 44, 45. Dankers' Journal, p. 346.

work was principally effected by their first minister, the

REV. JOHN BROOKE.—No record appears of his early life. He is believed to have been the John Brooke who took his Bachelor's degree at Emmanuel College,¹ Cambridge, in 1700, and his Master's degree in 1704. Having been admitted to orders in the Church of England, he was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts one of their missionaries to America. About four weeks after his arrival he wrote as follows, Aug. 20, 1705:

"I arrived safe in East New Jersey July 15, and thence went to my Lord Cornbury, our Governor, who, after he had perused your letter, advised me to settle at Elizabeth Town and Perth Amboy. There are five Independent Ministers in and about the places I preach at, and the greatest part of the people are followers of them. But I question not (thru' God's blessing), but if you please to permit me to have only Elizabeth Town, Amboy, and the adjacent Towns under my care, and to allow me enough to subsist upon without depending upon the People, that I shall gain a considerable Congregation in a very few years. As for those that are of the Church of England already, their number is very inconsiderable, and I expect nothing from them for some years seeing they are like to be at an extraordinary charge in building of a Church at each place.

The erection of St. John's appears to have been undertaken about a year later; for Mr. Brooke writes, Oct. 11, 1706, "I laid the foundation of a Brick church at Elizabeth Town on St. John the Baptist's day, whose name it bears. It is fifty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty-one high,—it hath nine windows,—one in the East end, ten foot wide and fifteen high, two in each side, six foot wide and ten high, and four ovals—of the East window, one in the west end, and one over each door, which are near the west end. The church is now covering, and I hope to preach in it in six weeks or two months. Wee shall only get the outside of our church up this year, and I am afraid it will be a year or two more before we can finish the inside, for I find these hard times a great many very backward to pay their subscriptions." Col. Richard Townley gave the ground for the church and burial-place, and the edifice was erected chiefly through his care and diligence.²

The manner in which the society got along before the church was ready for occupancy is shown in the following extract from a letter of Mr. Brooke, dated Oct. 11, 1706, in which he also alludes to the Rev. Mr. Harriman, who died suddenly of apoplexy, as having been struck with death for his opposition to Episcopacy, a superstition which even a good man at that day might have sincerely entertained:

"Col. Townley's house (wherein I preach at first) in half a year's time grew too little for my congregation, and the best place we could get to meet in was a barn, which in harvest we were obliged to relinquish, whereupon the Dissenters, who presently after I came were destitute of their old teachers (one of them being struck with death in their meeting-house as he was railing against the church, and the other being at Boston), would not suffer me upon my request to officiate in their meeting-house unless I would promise not to read any of the prayers of the church, which I complied with upon condition I might read the

psalms, lessons, epistle, and gospel appointed for the day, which I did and said all the rest of the service by heart, the doing of which brought a great many to hear me who otherwise, probably, would never have heard the service of the church, and (through God's blessing) hath taken away their prejudice to such a degree as that they have invited me to preach in their meeting-house till our church be built. Their teacher begins at eight in the morning and ends at ten, and then our service begins, and in the afternoon we begin at two. The greatest part of the Dissenters generally stay to hear all our service."

Mr. Hatfield says, referring to this letter, "The early hour at which public worship was held, eight o'clock A.M., deserves notice. This must have been an established custom. It is not probable that they gave up their ordinary hours of service to accommodate a rival interest." In any view the old church manifested a generous spirit towards their Episcopal neighbors in sharing their sanctuary with them as they did for some time.

Mr. Brooke seemed to have labored very conscientiously and diligently in his vocation. He performed no small amount of missionary work. "Upon my arrival here," he says, "instead of a body of church people to maintain me, I only met with a small hand-full, the most of which could hardly maintain themselves, much less build churches or maintain me. Upon which, being almost discouraged to find the church had got so little footing in these parts, I resolved heartily and sincerely to endeavor to promote her so much as in my power, in order to which I began to preach, catechize, and expound twelve, fourteen, sometimes fifteen days per month (which I still do), and on other days to visit the people, through which means, by the blessing of God, my congregations increased everywhere, so that I found very great necessity for churches."

Towards the building of five churches and printing a tract he contributed fifty pounds, and besides he says,—

"It hath cost me above £10 in riding about the Provinces of New York and Pennsylvania, and this to get subscriptions. I could not have given near so much out of your £100 per annum had not I been very well stocked with cloaths I brought from England and had had some money of my own. For I ride so much I'm obliged to keep two horses, which cost me £20, and one horse cannot be kept well under £10 or £11 per annum. 'Twill cost a man near £40 per annum to board here, and sure 'twill cost me much more who, pilgrim-like, can scarce ever be three days together at a place. All clothing here is twice as dear at least as 'tis in England, and riding so much makes me wear out many more than I ever did before. The Ferries which I've frequently to cross, and everything else I've occasion for here, are very chargeable, and I've nothing to defray all my charges but what I receive from your Society; neither can I expect anything from my people before their churches be finished. To ask anything [from them] yet would be a means to deter people from joyning with me, and would be looked upon as offensive. I've so many places to take care of that I've scarce any time to study; neither can I supply any of them so well as they should be. I humbly beg, therefore, you'll be pleased to send a minister to take the charge of Elizabeth Town and Rahway upon him, and I'll take all the care I can of the rest."³

The secretary of the society, Rev. Dr. Humphreys, said of him,—

"Mr. Brook used exceeding diligence in his cure, and was pleased to find the best of all sorts of people coming over to the Church of England. He exerted himself and at times used to perform Divine service

¹ Founded in 1584.

² Clark's St. John's, p. 26. Prot. Ep. Hist. Coll., i. 70.

³ Clark's St. John's, pp. 20-22.

at seven places, fifty miles in extent, namely, at Elizabethtown, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Cheesequakes, Piscataway, Rock Hill, and in a congregation at Page's. This duty was very difficult and laborious."¹

The ministry of Mr. Brooke came to an abrupt termination in November, 1707. The Rev. Thorowgood Moore, of Burlington, had, by his faithful rebuke of Lord Cornbury's disgusting immoralities, drawn upon himself the wrath of the Governor, by whom he was arrested and imprisoned at New York. Mr. Brooke deeply sympathized with his afflicted brother, and when in prison visited him. Mr. Moore escaping, and Mr. Brooke being sought for by the enraged Governor, they resolved to proceed to London, and lay their grievances before the proper authorities at home. They embarked at Marblehead, Mass., in November, 1707, for England, but the vessel was lost at sea, and all on board perished.²

Mr. Brooke seems to have been greatly esteemed and much lamented. The Rev. Mr. Talbot says of him and Mr. Moore, they are "the most pious and industrious missionaries that ever the honorable Society sent over." "Honest Elias Neau," as Col. Morris called him, said of them, they

"Were assuredly an honor to the mission, and labored with much vigor for the enlargement of the Kingdom of our glorious Redeemer, and we may say, without prejudice to the rest, that they were the glory of all the missionaries the illustrious Society has sent over hither. The purity and candor of their manners preached as efficaciously as their mouths, inasmuch that we cannot sufficiently lament the loss of these two good servants of God, whose crime was for opposing and condemning boldly vice and immorality."

His people, years afterwards, spoke of him as their "worthy and never to be forgotten pastor, whose labors afforded them universal satisfaction."³

He left a widow, the younger of the two daughters of Capt. Christopher Billop, whose residence and large plantation at the southern extremity of Staten Island gave to it the name of Billop's Point, which it still retains. Subsequently she became the wife of the Rev. William Skinner, of Amboy, but died without issue.

After the departure of the Rev. Mr. Brooke for England, November, 1707, the church was without a minister for nearly two years, being supplied occasionally by the Rev. John Talbot, of Burlington. At length, in the summer of 1709, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel appointed and sent out the

REV. EDWARD VAUGHAN, who arrived in the autumn and commenced his ministry. He was from the west of England, and a brother of the Rev. Robert Vaughan, rector of Llantewy and vicar of Llantrisant, Monmouthshire, Wales, and of Jane, the wife of Thomas Godden, of Leather Lane, near Holborn, London. His prospects were by no means flattering. Writing from Amboy, Dec. 4, 1709, he says,—

"I believe that the most inveterate enemies of our mother church would credit their pernicious notions were there a faithful pastor in every town to instill better principles into their minds; here are a vast number of Deists, Sabbatarians, and Eutychians, as also of Independents, Anabaptists, and Quakers, from which absurdities Mr. Brooke brought a considerable number of them to embrace our most pure and holy Religion, and I hope that my labors also will be attended with no less success, and observe that those late converts are much more zealous for promoting the interests of our church, and more constant in the public worship of God, than those who sucked their milk in their infancy."

Referring to the decease, in August, 1709, of the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, of Jamaica, he adds,—

"Whose cure I have been solicited to supply, but declined it in obedience to the Society's instructions, whose leave and approbation for my removal to that cure I must humbly beg for these following reasons: 1st. That there is not one family in Elizabeth Town that can accommodate me with an ordinary lodging excepting Colonel Towley, who, upon the account of some difference with Mr. Brooke (though a gentleman of an unblemished character), hath declared never to entertain any missionary after him. Secondly. That my salary of £50 per annum will not afford me a competent subsistence in this dear place where no contributions are given by the people towards my support, and where I am continually obliged to be itinerant and consequently at great expenses, especially in crossing Ferries."⁴

Mr. Vaughan seems not to have obtained the desired leave, but proceeded to cultivate diligently the field assigned him. At the expiration of a year, Dec. 4, 1710, he informs the secretary that

"These people have not contributed anything towards my subsistence since I came amongst them, and, indeed, to desire it from them, or to show an inclination for it, would very much tend to the dis-service of the Church, in causing our proselytes to start from us rather than bear the weight of such burthens, which to their weak shoulders and poverty would seem intolerable. I frequently visit the Dissenters of all sorts in their houses, and I experimentally find that an affable even temper with the force of arguments is very prevalent to engage their affections and conformity to holy mother the Church, which I do assure you is considerably increased by late converts from Quakerism and Anabaptism."⁵

It is mainly from this periodical report to the society that his life and labors are to be sketched. He writes, Sept. 12, 1711, a few months after the decease of Col. Richard Townley (the main pillar of St. John's at that early period), as follows:

"I preach to them in the fore and afternoon of every Lord's day, and administer the blessed Sacrament monthly to twenty-eight or thirty communicants. I have baptized since my arrival to this government seventy-two children, besides eleven adult persons, unfortunately brought up in dark Quakerism and Anabaptism, and are now so happy as to be members of the Church of Christ, whose worship they constantly frequent with great devotion and seeming delight."⁶

In the summer of 1711 the Rev. Thomas Halliday was sent by the society to take charge of Amboy and Piscataway, and Mr. Vaughan divided his labors between the town proper and that part of it called Rahway, a monthly lecture being given to the latter place. Shortly after the decease of Col. Townley the congregation obtained from his son Charles a clear title to the church lot, for want of which the interior of the church had not been "fitted according to the rules of decency and order."

Owing to a serious disaffection in the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge a few families withdrew and

¹ Humphreys' *Hist.* of S. P. G. F. P., pp. 188-90.

² Clark's *St. John's*, pp. 24-32. N. Y. Col. Docs., iv. 1077.

³ Clark's *St. John's*, p. 25. Humphreys' *S. P. G. F. P.*, p. 190. N. Y. Col. Docs., v. 318.

⁴ Clark's *St. John's Ch.*, pp. 35, 36.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

formed an Episcopal society. Mr. Vaughan was requested to officiate there occasionally in a house built for the purpose, "probably the smallest you have ever seen, but amply sufficient for the congregation at this day."

Mr. Halliday proved to be utterly unworthy of his office, and in 1713 was obliged to leave Amboy, when Mr. Vaughan was requested to include that place within his parochial district. Mrs. Mary Emott, the widow of James Emott, of New York, and a daughter of Mrs. Philip Carteret, had been, doubtless, a frequent visitor at the house of her step-father, Col. Townley. Her husband had died in April, 1713, leaving her with four sons and a handsome "fortune of £2000." She was about forty-eight years old, and of high social standing. Mr. Vaughan was accepted as her second husband. They were married at the close of the first year of her widowhood.¹

By his marriage he came into possession of the house and grounds afterwards owned and occupied by Col. William Ricketts, on the Point road.

At or soon after his marriage he removed to Amboy, for the benefit of his health, "which," he says, "was much impaired during my abode in Elizabeth Town, where I still do and shall continue to officiate in the fore and afternoon three Lord's Days successively in every month," the other being given to Amboy. The society seem not to have favored this plan of non-residence, and he returned to his former charge, and was residing here in 1721. He continued to divide his time between the several stations as before, giving the chief attention to this town. Writing, July 8, 1717, he says,—

"Elizabeth Town itself is a considerable village, and equals if not exceeds any in the Province as well in bigness as in number of Inhabitants. Custom and education has engaged them for the most part in the Congregational way, but notwithstanding they are not so very rigid in that persuasion as altogether to deny their attendance on my ministry."²

The church, which had been erected of brick in 1706, had not yet been finished. The congregation grew but slowly, and the most they could raise for their minister was thirty pounds, without a glebe or parsonage. Yet they say of their minister in a letter to the society,—

"We esteem ourselves happy under his pastoral care, and have a thorough persuasion of mind that the Church of Christ is now plighted among us in its purity. Mr. Vaughan bath, to the great comfort and edification of our families in these dark and distant regions of the world, prosecuted the duties of his holy calling with the utmost application and diligence; adorned his character with an exemplary life and conversation, and so behaved himself with all due prudence and fidelity, showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, and sound speech, that they who are of the contrary part have no evil thing to say of him."³

In 1721 his audience had increased to two hundred souls, and the communicants were more than forty in number. For ten years no memorial of him is found. But Oct. 6, 1731, he writes,—

"My congregation increaseth not only in this Town, but in the neighboring Towns of Newark, Whippany, and the Mountains [Orange] where I visit and preach to numerous assembly occasionally and in the wilderness and dispense the Sacrament to them. I have baptized here and elsewhere within the compass of two years last past 556 children besides 64 adults, and find in the people a general disposition to receive the Gospel according to the way and manner taught and established in the Church of England."⁴

In 1734 the communicants were seventy. In the year ending May 29, 1739, he baptized one hundred and twenty-nine infants and three adults, and the number of communicants was eighty-four. A glebe "of nine acres of good land, with a fine orchard thereon," had been acquired "by the Piety and favor of a very worthy widow, Mrs. Anne Arskins [Erskine], of Elizabeth Town."⁵

Mr. Vaughan continued in the work of the ministry, as the rector of St. John's Church, until his decease about the 12th of October, 1747, "far advanced in years." The memory of Mr. Vaughan was very precious to the people of his charge.

The vacancy in the rectorship caused by the death of Mr. Vaughan was not easily filled. Hitherto all Episcopal clergymen had either come from England, or had been obliged to go there to receive orders. In these circumstances the vestry of St. John's were advised to secure the services of a catechist, or lay reader, which they did in the person of Thomas Bradbury Chandler, who had been teaching a school at Woodstock, Conn., and studying theology at intervals with the Rev. Dr. Johnson. He was a young man of good promise, who had graduated at Yale College in 1745, and was twenty-two years old when he came to this town, about the 1st of December, 1747. In commending him at the "request of the good people of Elizabeth Town," Dr. Johnson spoke of him as having "known him three years at least," and as "a truly valuable person, of good parts, and competent learning for his time and our circumstances, and of good morals and virtuous behaviour." He was consequently appointed by the "venerable society" in May, 1748, their "catechist at Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey," on a stipend of £10 a year, the church obliging themselves that, in case he should be appointed to the mission, to "raise the sum of £50 Current Money of the Province per annum, and to provide him a convenient parsonage."⁶

Mr. Chandler prospered well in his vocation as catechist and lay reader. But St. John's was urgent for a resident rector, who should give them his whole time. Among the reasons assigned was the fact that "the Dissenters in this town have five Ministers settled, constantly to officiate in publick, to visit them in private, ready to serve on any particular occasion, and, in a word, that are always with and among them." These five Presbyterians were Messrs. Spencer, of the First Church; Symmes, of New Provi-

¹ Clark's St. John's Chh., p. 42.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 44, 45.

³ Humphreys' Hist. of the S. P. G. F., p. 77.

⁴ Clark's St. John's Church, pp. 48, 49.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 50, 51, 55.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 59. Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 393.

dence and Springfield; Grant, of Westfield; Thane, of Connecticut Farms; and Richards, of Rahway.

In the summer of 1751, Mr. Chandler repaired to England, was admitted to the priesthood by Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, and early in September sailed again for America, arriving at home after a passage of nine weeks, about the 1st of November. His salary or stipend was fixed at thirty pounds sterling from the society, and sixty pounds New Jersey currency (valued at little more than thirty pounds sterling) with a house and glebe from the people. The communicants had increased from forty to sixty.

REV. THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER was a descendant of William Chandler, who, with his wife, Hannah, and four children,—Hannah, Thomas, John, and William,—came to this country from England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. His son John, born in England in 1635, married, Feb. 16, 1659, Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, and had eight children,—John, Elizabeth, John (2d), Joseph, Hannah, Mehitable, Sarah, and Joseph, all born at Roxbury. In 1686 he united with several of his neighbors in the settlement of Woodstock, Conn., of the church of which he was chosen deacon, and where, too, he died, April 15, 1703. His son John, born April 16, 1665, married, Nov. 10, 1692, Mary, daughter of Joshua Raymond, of New London, and had ten children,—John, Joshua, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Mehitable, Thomas, and Hannah. His son William, born at Woodstock, Nov. 3, 1698, married Jemima Bradbury, who is thought to have been a daughter of Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass., whose father, William, married, March 12, 1672, Rebecca, the widow of Samuel Maverick, and daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright. Her father was born Dec. 24, 1674. Her son, Thomas Bradbury, was born April 26, 1726.

Mr. Chandler's early years were spent on the paternal farm, and, as we have said, he entered Yale College, where he graduated at the age of twenty in 1745. His settlement here as catechist was in 1747, and as rector in 1751, on his return from England.

His first official act after his return was the baptism, November 3d, of Matthias, the son of Matthias Williamson and Susannah Halstead. His first marriage service was on the 10th, and the parties were Robert Milbourn and Mary, daughter of Elias Thomas, both of Elizabeth Town. In the course of the following year, 1752, he was himself married to Jane, the daughter of Capt. John Emott, and Mery, the daughter of Elias Boudinot, Sr.

At the close of 1754 the congregation included eighty-five families, and the communicants numbered ninety. But the pecuniary strength of the parish had decreased. Of the sixty pounds engaged by subscription, twenty-eight pounds had dropped by deaths and removals; most of the principal parishioners had died or moved off, and the greater part were poor,

many of them being "the proper objects of every kind of charity." The missionary was in straits, provisions of all kinds being as dear in this town as in the most populous cities of the land, meat of all sorts being actually dearer here than in the New York market. On these accounts he asked for an increase of his stipend from the society in England, which was probably granted.

In 1757, during the prevalence of the smallpox, of which President Edwards and his daughter, Mrs. Burr, died in the spring of 1758, Mr. Chandler was prostrated by the terrible scourge, and did not recover from its ill effects for nearly three years, his face retaining its footprints to the end of life. In 1766 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. For some time after this Dr. Chandler was engaged quite largely in a pamphlet controversy with several leading Dissenting divines on the merits of Episcopacy and anti-Episcopacy, having in 1767 issued an "Appeal to the Public in behalf of the Church of England in America: Wherein the Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office are briefly considered, Reasons for sending Bishops to America are assigned, The Plan on which it is proposed to send them is stated, and the Objections against sending them are obviated and confuted. With an Appendix, giving a brief account of an Anonymous Pamphlet. pp. 118."

This was replied to by Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in 1768, and Dr. Chandler rejoined in "The Appeal Defended," which was soon answered by Dr. Chauncy in a "Reply to Dr. T. B. Chandler's Appeal," which drew forth a rejoinder from the latter comprising 240 pages, entitled "The Appeal farther Defended, in Answer to the further Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy."

Notwithstanding this pamphlet controversy, Dr. Chandler continued in the regular discharge of his parochial duties, occasionally going forth on missionary tours, and once, November, 1769, far up into Sussex County, then almost the outer edge of civilization. In July, 1770, he refers to the fact that "the Dissenters of late have become more friendly in appearance than ever," sometimes exceeding in number, in their attendance on special occasions, his own people. In the course of the two or three following years the congregation had so much increased as to determine the people to enlarge the capacity of the church edifice. But in 1774 it was resolved to rebuild entirely; the foundations of a new building, eighty by fifty feet, were laid around the old building; materials were collected, and money subscribed to defray the expense. But the first shock of war put an end to the work, not to be resumed by that generation.

In October, 1761, application having been made by the rector, church wardens, and vestry of St. John's to Governor Josiah Hardy for a charter, the same was granted, bearing date July 20, 1762. It appoints "John Halsted and Jacob De Hart to be the first

and Present Church Wardens of the said Church, and Henry Garthwait, Jonathan Hampton, Amos Morss, Ephraim Terrill, Matthias Williamson, John De Hart, John Ogden, Cavalier Jouet, and John Chetwood to be the first and Present Vestrymen of said Church."

The only changes made in these names for the next fifteen years were in the substitution, from time to time, of John Herriman, Edward Thomas, and George Ross for Cavalier Jouet and John De Hart, the latter serving as secretary.

About the year 1779 or 1780 the congregation began to assemble in a private house "for public worship on Sabbath."² Worship was soon resumed at the church. An impostor for a brief time obtained possession of its pulpit. He was soon after exposed, and fled from the odium and punishment he had merited. The church was then occasionally supplied by the Rev. Uzal Ogden, of Newark. Mr. Ogden was well liked, and being a cousin of Mrs. Caldwell, wife of the late murdered pastor, many of the Presbyterians, whose own church had been burned by the British,



PARSONAGE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ERECTED 1696, ENLARGED 1765.

Dr. Chandler continued to officiate here until the middle of May, 1775, when probably alarmed at the sacking of the house of his friend, Dr. Myles Cooper, at New York, on the night of the 10th of May, he found refuge with him on the "Kingfisher," Capt. James Montague, a British ship-of-war in the harbor of New York. On the 24th of May, in company with Dr. Cooper and the Rev. Samuel Cook, he sailed in the "Exeter" for Bristol, England.¹

The church was left without a rector or a supply for the pulpit, and its members were consequently greatly scattered, more especially after the declaration of independence. Public worship was at length suspended, and as houses were needed for hospitals and barracks, churches were not too sacred to be used for that purpose. Fences were converted into fuel, nor were the graveyards spared. St. John's suffered most as it was not used on Sundays, the wood-work in the interior being wholly destroyed, and two attempts to burn it being discovered in time to save the building.

resorted to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ogden was chosen June 8, 1784, one of the assistant ministers of the Trinity Church, New York, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, with leave of absence for two-thirds of the year for four years, and to receive one-third of the salary. The remaining portion of the year he preached for St. John's parish and at Newark, with occasional visits to Sussex County. During the latter part of this period (1788) he had become the rector of Trinity Church, Newark.

Dr. Chandler remained in exile the full period of ten years, his family continuing to occupy the rectory as before through all the gloomy period of the war. He labored during his absence, raising funds for his destitute brethren in New Jersey. Dr. Berrian says, "He was received with such marked and universal respect into the society of the most distinguished persons as has very rarely been rendered to any one from our country in private life." He continued to cherish to the last the expectation of the restoration of royal

¹ Dr. Rudd's Discourse, 18, 19.

² Ibid.

authority in America, writing to Rev. Dr. Beach Dec. 3, 1781:

"The late blow in Virginia [Cornwallis' surrender] has given us a shock but has not upset us. Though the clouds at present are rather thick about us, I am far, very far, from desponding. I think matters will take a right turn and then the event will be right."

Dr. Chandler remained in England two years after the restoration of peace, suffering much of the time from a cancer on his nose,—a relic, it was thought, of the smallpox of 1757. His former parishioners invited him to return and resume the rectorship of St. John's. But other friends were busy in seeking for him the episcopate of Nova Scotia, whither many of his former friends had gone as refugees at the close of the war. He reached New York on Sunday, June 19, 1785, but too infirm to resume his parochial charge. In the course of the following year the appointment of Bishop of Nova Scotia was tendered him, but his health was too much impaired to admit of his performing the duties of the office. At his suggestion it was conferred upon the Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., one of his friends who had removed from New York to Nova Scotia at the close of 1783, and who was consecrated at Lamberth, Aug. 12, 1787. Dr. Chandler, at the request of the vestry, returned to the rectory, where he died June 17, 1790, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He left a wife and six children. Mrs. Chandler, to whom a pension was allowed by the British government after her husband's death, survived him till Sept. 20, 1801, when she died in her sixty-ninth year.

Dr. Chandler is represented as having been "a large, portly man, of fine personal appearance, of a countenance expressive of high intelligence, though considerably marred by the smallpox, of an uncommonly blue eye, of a strong commanding voice, and a great lover of music. He had fine powers of conversation, and was a most agreeable companion for persons of all ages. He was very fond of home, fond of retirement and of study, and was greatly beloved by his congregation. His antipathy to anything but British rule continued to the last."

REV. SAMUEL SPRAGGS was the successor of Dr. Chandler. He had been an assistant minister of the parish for over a year previous to the death of the rector, and on the 1st of January following that event (1791) was chosen by the wardens and vestry to fill the vacancy. He was then in the forty-fourth year of his age, and had for a considerable period been a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been admitted on trial at the second Conference, held in Philadelphia, May 25, 1774. No record remains of his parentage or place of nativity. His first appointment appears to have been at Brunswick, S. E. Virginia, May 25, 1774; then, May, 1775 (having been admitted to full connection), at Philadelphia, and reappointed for the same place in May, 1776. In May, 1777, he was appointed to the Frederick Circuit,

Maryland. After the capture of Philadelphia by the British army, Sept. 26, 1777, he found his way again to Philadelphia, and in the course of the following winter or spring to New York, where he was the only traveling preacher in the connection, and had charge of the old John Street Chapel from that time till 1783. In common with his fellow-itinerants, he was regarded by the British authorities as a loyalist, and so neither he nor his chapel was disturbed during the war. He married subsequently to 1783, and settled at Mount Holly, N. J. Where or precisely at what time he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church is not known, but it was previous to his settlement here as an assistant in 1789. His salary at first was £120 a year, but was increased to £150 in 1793. He died in September, 1794, having been rector about three years and a half. Dr. Rudd says of him, "Mr. Spraggs was an affectionate and useful pastor, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of his flock, with whom he was on terms of affable and cordial intercourse."¹ His widow left a small legacy to the parish. She died in New York in the eighty-seventh year of her age, June 27, 1821.

REV. MENZIES RAYNER received a call from St. John's Church in February, 1795, but did not at that time accept. On the 6th of April, 1795, a call was extended to the Rev. Joseph Pilmoor, who declined in favor of Christ Church, Ann Street, New York. The call was then renewed to Mr. Rayner, and was accepted. Like his predecessors, he was a Methodist, and had preached on the Elizabeth Town Circuit, having entered the ministry in 1790. Mr. Rayner was a native of Hempstead, L. I., and is spoken of at the time of his settlement here as "a young man of promise, and very acceptable among the people as a preacher. Having engaged himself to marry a young lady whose family was unwilling that she should share his privations as an itinerant, he chose the alternative of resigning his ministerial post. It was done with deliberation, with frank notification of his purpose to his presiding elder, Rev. George Roberts, and with the avowal of undiminished confidence in the doctrines and discipline of Methodism."

He had just left the connection when he was called here, in 1795. He was ordained to the priesthood on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1797, by Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., on which occasion the Rev. Abraham Beach, D.D., of New York, read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, assistant minister of Trinity Church, Newark, preached. His pastorate continued nearly six years. In September, 1801, he accepted an invitation to the rectorship of the Episcopal Church of Hartford, Conn., which position he held about twelve years. Afterwards he took charge of a church in Huntington, Conn. In his later years he withdrew from the Episcopal ministry and became a Universalist preacher. In 1839 he supplied the pul-

¹ Dr. Rudd's Notices of St. John's, p. 21.

pit of the Bleeker Street Universalist Church of New York.¹

At a parish meeting, Sept. 5, 1801, as Mr. Rayner was about to leave his charge, a committee was appointed to wait on the

New York, and soon after was invited to serve one of the churches of New York City, but declined in favor of St. John's of this town. In February, 1802, arrangements were made for his regular induction as rector, and not long subsequently he was ordained

riest also by Bishop Moore. His salary was two hundred and fifty pounds a year. His college friend, Henry Kollock, had, scarcely more than a year previous, become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this town. Their intimacy thus was very happily renewed for a season.

His ministry here was soon terminated. He resigned his rectorship June 5, 1803, six months before Mr. Kollock's removal, to accept a call to St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y. In August, 1809, he resigned this charge to become the colleague of the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend, D.D., of St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md.² This position he resigned in July, 1813, to become the provost of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In 1815 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him both by the university over which he presided and by Columbia College. He retired from the university in 1828, and in 1829 became the rector of St. Michael's, Trenton, N. J. He resigned this charge in June, 1836, and withdrew from public life.

While rector of St. John's in this town he had become tenderly attached to Susan W., daughter of Gen. Jonathan Dayton, whom he married Aug. 22, 1803, just as he was removing to Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Beasley, having given birth to a daughter, died Nov. 27, 1804, in her twenty-second year, greatly lamented.

Mr. Beasley subsequently (June 29, 1807) married Maria, daughter of Matthias Williamson, also of this town. On his retiring to private life in 1836 he came hither, and spent the remainder of his days among his relatives by marriage in the prosecution of his studies. His publications had been somewhat numerous, of which the most profound were "A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind," Part I, 8vo, 1822 (Part II. was completed, but not published); "A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ from the Allegations of the Rev. William E. Channing, D.D.," 1830. He was a superior scholar, but excelled chiefly in the philosophy of the mind, being of the school of Locke. Though conscientiously attached to the



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ELIZABETH, IN 1850.

REV. FREDERICK BEASLEY, who was then in town, and invite him to the rectorship of St. John's, with a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds. The call was accepted, and he was instituted in February, 1802.

Mr. Beasley was a native of Edenton, N. C., where he was born in 1777. He graduated in 1797 at the College of New Jersey. In 1798 he was associated with Henry Kollock, of this town, as a tutor in Princeton College, and served two years, pursuing at the same time, under the direction of President Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D., the study of theology. He was employed as a reader for several months previous to November, 1800, by Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J. In the summer of the following year he was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore of

¹ Records of St. John's. Dr. Rudd's Discourses, pp. 21, 22. Stevens' Memorial of Methodism, i. 127. Journals of the Gen. P. Ep. Convention, i. 209, 284, 318. N. J. Journal, No. 735.

² The Rev. Dr. Bend, in April, 1790, had married Mary, daughter of Abner Hatfield, of this town, and niece of Elias Boudinot, LL.D. He died at Baltimore Sept. 13, 1812, in his fiftieth year. His wife died in 1801, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Episcopal Church, he was not illiberal towards other churches.

He died of dropsy in the chest on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1845. His wife survived until July 2, 1852. They had nine children, seven of whom came to mature years. One of them, Frederick W., took orders in the Episcopal Church, and settled in Bucks County, Pa.; another practiced law at Trenton, N. J., and has attained great eminence at the bar and on the bench.¹

Mr. Beasley's successor was the

REV. SAMUEL LILLY. He was appointed rector of St. John's Aug. 28, 1803. He was admitted to priest's orders shortly after, and inducted April 2, 1804, on an annual salary of five hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. He had charge also of the academy during the same year. No record has been found of his life previous to his becoming the rector of St. John's. He remained in charge until April 30, 1805. Some time after he removed to the South, where he died previous to 1824.²

1779, and was the oldest child of Jonathan Rudd and Mary, daughter of Deacon Barnabas Huntington. He was brought up as a Congregationalist, and fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Nott, but was not favored with a collegiate course. Upon reaching his majority he removed to New York, where he connected himself with the Episcopal Church, studied for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Moore, April 28, 1805.

At the time of his settlement here the congregation seldom exceeded a hundred souls, and the communicants were sixty in number. Improvements were made in the church edifice, and a new steeple placed upon it in 1807. In 1808 the length of the house was increased seventeen feet and the interior entirely renovated. An addition of one hundred dollars was added to Mr. Rudd's salary in 1810. In 1813 he became the editor of a new series of *The Christian Magazine*, and the place of publication was changed from New York to Elizabeth Town. Other improvements were made in the church edifice in 1817. The parsonage house was



PARSONAGE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ERECTED 1817.

About three months after the removal of Rev. Mr. Lilly the church invited the

REV. JOHN CHURCHILL RUDD to become their rector, with a salary of five hundred dollars a year and the use of the rectory. The call was accepted, and Mr. Rudd entered upon his work in December, 1805. He was regularly inducted in May, 1806.

Mr. Rudd was born at Norwich, Conn., May 24,

also rebuilt at a cost of about \$3000. For several years Mr. Rudd conducted a classical school in his house with great success. July 31, 1823, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of D.D.

Owing to the loss of health, particularly of his voice, Dr. Rudd was relieved from his parochial charge June 1, 1826, and the next month removed to Auburn, N. Y., where, and at Utica, N. Y., as teacher, rector, and editor of *The Gospel Messenger*, his later days were spent. He died in Utica, Nov. 15, 1848, greatly lamented by his own church and others. At his own request his remains were brought to Eliza-

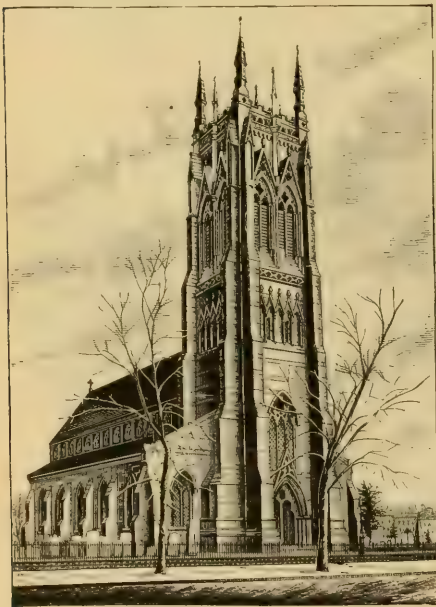
¹ Records of St. John's Church. Clark's St. John's, pp. 168-70. Sprague's Annals, v. 477-84.

² MS. Records of St. John's. N. J. Journal, No. 1062. Rudd's Hist. Notes, p. 22.

beth Town, and interred on the 19th in St. John's churchyard. His widow died in October, 1867, aged eighty-eight, having survived him nearly nineteen years.

Dr. Rudd was succeeded by the

REV. SMITH PYNE, who began his ministry in the parish June 1, 1826, and was instituted rector by the Rt. Rev. John Croes, D.D., May 3, 1827. His salary was five hundred dollars and the use of the rectory. This was his first parochial charge. His ministry here, though highly acceptable to the people, was but of short continuance. He resigned the rectorship Dec. 31, 1828, to accept a call from the church of Middletown, Conn. Subsequently he became the assistant minister, and then, after the decease of the Rev. Dr. Hawley, for many years the rector of St. John's Church, Washington City, D. C. Dr. Pyne now resides at New York City.¹



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ELIZABETH.

A call was extended March 8, 1829, to the

REV. BIRDSEYE GLOVER NOBLE, the predecessor of Mr. Pyne at Middletown. He was born in 1792, at New Milford, Conn.; graduated at Yale College in 1810; married a daughter of Elijah Sanford, of Newtown, Conn.; was ordained a deacon in 1812, and priest in 1817; and was rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Middletown, Conn., 1812 to 1829.

He came here on a salary of five hundred dollars, the rectory, and his firewood. The finances of the church were greatly improved during his ministry, and otherwise the congregation appeared to prosper; save that during the cholera season of 1832 the church met with severe losses by death. His ministry terminated Oct. 15, 1833. He removed to Bridgeport, and opened a boarding-school on Golden Hill, where he died Nov. 16, 1848, in his fifty-seventh year.

At the close of January, 1834, the

REV. RICHARD CANNING MOORE, JR., son of Bishop Moore, of Virginia, was chosen rector, and at once entered upon his work. He graduated at Washington (Trinity) College, Hartford, in 1829, and the first year after his ordination assisted his cousin, the Rev. Dr. Bedell, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. He continued in charge of St. John's, Elizabeth Town, until the second Sunday in March, 1855.

At his coming his salary was four hundred dollars a year, with the usual perquisites. So acceptable and effective was his ministry that soon a considerable enlargement of the church edifice was required, and an addition of eight feet was made to each side of the house, and the interior was wholly renewed. The work was done between June 1st and Dec. 31, 1840. When completed it measured forty-five by sixty-six feet. A Sunday-school room of brick was erected at the same time, the expense of the whole improvement being about four thousand dollars. A new impulse was thus given to the congregation, which rapidly increased in numbers and efficiency. After Mr. Moore's removal from this town he became the rector of Christ Church, Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until

REV. SAMUEL ADAMS CLARK, the successor of Mr. Moore, was called to the rectorship Feb. 4, 1856, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars and the usual perquisites. He had been for eight years the rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia. He entered upon his work on the first Sunday in April, and was instituted by Bishop Doane April 17, 1856. His ministry was eminently successful. The capacity of the old church edifice soon proved inadequate to meet the wants of the congregation. Measures were taken in April, 1857, to raise twenty thousand dollars for a new church. The work was undertaken in 1859. The old church was demolished, the corner-stone of the new church was laid Sept. 5, 1859, and the house completed in 1860.

The new St. John's is a noble specimen of the Gothic style of architecture of the fourteenth century. It is built of a pale brick alternating with bands of stone. It is distributed into nave, aisles, apsidal, chancel, and vestry. The windows of the clerestory are of stained glass. It has a massive tower, one hundred and twenty-six feet high, with a side porch. The pews will seat one thousand persons. The whole cost was about \$50,000.

¹ Clark's St. John's, p. 173. MS. Records.

A chapel of the same material, eighty by thirty-four feet, costing about fifteen thousand dollars, adjoining the church, was built in 1867. The offerings for the year ending May, 1867, were \$46,558.17, of which \$18,360.57 were for parish purposes.¹ The present number of communicants is about six hundred; Sunday-school, including officers, teachers and scholars, five hundred and fifty.

REV. WILLIAM S. LANGFORD, the present rector, assumed the ministry of St. John's on July 11, 1875. He was born in Fall River, Mass.; educated at Kenyon College and Theological Seminary at Gambia, Ohio; ordained June 26, 1867; was assistant at St. Ann's, Brooklyn, until July, 1867, when he went to St. Paul's, Englewood, N. J., and in the autumn of 1870 became rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, on the Hudson, whence he removed to Elizabeth, assuming the rectorship as above stated.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.—(Continued.)

Grace Church.—This parish was founded under the labors of Rev. Abraham Beach Carter, then missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Essex County, the first service being held in the house of Mr. Vincent Bodine on Nov. 3, 1845. Among those present at that service was Mrs. Dayton, then nearly eighty years of age. The whole congregation consisted of about forty persons. On March 15, 1846, the first baptism was administered. Services were held in the house of Mr. Bodine up to April 26, 1846, when a commodious room in a public building was rented and furnished by the congregation.

Soon after this Dr. Carter's connection with the parish ceased, and on the 17th of September, 1846, Rev. Edward B. Boggs assumed charge. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Doane on the very day he became missionary to this parish, viz.: Sept. 17, 1846, and he remained in charge until March, 1847, when he removed to Trinity Church, Swedesborough, preaching there, and on alternate Sundays at Elizabethport and Piscataway. The parish of Grace Church contained six families and twelve communicants on the 1st of December, 1848, when Rev. David Clarkson assumed the rectorship. A Sunday-school was at that time organized. The parish was incorporated by act of the Legislature Aug. 18, 1849. In April, 1849, steps were taken towards the erection of a church edifice, the amount necessary to complete this object being subscribed mainly outside of the parish, St. John's Church contributing liberally. The cost of the church together with the furniture was about sixteen hundred dollars. It was finished

and consecrated by Bishop Doane on April 2, 1850. It was a neat and commodious wooden structure with stained-glass windows, spire, and bell.

Shortly after the church edifice was consecrated Rev. Mr. Clarkson resigned, and removed to Fort Scott, Mo. The church was then supplied for a few months by Rev. Eli Wheeler and Rev. S. Chipman Thrall. Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, now Dr. Hoffman, dean of the theological seminary in New York City, was instituted rector Aug. 24, 1851. He resigned in May, 1852, to assume the rectorship of Christ Church, Elizabeth, to which he had been called. The services were then conducted by a lay reader, Mr. Frederick Phillips, a worthy and exemplary citizen, until January, 1854, and after his death, in that year, until Sept. 6, 1855, by Mr. John J. Smith. At this latter date Rev. Mr. Clarkson, upon leave of absence from Fort Scott, whence he had been serving in the capacity of chaplain in the United States army, again assumed charge of the parish, and remained about six months. Rev. Joseph S. Mayers and Rev. J. D. L. Moore then officiated until the spring of 1857, when Rev. Clarkson Dunn became rector of the parish, and remained until his death in January, 1870. Mr. Dunn had previously been for more than thirty years rector of Christ Church, Newton, N. J. After his death in 1870, Rev. Joseph S. Mayers was chosen rector, and remained in charge of the parish until July 31, 1872, when he accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, Phillipsburg, N. J. Rev. James Stoddard succeeded him on Sept. 16, 1872. During the rectorship of Mr. Stoddard the church was enlarged at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, leaving a debt upon the parish of about three thousand dollars, which has since been only partially liquidated. He resigned April 16, 1876, and in June of that year Rev. J. F. Esch was instituted rector, resigning his charge Oct. 18, 1877. Rev. Henry E. Duncan, D.D., the present rector, assumed the duties of his office in January, 1878. He had been for nearly twenty years rector of St. Luke's Church, at Matteawan, on the Hudson.

Grace Church numbers about one hundred families and about seventy communicants, and has in the Sunday-school one hundred and fifty scholars.

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal) was erected on North Broad Street in 1871. The property is valued at thirty-seven thousand dollars. Number of sittings five hundred. There are in communion with the church two hundred persons. The rectors of Trinity have been Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D., now of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rev. Robert Lowrey, assistant minister of St. Thomas, New York; and the present rector, the Rev. F. Marion McAllister, who took charge in 1874. The church edifice is a neat and convenient structure.

Second Presbyterian Church.—The Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth grew out of the "great revival of 1817." So numerous were the

¹ Records of St. John's. MS. Letter of Rev. S. A. Clark. Journal of N. J. Ep. Convention for 1867, p. 75.

accessions to the old church as greatly to exceed the capacity of their house of worship. During the revival of 1813 a long-felt necessity had been met by the erection of a session-house on the rear of the parsonage lot, fronting on Washington Street. The expense was provided for by voluntary subscriptions, and the house was opened for worship Sept. 10, 1813. At a meeting of the trustees and sessions of the First Church on Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1820, application having been made to that effect, arrangements were made whereby the session-house might be used on the Sabbath free of rent for five years by such persons as were desirous of forming a second church. The house was enlarged in the summer following. Separate Sabbath services were commenced March 26, 1820. A religious society was organized by the election, Oct. 26, 1820, of Messrs. David Meeker, John Humes, James Crane, Richard Townley, Elijah Kellogg, William Brown, and Elihu Price trustees. A church of forty-one members, all but one from the First Church, was constituted on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1820, when Elihu Price, James Crane, and David Meeker were set apart as elders. The same month they called as their pastor the

REV. DAVID MAGIE.—He was a native of Elizabeth Town, and this was his only home through life. His father, Michael Magie, was the son of Joseph and the grandson of John Magie, Sr., who came over from Scotland during the period of prosecution, 1685–87, and purchased land just west of the town plot. His ancestors were noted for their piety and Presbyterianism. His father married Mary Meeker, and both of them were exemplary members of the First Presbyterian Church. David was born at the rural homestead west of the town March 13, 1795. His father died Jan. 6, 1810. In his will, dated Aug. 23, 1806, mention is made of ten children, four daughters, Catharine Potter, Jane Brown, Phebe, and Hannah, and six sons, Benjamin, John, David, Joseph, Job, and Haines.

David was converted in the revival of 1813, and in June of that year was received a member of the First Church. He prepared for college under the supervision of his pastor, Mr. McDowell, and entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey in 1815. He graduated in 1817, and entered the theological seminary at Princeton. At the expiration of a year he was appointed one of the tutors of the college, holding the post for two years. In the spring of 1820 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Jersey, and preached his first sermon April 28th. During the summer, having frequently preached for the new congregation, he was invited to supply them for six months. He began his stated ministrations Oct. 1, 1820, with a sermon from Rom. xv. 30. He was ordained and installed on Tuesday, April 24, 1821. He married, May 7th, Ann F. Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., deceased.

Measures were taken April 30, 1821, to build a

house of worship. The corner-stone of the house on Jersey Street was laid June 20, 1821, and the house dedicated May 1, 1822. In this his first and only pastoral charge among his own townsmen he continued to labor as a faithful, godly, useful, and highly honored minister of the gospel nearly forty-five years, declining promptly several calls and appointments to other fields and spheres of labor. He received in 1842 the degree of D.D. from Amherst College, and during the latter period of his life filled several stations of honor and service in connection with literary and benevolent institutions. The additions to the church during his ministry were six hundred and fifty-one on profession, and five hundred and ninety-six on certificate.

After a period of great bodily suffering, protracted through fifteen months, full of peace, hope, and comfort, he departed this life May 10, 1865.

He was, indeed, "a model pastor." Calm, genial, affectionate, sympathizing, abundant in labors, his services were welcomed by the whole people, and his influence among them gradually strengthening from first to last. Combining temperance, charity, humility, prudence, sound judgment, simplicity, and earnestness, he was a faithful, persevering, successful laborer in the vineyard committed to his charge. He preached and prayed with a power and unction which sank deep into the hearts of his hearers. . . . Besides several able published discourses he was the author of "The Spring-Time of Life," an excellent volume of three hundred and fifty pages.¹

A few months before the decease of Dr. Magie, the Rev. William C. Roberts, previously of Columbus, Ohio, was installed co-pastor, and continued in charge until his resignation in February, 1866, to become the pastor of the newly-organized Westminster Church. The Rev. James B. Patterson, for several years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, Ohio, was shortly after installed his successor, and is still in charge of the church.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.²—The Westminster Presbyterian Church may be regarded as a colony from the Second Presbyterian Church.

Some time before the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Magie, the people of his charge called a number of meetings to consider the expediency of altering, enlarging, or beautifying their place of worship. The prosperity of the city and the increased demand for church accommodation pointed to the necessity of doing something in that direction. Plans were more than once procured for the enlargement and improvement of the building, but the congregation could not unite in their adoption or execution.

After the decease of Dr. Magie the same demand for more pew accommodation and the rapid growth

¹ Trustees' Book of First Chh. Manual of 2d Chh. Pierson's Memorial. Wilson's Presb. Almanac for 1866, pp. 128–31.

² By Wm. C. Roberts, D.D., Church Manual.

of the city forced the congregation to renew their efforts to "enlarge the place of their tent;" but they could not see eye to eye as to what ought to be done. With the view of solving the difficulty it was proposed to sell the old edifice and erect on some other convenient site a more extensive and commodious building; but a majority of the congregation, for the veneration they felt for the place where they had worshipped God so long, were utterly opposed to the measure.

Seeing that it would be impossible to secure unanimity as to any plan of rebuilding or enlarging, a goodly number of the congregation, not wanting in attachment for the old sanctuary, or in regard for the pleasant memories of the past, resolved on forming a colony that should go forth, with one heart and one mind, to engage in a new enterprise for the glory of God.

Of the five hundred and fifty-six members enrolled on the records of the Second Presbyterian Church, ninety-three went forth, and seven others with them from sister churches, to be organized as a new family of Christ's followers.

Several informal preliminary meetings were held to consider the interests of the new colony and to effect its legal incorporation, but the first regular religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. William P. Thompson on Friday evening, the 14th of July, 1865.

On the evening of the 31st day of January, 1866, the congregation assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church, when the church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Passaic appointed for the purpose, and suitable persons were set apart as its spiritual officers.

Of those who engaged to walk together in Christian love and friendship according to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America the following names were enrolled, namely:

Richard T. Haines.¹
Mrs. F. E. H. Haines.
William F. Halsey.²
Mrs. Frances E. Halsey.²
Cornelius Baker.¹
Mrs. Jenett T. E. Baker.¹
Miss Phoebe Anna Baker.²
Miss Henrietta Baker.
Miss Laura J. Baker.
Miss Julia Baker.¹
Ebenezer Platt.
Mrs. Anna M. Platt.
William P. Thompson.
Mrs. Emily B. Thompson.
William F. Day.¹
Mrs. Mary Almira Day.
A. Woodruff Kellogg.
Frederick K. Day.
Henry Seymour.²
Mrs. Cornelia B. Seymour.²
William J. Magie.
Mrs. Fanny B. Magie.
A. W. Kingsley.

Miss Helen M. Colton.
Miss Rosa F. Boylan.
Miss Agnes Coats.²
Thomas P. Milligan.²
J. Harvey Cory.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Cory.
William H. Little.²
Mrs. Caroline F. Little.²
Miss Josephine K. Little.²
Charles L. Doe.
Mrs. Lizzie Doe.
Amos Clark.
Mrs. Sarah Clark.
Mrs. Elizabeth V. W. Pingry.
James O. Pingry.
John Pingry.
Mrs. Relief L. Pingry.¹
Miss Emily A. Clark.
Mrs. Sarah H. Mulford.
Miss Phoebe A. Clark.
Mrs. Eliza G. Kittle.¹
Miss Joanna G. Kittle.
Miss Helen I. Kittle.

Mrs. Margaret A. Kingsley.
Henry M. Baker.
Mrs. Susan V. Baker.
George T. Mulford.
Mrs. Fannie E. Mulford.¹
Mrs. E. M. Brown.
Lewis W. Oakley.
Mrs. Annie Magie Oakley.
Mrs. Martha B. Kellogg.
Miss Mary W. Kellogg.
Miss Clementine Kellogg.
Mrs. Joanna T. Whitehead.
Mahlon Mulford.
Mrs. Anna P. Mulford.
Miss Elizabeth Mulford.
Miss Fannie Mulford.
Miss Lavinia B. Mulford.
Miss Mary B. Mulford.
Miss Julia V. Mulford.
Robert W. Townley.
Mrs. Eliza H. Townley.
Mrs. Abby Baldwin.¹
Mrs. Caroline Pierson.
John W. Harrison.

Mrs. Margaret W. De Witt.
Jacob Davis.
Mrs. Sarah H. Davis.
Miss Mary Fraser.¹
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Clark.
Miss Mary Lunclin.
Mrs. Sarah Crane.¹
John D. Crane.
Mrs. Catharine H. Crane.
Miss Annie N. Crane.
Miss Kate S. Crane.
Mrs. Mary A. Rex.
Miss Mary H. Smith.
Miss Catharine P. Darby.²
Miss Eliza D. Bond.
Charles H. Lord.
Mrs. Anna E. Lord.
Mrs. Julia A. Austin.
Mrs. Jane W. Mulford.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Whittlessey.
Mrs. Lucy C. Mulligan.²
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Groves.²
William P. Mulford.

The persons whose names are above recorded were from the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

The following were from out of town churches, namely: Nathan G. Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Brown, William H. Magie, Miss Mary J. Peck, Leander Tallmadge, Mrs. Ruth Sutphin, Miss Mary Whiting.

Mr. Richard T. Haines and Mr. Mahlon Mulford, who had been elders in the Second Church, were duly elected ruling elders; and Mr. Henry M. Baker and Mr. Henry Seymour, deacons.

After singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," etc., the Rev. Dr. Craven, of Newark, preached a discourse appropriate to the occasion from Rom. i. 14: "I am debtor," etc.

Mr. Haines and Mr. Mulford were then installed elders, Mr. Baker was ordained and installed deacon (Mr. Seymour being absent in a foreign land), and the church was declared duly organized after the order of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. C. Roberts made the closing address, expressing his sympathy with the movement and pledging his prayers and co-operation for its success. The Doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. Kempshall.

On the evening of Feb. 5, 1866, a congregational meeting was held in Library Hall for the purpose of electing a pastor. The Rev. D. H. Pierson was invited to act as moderator. The Rev. William C. Roberts, then pastor of the Second Church, was unanimously elected, and a call was made out in the requisite form.

The first Sabbath services of the new church were held in Library Hall on the 4th of March, 1866, when the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the pastor-elect, preached from the words, "The God of heaven, He will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build." Neh. ii. 20.

On Wednesday evening, March 7th, the congregation

¹ Deceased.

² Dismissed.

¹ Deceased.

² Dismissed.

assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church for the installation of the Rev. Mr. Roberts as their pastor. The Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Chatham, presided and proposed the constitutional questions; the Rev. Dr. Brinsmade, of Newark, preached the sermon from Ezek. iii. 17; the Rev. Dr. Craven, of Newark, gave the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of Paterson, the charge to the people.

On Sabbath morning, April 8th, Mr. Henry Seymour was ordained and installed deacon by the pastor. Thus was completed the organization of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. An unusual degree of harmony and brotherly love prevailed in all the counsels and workings of the congregation.

The first communion was celebrated in Library Hall, on the 8th of April, 1866, on which occasion the deacons Baker and Seymour presented to the church the beautiful communion service now in use.

The weekly prayer and conference meeting was held at the house of the pastor from the organization of the church to the opening of the new house for religious worship. It grew from a very small company to a large congregation, filling every foot of space that could be devoted to the purpose. Here commenced a revival of religion early in the spring of 1867. As the fruit of this work of grace more than forty persons were received into the communion of the church. The majority of these were from the Sabbath-school. The church has been visited since with two seasons of special interest, increasing its membership between sixty and seventy, and calling into more lively exercise the graces of God's people. None that attended those meetings will ever cease to feel that it was good to be there.

The board of trustees, consisting of Messrs. Alfred De Witt, president; William F. Day, vice-president; Amos Clark, Jr., Jacob Davis, A. W. Kingsley, A. C. Kellogg, and George T. Mulford, secretary, were instructed by the congregation to select and secure a suitable location for the church. The beautiful site on which the edifice now stands having been purchased, plans for building were procured and adopted at a meeting of the congregation held at the house of the pastor.

On the 13th of June, 1866, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate religious exercises. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. John F. Pingry, the 100th Psalm was sung, introductory remarks were made by Alfred De Witt, Esq., and a sketch of the progress of the enterprise was read by the Rev. D. H. Pierson. The corner-stone was then laid by the pastor, with the use of the plumb-line, hammer, and trowel, accompanied by an address on the propriety and history of laying with ceremony the corner-stones of sacred and important buildings. The exercises were closed by the chanting of the Lord's Prayer by the children of the Sabbath-school and the

benediction by the venerable Dr. King, for many years missionary to Greece.

The cost of the church buildings thus far, exclusive of the large tower and the pulpit furniture, which was kindly presented by Mrs. Amos Clark, Jr., has been about one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. At the time of the completion of the church edifice the pastor was absent in pursuit of health in a foreign land, and hence it was resolved to delay the formal dedication of it until his return. The house was opened for divine service on the last Sabbath of December, 1867. The Rev. John F. Pingry conducted the devotional exercises; the Rev. David Magie, of Penn Yan, N. Y., preached in the morning, from Eph. iii. 21, and the Rev. D. H. Pierson in the evening, from Zech. iv. 6.

The Sabbath-school and lecture-room were dedicated to the service of God Sept. 3, 1871, with an address by the pastor, from Luke vii. 5, the reading of Scripture by the school, an address by Mr. G. T. Mulford, Mr. T. A. Smith acting as superintendent.

The church was formally dedicated March 17, 1876. The pastor conducted the opening exercises, and offered the dedicatory prayer; Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, editor of New York *Observer*, delivered an address on the connection between the past and present ministers of Elizabeth; Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor First Presbyterian Church, New York, on the conditions of a prosperous church; and Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor Fifth Avenue Church, New York, on Christian work. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Calhoun, of Syria.

We append the following statistics, which will give some idea of the growth and financial expenditures of the church, and also furnish some data of general interest:

ADDITIONS TO THE COMMUNION OF THE CHURCH.

Original members.....	100
Received on profession of faith.....	190
" by certificate.....	253
	— 443

Total number on the roll	543
Dismissed to other churches.....	82
Died.....	30
	— 112

Present number of communicants.....	431
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EXPENSES OF THE CHURCH.

Lot and church edifice.....	\$107,327
Organ.....	10,071
Lecture-room and furniture.....	33,898
Special furniture, books, etc., for church and lecture-room.....	2,500
	\$153,696
Interest on funded and floating debt.....	17,075
Total cost of church and interest of money.....	\$170,771
Current expenses in ten years.....	79,238
Total of home expense	\$250,009

These expenses were met—

1st. By subscriptions for building and furnishing the church and lecture-room, and interests on loans.....	\$120,734
2d. By subscriptions for funded and floating debt.....	38,172
3d. Pew-rents, amounting to.....	78,249
4th. Sabbath evening collections and card contributions.....	7,964
5th. From city, for land on Prince Street.....	2,400
6th. Gifts from different persons.....	2,500
Total.....	\$250,009

BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

For foreign missions.....	\$12,932
" home.....	15,165
" board of education.....	6,508
" church erection.....	4,370
" ministerial relief fund.....	3,808
" Board of Publication.....	2,264
" freedmen's committee.....	2,534
" bible and tract societies and miscellaneous.....	18,677
Total.....	\$66,258

MONEY RAISED BY THE LADIES' SOCIETY.

Organ and lecture-room, not including subscriptions.....	\$26,493
Boxes of clothing, etc., for missionaries, valued at.....	4,532
Total.....	\$31,025

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

Contributions during ten years.....	\$5,464
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Boxes of clothing and Sabbath-school contributions are included in benevolent contributions.

DATES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

First religious meeting.....	July 14, 1855
" trustees elected.....	" 26, "
Church organized.....	Jan. 31, 1866
First elders elected.....	" 31, 1866
Rev. William C. Roberts called.....	Feb. 5, 1866
First service as a church.....	March 4, "
Sabbath-school organized.....	" 4, "
Pastor installed.....	" 7, "
Ladies' Society organized.....	" 28, "
First communion.....	April 8, "
Church edifice opened for services.....	Dec. 29, 1867
Sabbath-school and lecture-room dedicated.....	Sept. 3, 1871
Madison Avenue Chapel opened.....	Oct. 4, 1873
Debt provided for.....	Jan. 31, 1876
Church formally dedicated.....	March 17, "

Third Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.—This church was organized by the Presbytery of Elizabeth Town on Nov. 17, 1851, and was originally composed of seventy-six members, who had been dismissed in equal proportions from the First and Second Churches for this purpose. Messrs. Edward Sanderson, Daniel Woodruff, John D. Norris, Benjamin Ogden, and John McCord were installed elders.

Public worship was commenced by the congregation in Collet Hall on Sept. 14, 1851. The Rev. Robert Aikman, previously of Troy, N. Y., was employed from September 21st, and having soon after received a call to be their pastor, was installed by the Presbytery of Newark (to which the church had been transferred), March 1, 1852. The ground, formerly belonging to Dr. Isaac Morse, on the southwest corner of East Jersey and Bridge Streets (one hundred and forty-five by two hundred and forty-five feet), was purchased in June, 1852, for \$300, and preparations made for the erection of a house of worship. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 21, 1852; the lecture-room, or chapel, was occupied May 8, 1853, and the house completed and dedicated March 28, 1855. It is of brick, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. It fronts on Scott Place (late Bridge Street), and the audience-room, finished with galleries, will seat about nine hundred persons. The chapel, with a lecture-room to seat two hundred persons on the first floor, and a Sunday-school room and study on the second floor, is attached to the rear of the church, and fronts on Jersey Street. The property was freed from debt in 1865. The church numbers more than two hundred members.

Marshall Street Presbyterian Church.—This

church is situated in that part of the city formerly known as Elizabethport. A union religious service was commenced there in 1836 every Sabbath afternoon in an iron foundry. The Rev. Abraham Brown, a Congregational minister of Oxford, Conn., was employed as a stated supply, and began to preach Oct. 6, 1838. A Congregational Church of twenty-nine members was organized Aug. 7, 1839. Messrs. Jonathan M. Ropes and Elias Marsh were chosen deacons, and Maj. Denman and Messrs. James C. Fairbank, Joseph P. Augur, Jeremiah Robinson, and Jonathan M. Ropes were chosen trustees. At the same time the corner-stone of the church on Marshall Street, between First and Second Streets, was laid. The house was completed the following year.

Mr. Brown died Oct. 15, 1840, aged forty-five. Rev. Jonathan Huntington and others were employed as stated supplies the next eighteen months. The Rev. Oliver S. St. John was ordained the first pastor of the church June 15, 1842. The former deacons having been elected elders Feb. 9, 1846, the church was received, April 22, 1846, under the care of the Presbytery of Elizabeth Town. Mr. St. John was dismissed Oct. 20, 1846, and the present pastor, Rev. Edwin H. Reinhart, was installed Oct. 26, 1847. The church has now about one hundred and twenty members. Mr. Reinhart has had a long pastorate, having continued in the service of the church for a period of thirty-five years.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.—A number of the Westminster congregation, situated remote from their church in what is known as North Elizabeth, thought it expedient to begin a chapel in that section of the city in 1873. A further inducement to take this step was the number of children in the neighborhood without any Sabbath-school privileges whatever. In order, therefore, to supply this destitution the Madison Avenue Chapel was opened with religious services Sept. 25, 1873. The Sabbath-school was organized with thirty scholars and a good corps of teachers, with many sympathetic friends present. The officers appointed by Westminster (under whose auspices the school was organized) were Charles L. Doe, superintendent; William H. Corbin, secretary; Thomas A. Doe, librarian.

Preaching began under the patronage of Westminster, Sept. 1, 1874, and continued as often as it was practicable until July, 1875, when the services of the Rev. W. S. C. Webster were secured. Mr. Webster was with the people about a year when, on Oct. 1, 1876, the services of the Rev. A. L. Clark were procured.

On May 7, 1877, the congregation took a very important step, but one which was considered to be the best thing for the real health and thorough independence of the community. This was the organization, through the instrumentality of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, of the church on its own footing. Mr. Clark, a man of God, much beloved for his piety and

devotion, was released from pastoral charge of the church in April, 1879.

On May 14, 1879, the congregation voted a call to the present incumbent, Rev. C. E. Cunningham. He began his ministrations among them the first Sabbath in September, and was regularly ordained and installed as their pastor in November following.

This is the briefest possible outline of a church yet young but vigorous. The membership has increased to seventy, and the Sunday-school to one hundred and ten scholars and fourteen teachers.

German Presbyterian Church.—The congregation was gathered by the present pastor, Rev. John Rudolph, who graduated at the theological seminary in Bloomfield, N. J., in June, 1875, and in September following preached his first sermon in Elizabeth in the Marshall Street Presbyterian Church. With the view of gathering a new congregation a hall was rented on the corner of Third and Fulton Streets Nov. 15, 1875. The movement proved a success from the outset, and the hall was occupied for religious services until September, 1878, when the new church was dedicated, an American clergyman, Rev. Dr. Roberts, preaching the sermon on the occasion in the German language. The church property is valued at about ten thousand dollars. A parsonage was built in 1881.

The church at first consisted of forty members; it now numbers one hundred and fifty. From thirty-six members at the beginning the Sunday-school has increased to two hundred and fifty. The elders of the church are Henry Pfäfer, F. Schomburg, and F. Hilderbrant.

Rev. Mr. Rudolph was born in Germany, where he pursued a regular college course. He studied theology at Bloomfield, N. J. He is the editor of *The German Evangelist*, the organ of the German Presbyterians, now published at Newark.

Methodist Episcopal Churches of Elizabeth.—Until the close of the Revolutionary war two churches only had been organized within the village of Elizabeth Town, the First Presbyterian and St. John's Episcopal. Soon after the war the town was visited occasionally by traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. Bishop Asbury, on passing through the town, preached by invitation, Sept. 6, 1785, in the unfinished Presbyterian Church. Either then or shortly after a society was gathered and taken under the care of the Conference. Of this society one of the earliest and most efficient members was the wife of Mr. Jonathan Morrell. This worthy couple originated in Newtown, L. I., but at an early day took up their abode in the city of New York, where they resided more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Morrell was one of the small company who were induced to hear Philip Embury, the carpenter, preach in his own house at New York in the year 1766, the earliest American Methodist preacher. She was converted, and had the honor of

being enrolled in the first Methodist class in America. In 1772 Mr. Morrell removed to this town, and with his wife united with the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell. At the organization of the Methodist society Mrs. Morrell returned to the people of her first love, and became one of the principal supports of the society.

The first who ministered to this handful of people (for such they were for many years) were circuit preachers, appointed by the General Conference, generally two by two, in the order following:

The appointments by the General Conference to the Elizabeth Town Circuit were as follows:

1787. Robert Cloud, Thomas Morrell.	1800. Joseph Totten, Jesse Justice.
1788. John McCluskey, Simon Pile.	1801. Joseph Totten, William Mills.
1789. John Merrick, John Cooper.	1802. Joseph Totten, William Mills.
1790. Jethro Johnson, Gamaliel Bailey.	1803. Samuel Thomas, George Woolley, Joseph Stevens.
1791. No record.	1804. Thomas Morrell, Benjamin Hiff, Samuel Budd.
1792. John Clark, Joseph Totten.	1805. Peter Vanneet, David Bartine.
1793. John Ragan, Menzies Rayner.	1806. William McLenahan, David Bartine.
1794. John Clark, Hezekiah C. Wooster.	1807. James Moore, Jacob Hevener.
1795. Shadrach Bostwick, Robert Hutchinson, William Storms.	1808. James Moore, Thomas Stratton.
1796. John Fountain, Albert Van Nostrand.	1809. William Smith, Thomas Stratton, John Sharpley.
1797. John Clark, Timothy Merritt, John Seward.	1810. William Mills, Jacob Hevener.
1798. James Tolleson, Samuel Thomas, Thomas Morrell.	
1799. Thomas Everard, David Bartine.	

With the exception of the year 1821, when Joseph Lybrand received the appointment, no preachers were assigned to the Elizabeth Town Circuit from 1811 to 1822. Mr. Morrell during this period preached regularly on the Sabbath, aided by the preachers on the Essex Circuit. In 1823, Samuel S. Kennard, and in 1824 Robert Lutton were stationed here. From 1825 to 1838 Thomas Morrell was classed among the "supernumerary preachers in connection with" this church, and from 1825 to 1853 the following preachers were stationed here:

1825. Thomas B. Sargent.	1840. Robert Lutton.
1826. Thomas B. Sargent.	1841. Robert Lutton.
1827. Joseph Holdich.	1842. Alexander Gilmore.
1828. Joseph Holdich.	1843. Joseph Ashbrook.
1829. Daniel Parrish.	1844. Joseph Ashbrook.
1830. Edmund S. James.	1845. James O. Rogers.
1831. Edmund S. James.	1846. James O. Rogers.
1832. William A. Wilmer.	1847. Richard B. Westbrook.
1833. Edwin L. James.	1848. Richard B. Westbrook.
1834. William H. Gilder.	1849. Thomas McCarroll.
1835. James Buckley.	1850. Thomas McCarroll.
1836. James Buckley.	1851. Lewis R. Dunn.
1837. George A. Raybold.	1852. Lewis R. Dunn.
1838. Isaac N. Felch.	1853. Alexander H. Mead.
1839. Isaac N. Felch.	

In 1852 a second church was commenced at Elizabethport, and located on Fulton Street, now known as the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church. For the next five years the appointments were as follows:

1854.—Alexander H. Mead, E. Town;	Isaac Trotter,	E. Port.
1855.—James Ayars,	" " Jonathan B. Heward,	" "
1856.—John Ogden Winner,	" " Albert H. Brown,	" "
1857.—John Ogden Winner,	" " Horace S. Bishop,	" "
1858.—Richard Vanhorne,	" " Jeremiah Cowins,	" "

In 1859 a new enterprise was started in Mechanic Street, known as St. Paul's Church, since which time the appointments for the three churches have been as follows, in the order of time,—Water Street, Fulton Street, and St. Paul's :

1859.—Richard Vanhorne, George F. Dickinson, John F. Dodd.
1860.—Dallas D. Lore, George F. Dickinson, Edward W. Adams.
1861.—Dallas D. Lore, John F. Hurst, Edward W. Adams.
1862.—George H. Whitney, John F. Hurst, Elbert Clement.
1863.—John F. Hurst, Charles S. Coit, James N. Fitzgerald.
1864.—John F. Hurst, Charles S. Coit, Zylvester N. Belout.
1865.—Richard B. Lockwood, Sylvester H. Opdyke, Alexander L. Brice.
1866.—Richard B. Lockwood, Sylvester H. Opdyke, Alexander L. Brice.
1867.—Benjamin Kelley, James I. Boswell, Alexander L. Brice.
1868.—Benjamin Kelley, James I. Boswell, Sanford Van Benschotten.

Thus far the record has been furnished by Dr. Hatfield. We add the appointments which have been made since 1868, following the same order,—Water Street (since called Elizabeth Avenue), Fulton Street, and St. Paul's :

1869.—Benjamin Kelley, James I. Boswell, Sanford Van Benschotten.
1870.—R. S. Arndt, J. Winsor, L. R. Dunn.
1871.—R. S. Arndt, J. Winsor, L. R. Dunn.
1872.—R. S. Arndt, J. Winsor, J. N. Fitzgerald.
1873.—R. Harcourt, C. C. Winaas, J. N. Fitzgerald.
1874.—R. Harcourt, C. C. Winaas, J. N. Fitzgerald.

In 1875 the Park Methodist Episcopal Church was formed, and W. L. Hoagland appointed to the charge. After that the appointments were up to 1877 in the order named :

1875.—R. B. Yard, ¹ Elizabeth Avenue; J. W. Young, Fulton Street; James Montgomery, St. Paul's; W. L. Hoagland, Park Church.
1876.—J. W. Seran, Elizabeth Avenue; Nicholas Van Sant, Fulton Street; James Montgomery, St. Paul's; W. L. Hoagland, Park Church.

In 1877 the Elizabeth Avenue and St. Paul's Churches were merged in St. James', and the new organization purchased the property and house of worship known as the Broad Street Baptist Church, on the corner of Broad and Williamson Streets. Since then the appointments have been as follows :

1877.—James Montgomery, St. James'; Nicholas Van Sant, Fulton Street; W. L. Hoagland, Park Church.
1878.—Henry Spellmeyer, St. James'; Nicholas Van Sant, Fulton Street; Charles E. Little, Park Church.
1879.—Henry Spellmeyer, St. James'; Charles Larew, Fulton Street; Charles E. Little, Park Church.
1880.—Henry Spellmeyer, St. James'; Charles Larew, Fulton Street; Charles E. Little, Park Church.
1881.—A. H. Tuttle, St. James'; Charles Larew, Fulton Street; T. H. Landon, Park Church.

We add the following statistics for 1881 :

St. James' Church : Membership, 350 ; Sunday-school scholars, 350 ; value of church property, \$50,000.

Fulton Street Church : Membership, 325 ; Sunday-school scholars, 270 ; value of church property, \$12,000.

¹ Mr. Yard died soon after his appointment, and W. R. Keifer was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Park Church : Membership, 160 ; Sunday-school scholars, 250 ; value of church property, \$16,000.

There are two other Methodist Churches in the city, of recent origin, viz. : Mount Teman African Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor, holding services in school-house No. 4, not now used for school purposes, but rented to the society ; and a German Methodist Church at the Port, Rev. Albert Gratz, pastor.

Among those to whose labors the society in its infancy was under greatest obligations was the

REV. THOMAS MORRELL.—He was the eldest child of Jonathan Morrell, and was born at New York, Nov. 22, 1747. His father was a native of Newtown, L. I., and a grandson of Thomas Morrell, who was at Gravesend, L. I., in 1650, and at Newtown as early as 1655, where he died about 1704, leaving four sons,—Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, and Jonathan. One of these four was the father of Jonathan, and the grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Morrell. The father was a merchant, and from the time of their coming to this town, in 1772, the son had a partnership in the business. When tidings of the battle of Lexington reached the town a company of volunteers was immediately gathered, of which he being among the foremost was chosen captain. He was in command of one of the boats that captured the "Blue Mountain Valley" off Sandy Hook, Jan. 23, 1776. He took an active part in the measures that were adopted to protect the town and neighborhood during the following summer and autumn against the British and Hessians.

In June, 1776, he received a captain's commission, with orders to muster a company of seventy-eight men and report to Gen. Washington, then at New York. Two companies of militia were parading in front of the Presbyterian Church. Young Morrell gave them an earnest talk and then called for volunteers. So effective was his eloquence that in five minutes his quota was filled, many of them being of the most respectable families in the town. They were equipped and ready at New York for service six days after the declaration of independence. They were attached to the New Jersey Brigade, under Gen. Heard, of Woodbridge, and in the fatal engagement at Flatbush, Aug. 27, 1776, were nearly cut to pieces. Capt. Morrell fell severely wounded, and barely escaped with his life. He was removed first to New York, and then to his father's house in this town, where he remained, unable to report for duty, until the advent of Cornwallis and his army of invasion, when he found a refuge at the house of Rev. Jonathan Elmer at New Providence. Soon after he was appointed a major in the Fourth Jersey Regiment, and served through the campaign of 1777, or until the attack on Germantown, Pa., Oct. 3, 1777, in which he took an active part. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. His health had now become so much impaired that, with the reluctant assent of Washington, who highly es-

teemed him, he withdrew from military service, and resumed his mercantile pursuits, in which he continued thenceforward nearly ten years.

The change which then ensued is best told in his own words, as recorded in his journal :

"In the month of October, 1785, I was awakened by the preaching of the Rev. John Hagerty,¹ and in March, 1786, received the witness of God's Spirit of my acceptance. In June, 1786, I began to preach as a local preacher in Elizabeth Town, and in several parts of the circuit. In March, 1787, I began to ride as a traveling preacher, and rode on Elizabeth Town Circuit [twenty months] with Robert Clond. At the Conference in New York, in October, 1788, I was ordained deacon [nearly forty-one years old], and appointed to the Trenton Circuit, with John Merrick and Jethro Johnson. At the June Conference in New York, 1789, was ordained an elder, and appointed for that city, with Brother Clond, who was with me twelve months, and Brother Merrick four months."

He continued at New York most of the time for nearly five years, residing at No. 32 John Street. During the first six months he built the Forsyth Street Church, the funds for which he raised himself. The church was dedicated Nov. 8, 1789. A great revival followed, resulting in four hundred conversions and two hundred accessions to the society within nine weeks from Jan. 1, 1790. At the Conference in 1790 he was appointed presiding elder for the district, including New York, Elizabeth Town, Long Island, New Rochelle, and Newburgh Circuits.

In the winter of 1791-92 he traveled with Bishop Asbury through the Southern States. He was stationed several months at Charleston, and returned to New York in June, 1792. In March, 1794, he left the city and retired to Elizabeth Town, having found in the society at New York in 1789 about three hundred members, and left above eight hundred and fifty. The following winter he was stationed at Philadelphia, but in consequence of a severe illness was laid aside about four years. His excellent mother was taken from him July 30, 1796, in her sixty-eighth year. In 1799 he was stationed at Baltimore, Md., and remained two years. In May, 1801, though appointed to New York, he returned home and remained a year. In 1802, with his newly-married wife, he consented to be stationed at New York, but in February, 1804, he retired from the itinerant connection and became a permanent resident of this town. His venerable father closed a long and useful life Sept. 25, 1805, in his eightieth year, having been a consistent member of the church for forty years.

The "meeting-house" of the Methodist society had been built soon after the organization of the church, directly east of and almost adjoining his own house, on Water Street, a short distance below the Adelphian Academy, that occupied in early days the site of the present spacious market-house. It was a small, unpretending frame building, adapted to the wants of a feeble congregation. In this humble structure Mr. Morrell took delight, once at least every Sabbath, in

preaching "a free and full salvation" to all who came. At the time of his return to the town Mr. Austin was preaching in the Presbyterian Church. When the congregation voted against continuing him in their service, his friends procured for him the use, during the afternoon and evening of every Sabbath, of the Methodist Church, and at an expense of fifty pounds, obtained by subscription, finished the gallery of the church. The division in the Presbyterian Church brought quite a number of families to attach themselves to the lively and energetic ministry of Mr. Morrell after Mr. Austin's final removal from the town.

During a period of more than thirty-four years from the time of his locating here Mr. Morrell continued in the faithful discharge of his duties as a Christian minister, rarely failing to preach once every Sabbath until his eighty-seventh year. As "Father Morrell" he was known, revered, and greatly honored by all classes of people in the town, many from the other churches, the young as well as the old, resorting frequently to hear the old soldier discourse of the great salvation. He took an active part in all measures for the improvement of the town, and especially for the advancement of religion. On all patriotic occasions—Fourth of July celebrations and the like—he was sure to be present. During the war of 1812-15 his counsels and other services were freely tendered and were invaluable. So late as July 4, 1828, at fourscore years of age, he delivered an oration in the Presbyterian Church, full of patriotic fire and worthy of the occasion.

After the completion of his fourscore years and ten he wrote, Jan. 1, 1838, in his admirably-kept journal as follows:

"Through the tender mercy of God I have lived to see the beginning of another year, being now ninety years, one month, and nine days old,—a longer period than any of our family have lived. I have many things to be thankful for, my life being prolonged to so advanced an age, having the faculties of my mind in perfect exercise, my health tolerably good, sleep sound, appetite good, my wife in health, my children all religious and in health, my son successful as a preacher, my soul devoted to God, and everything in plenty of temporal things. Would to God I was more thankful, more holy, more heavenly-minded. This morning I have devoted my soul and body to God; and though I am unable to preach as formerly, yet I am endeavoring by grace to walk with God. The church here is in a low state. Lord, revive thy work in my soul, and in our and the other churches, for Christ's sake! Amen and Amen."

On the 9th of August, 1838, after a severe illness of six months' duration, he fell asleep in perfect peace, having lived ninety years, eight months, and seventeen days, and having been a faithful and honored minister of the gospel more than fifty-two years.

He was a man of marked personal appearance. "He was rather short in stature, but strongly built. His neck was short, his head not large, his eye bright and blue, his lips thin, and his whole appearance indicative of much more than ordinary firmness. He always wore a covering on his head, like a smoking-cap, from beneath which his hair fell gracefully on

¹ Then stationed at New York City, and the following two years presiding elder of the district.

his neck. For his age his step was quick and his conversation vivacious. He was neat in person, and always appeared as if dressed for company. He wore a long frock-coat, buttoned to his chin, and, without the least ostentation, was a man of the old school. His memory was retentive to the last, and his senses unimpaired by years."

He was thrice married. The name of his first wife, whom he married about Oct. 1, 1769, has not been preserved. She was the mother of two children,—Elizabeth B. (born July 22, 1770, and died Feb. 2, 1799) and Catherine (born Feb. 29, 1772, married Benjamin Wade, and died Nov. 21, 1800, "rejoicing in the hope of a blissful immortality"). The date of her death has not been ascertained.

He married again (Bishop Asbury officiating) May 24, 1802, Lydia, a daughter of George Frazee, of Westfield. She was born March 20, 1774, and had three children,—Francis Asbury (born June 4, 1804, and died Sept. 11, 1805), Catherine (born Oct. 31, 1805, and married to Rev. William A. Wilmer), and Francis Asbury, second (born July 27, 1807, and married Mary, a daughter of Jonathan Griffith). The latter was a worthy minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ Mrs. Lydia Morrell died Oct. 11, 1808.

The bereaved husband then married, at Belleville, N. J., Oct. 4, 1809, Eunice, the widow of Theodorus James Hamilton, a well-known merchant of this town. She was the daughter of Mr. Uzal Woodruff and Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Ogden and Hannah Hatfield. Their only child, Eunice Theodosia (born Dec. 13, 1811), became, April 12, 1838, the second wife of the Hon. Apollos Morrell Elmer, of this town, a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Elmer. Mrs. Morrell outlived her husband about twelve years.*

First Baptist Church, Elizabeth.²—In 1844, Elkanah Drake, a thorough Baptist, and a member of the church at Mount Bethel, came to Elizabeth. Being zealous for the cause, but few months elapsed before he established a Baptist meeting in the "Select School" room in Union Street. Rev. John Wivell, pastor at Scotch Plains, is said to have preached the first sermon to seven or eight persons. Then supplies were obtained for a time and preached to congregations varying from twelve to eighteen. Then came a young Brother Seeley, a licentiate and student, who spent some time endeavoring to develop and concentrate the little Baptist strength of the community.

On June 5, 1842, delegates from eight Baptist Churches of the vicinity convened in the "Select School" room as a council, and fifteen persons having presented letters from the Baptist Churches of Rah-

way, Mount Bethel, and Scotch Plains, it was resolved "That we proceed to recognize this body as a Gospel Church." The names of the fifteen were as follows: Isaac Ball, Sarah Ball, Mary E. M. Ball, John W. Boyleston, Catharine Boyleston, Elkanah Drake, Sarah Drake, Elizabeth Faitoute, David S. Higgins, Margaret Higgins, Rebecca Higgins, Caleb Jeffrey, Julia Jeffrey, Rachel Ketcham, and Martha Williams. Of these, Margaret Higgins and Sarah Drake are still members of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Boyleston and Mrs. Ketcham have removed from town. The rest have gone to their reward.

Recognition services were held in the afternoon of the day on which the council met. Rev. E. M. Barker, of Samptown, preached the sermon; Rev. John Wivell gave the hand of fellowship; and Rev. D. T. Hill, of Plainfield, addressed the church. The same day David S. Higgins was chosen deacon and Elkanah Drake clerk of the church.

June 7th the church was received into the East New Jersey Baptist Association, and was also promised by the Board of the State Convention one dollar for every Sabbath they should have preaching. The board continued to aid the church for twelve years, the amount of the appropriations varying according to the necessities of the case. In a little while the church began to contribute to the treasury of the Convention, though still receiving aid themselves. The total amount received from the Convention was \$1111.83. One of the first requisites for the new church was a place of worship. This was secured by the purchase and remodeling of the select school room. So promptly did they act that the building was dedicated Nov. 16, 1843, Rev. S. H. Cone, D.D., preaching the sermon from 2 Cor. viii. 9. This building was occupied about fourteen years. The title was first held by individual brethren, but on Feb. 15, 1845, the Society of the First Baptist Church was organized, and has since, by its official representatives, conducted the financial affairs of the church. The society was incorporated April 25, 1848.

Sept. 20, 1843, Charles Cox was called as the first pastor. He was ordained Jan. 23, 1844; the next Lord's Day the first baptism in the history of the church took place. The pastor's wife and Miss Ann Holton were baptized in Elizabeth Creek; a large concourse gathered to witness the ordinance, and many of the residents of this stronghold of Pedobaptists saw a scriptural baptism for the first time. During the brief but faithful ministry of Mr. Cox the church increased to thirty-one members, and a Sunday-school was organized in the latter part of 1844.

Rev. Edward Conover was the next pastor. A series of meetings in the winter resulted in quite a number of conversions; but the doctrines preached by Mr. Conover being objectionable to many he soon closed his labors.

The next experience of the church was sadly un-

¹ Died at Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His remains were interred at Elizabeth, N. J., December 15th.

² Sprague's Annals, vii. 145-50. Wakeley's Lost Chapters of American Methodism, 397-401, etc. N. J. Journal, Nos. 892, 1142, 1144, 1354. N. J. Conference Memorial, pp. 9-22. MS. Letters of Rev. F. A. Morrell and Mr. F. King. Littell's Passaic Valley, p. 150.

³ By J. C. Allen, pastor.

fortunate. A licentiate, Mr. Tibbals, was settled as pastor, but soon developed strong Antinomian doctrines and was obliged to leave; but so strong was his influence that the church was forced to exclude several who held his views.

After a period in which Rev. Joseph Perry supplied the pulpit, Rev. William H. Yuston was called to the pastorate. The work before him was largely recuperative, and faithfully did he perform that work. During his pastorate a debt of eight hundred dollars was paid, and he left the church in a much better condition every way.

Again Mr. Perry supplied the church for a season, and then Rev. J. H. Waterbury became pastor. He was an earnest, prayerful, faithful minister, and his labors told for God and for souls.

The church also began to plan greater things for God and the truth, and some steps were taken towards securing a more eligible site and building a new house of worship. With the advice of the Convention Board and aid of several prominent Baptists of the State, a lot was purchased at Jersey Street, and the pastor was commissioned to raise money to build the house. This work was but half done when he was prostrated by disease which resulted in his death. This defeated the building enterprise.

Through some misunderstanding the church and the Convention now became estranged, and the board of the Convention feeling that Elizabeth was a discouraging field for Baptists withdrew the aid which from the lowness of the treasury it could scarcely give under any circumstances.

The small and struggling church now united with the Lyons Farms Church in supporting a pastor and sharing his labors. Under this arrangement Rev. T. S. Rogers served as pastor two years. But the church was not harmonious, financial difficulties increased, and the church-life reached a very low ebb in all respects. Even disbanding was seriously proposed.

But in June, 1857, Rev. I. N. Hill was secured as pastor, and the drooping interests began to revive. He served nearly two years, during which time the church became united, and a lecture-room was built in Jersey Street at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Sept. 28, 1858, Rev. Rufus Babcock, D.D., preached the dedication sermon, and the baptistry was used on the following Sabbath.

Rev. George W. Clark next assumed charge as pastor. The church had thus far been afflicted with most of the evils and few of the advantages of an itinerancy in the pastorate. But happily a change was now inaugurated, the wisdom of which is fully sustained by the subsequent history of the church. Under the wise direction of Brother Clark the church increased in numbers and in real efficiency. While previously some slight attention had been given to benevolent objects, now a "Missionary Concert" was regularly maintained, and in 1864 a plan for systematic benevolence was inaugurated for the first time in the history

of the church. In 1865 a debt of two thousand seven hundred dollars was paid, and the church was enabled to enter more fully into spiritual work. The fruit was the first really extended revival enjoyed, and during the year 1866 a large number were baptized. The church, so small and feeble before, was still by no means large, yet the same year witnessed the withdrawal of forty-eight members to constitute a new interest, now known as the Central Baptist of Elizabeth. The following year Brother Clark resigned and was succeeded to the ninth pastorate by Rev. Theodore A. K. Gessler. He brought youthful vigor and consecrated talent to his work, and with a band of helpers, much improved by the judicious training of Dr. Clark, went on to dare and do in Zion. It soon became evident that a larger and more tasteful edifice was needed if the church would realize the highest efficiency, and to this work both pastor and people addressed themselves. It had been intended to erect a building in front of the chapel so long occupied in Jersey Street, but other counsels prevailed. The result was the sale of the old property and the erection of the fine and commodious structure now occupied by the church on the corner of Union Avenue and Prince Street. The entire cost, including lot, was in round numbers sixty-four thousand dollars, of which nearly thirty thousand was left unprovided for, to become in time a source of serious trouble. It is at present an open question whether the property will be saved to the church or not, but the trustees are hopeful and all are determined to "Hold the Fort" if possible.

The dedication services were held Jan. 3, 1872. Sermons were preached by Rev. Drs. H. M. Gallagher and P. S. Henson. Addresses were made by several others, and the prayer of dedication was offered by the pastor.

In 1871 thirteen members were dismissed to organize a new church at Elizabethport.

In 1874 the Lord poured out his Spirit upon the people most graciously, and as a result sixty-three were baptized. Brother Gessler continued his labors, receiving additions to the church from time to time, until Jan. 1, 1880, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He left a united people, whose cordial esteem he carried with him, and whose warm hearts were ready to welcome his successor to the tenth pastorate.

Feb. 22, 1880, Rev. J. C. Allen entered upon the pastoral charge. What the result of this union will be is known only to the Great Head of the church.

The following brethren have served the church as deacons: David S. Higgins, Hull Holton, Isaac F. Littell, David Richardson, Benjamin Winans, J. J. Coyne, J. M. Lathrop, George C. Stone, Jonathan Ives, C. H. Rollinson, James Noxon, W. H. Pooler.

The following have acted as clerks of the church: Elkanah Drake, John Brittin, David Richardson, Eugene Snyder, B. J. Spaulding, John Tetlow, J. A. Wolverton, James Sloan, A. W. Dimock, W. W.

Weaver, James Randell, George Peters, E. S. Newberry, T. J. Runyon, A. J. Bicknell.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, J. C. Allen; Deacons, Jonathan Ives, James Noxon, C. H. Rollinson, W. H. Pooler; Clerk, John Brittin; Superintendent of Sunday-schools, William B. Daland; Treasurer, E. C. Jewett.

The church is sound in the faith and united in heart. Its comparative progress is shown in the following:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

June 5, 1843, number of constituent members, 15.

The pastoral office has been filled as follows, and with the additions annexed respectively to each name:

	LETTER.	BAPTISM.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.
Rev. Charles Cox, Jan., 1844, to April, 1845.....	13	6	.....	19
Edward Conover, July, 1845, to Dec., 1846.....	8	12	.....	20
" E. Tibbals, —, 1847, —.....	7	1	.....	8
" Wm. H. Turtan, Feb., 1848, to Sept., 1850.....	7	1	.....	8
" J. H. Waterbury, March, 1851, to Jan., 1855.....	22	14	.....	36
" T. S. Rogers, April, 1855, to April, 1857.....	7	.....	.....	7
" I. N. Hill, June, 1857, to April, 1859.....	11	7	.....	18
" George W. Clark, June, 1859, to March, 1867.....	117	81	.....	198
" Thos. A. K. Gessler, Aug., 1868, to Dec., 1879.....	144	148	.....	292
" J. C. Allen, Feb., 1880, —.....	31	3	.....	34
Increase during periods not covered by any pastorate.....	6	14	.....	20

Total increase..... 338 286 32 656

Total number of persons having been connected with the church, 671.

Present membership, 279.

Broad Street Baptist Church.—A church under this name was organized in August, 1866, and worshipped at first in the large hall of the court-house. The corner-stone of a church edifice on East Jersey Street was laid April 23, 1868. In June, 1867, Rev. D. Henry Miller, D.D., of Trenton, N. J., was chosen pastor. He entered upon his work in November, and was installed Dec. 19, 1867. He was succeeded by Rev. H. M. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was the last pastor.

The church got heavily in debt and broke up, the property being sold in 1866 upon foreclosure of a mortgage of twenty-five thousand dollars. It was bought in by Joseph Battin, and held some time in hopes that the church would be able to redeem it. But this not being done it was finally exchanged with the Methodists for two other church buildings, one on East Jersey Street and one on Elizabeth Avenue. The Broad Street Baptist Church edifice is now occupied by St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Central Baptist Church of Elizabeth was organized in 1877 with sixty members; George W. Kiersted, J. Madison Watson, Thomas O. Conant, deacons. The first trustees were Frederick Foster, Adam D. Coykendall, J. Madison Watson.

Rev. John McKinney, the present and only pastor, is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1874, and of Rochester Theological Seminary in the class of 1877. He was ordained and installed Oct. 19,

1877, on which day the church was formally recognized as a regular Baptist Church. At present they worship in a rented church building, corner of Jefferson and East Jersey Streets. The membership of the church is one hundred and forty-one; Sunday-school, one hundred and fifty.

Fourth Baptist Church.—In the year 1873 a few colored members of the Baptist Church desired to have services and a regular pastor. A hall was hired, and since then they have met regularly in the Library Hall on Broad Street. Their membership is about forty. Rev. C. Miller is their present pastor.

East Baptist Church, situated on corner of First Avenue and Fulton Street. This church was organized in 1878. The membership is small, about thirty. Rev. H. W. Jones supplied them for a few months, when Rev. W. H. Marshall came, and remained until the present pastor, Rev. Adam Chambers, came, in 1880. They have the prospect of increasing, having a good congregation and quite a large Sabbath-school.

Roman Catholic.—**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**¹—Although the borough of Elizabeth is one of the oldest settlements in New Jersey, still the Catholic Church cannot boast of having made any progress within her borders until comparatively late years. The Catholic missionary in search of the scattered sheep of the fold would pass her by, unable to discover within her limits the object of his search. In the year 1829 three Catholics were known to reside in this town, who, when their religious principles were discovered, were obliged to leave, as no employment would be given them. The first influx of Catholicity was caused by the construction of the New Jersey Railroad in the year 1833; and by this means the inhabitants, instead of being disabused of their prejudices, became scandalized at the inebriety and other vices and excesses of the laborers who professed themselves Catholics, and thus their antipathy to religion increased. The construction of this work aroused the dormant energies of the neighborhood. An impetus was given to agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits. Laborers were in demand. Necessity and interest overcame proscriptive intolerance. The proscribed race was received into employ, in the hopes that it would be enlightened. Those who were weak enough to deny their faith were indulged in their excesses, and evidences that they did are unfortunately in numerous cases permanently existing; but those whose sense of rectitude withstood the tempting offer endured as long as necessity or interest compelled them the taunts of their persecutors, and then left their places to those whose indigence compelled them to accept any situation that offered. During the time of the construction of the New Jersey Railroad, and also of the Central Railroad, the sick-calls were attended to by the late Rev. P. Moran, then the only

¹ The principal part of this church history is substantially that prepared by the first pastor, Rev. Isaac P. Howell, and published in 1866.

priest in Newark. In the year 1842 Rev. Yldephon-sus Medrano, then stationed on Staten Island, visited the few scattered Catholics in this neighborhood. He celebrated for them occasionally the rites of religion; but unfortunately the only place he could procure for the purpose was a low tavern on the outskirts of the town, and his visitations were attended by the most unfavorable circumstances, not only to his own personal interest, but also to the most vital interests of religion. A few pious Catholics wept over the degraded condition to which religion was reduced, their most strenuous efforts to elevate it having proved ineffectual. In the fall of 1843 several of the most zealous visited the Bishop of New York, the late lamented Archbishop Hughes; he encouraged them by promising them that he would in the spring send them a priest. In the spring of 1844 he ordained and sent to them their present pastor, Rev. Isaac P. Howell, with instructions to visit that section of the country and report on the possibility of establishing a mission at Elizabethtown and another at Rahway. After considerable difficulty a small room in a house near the town was procured in which to celebrate mass. On Palm Sunday, 1844, a congregation of twenty-five assembled to greet their pastor and assist at the sacred rites of religion.

During the year 1844 there was somewhat of an increase in the congregation, and a collection was commenced in the fall to purchase a lot on which to build a church. In April, 1845, the basement wall of St. Mary's of the Assumption was laid, and by the first Sunday of the next Advent a substantial brick church, fifty feet square, was sufficiently completed to accommodate the congregation, which by this time had increased to about one hundred. The funds for the purchase of the lot were contributed by the congregation, but those for the construction of the building were the charitable offerings of the faithful in New York, and of the different congregations in East New Jersey, and particularly from the laborers on the Morris Canal, solicited by the untiring exertions of the pastor. No sooner was the sign of our salvation erected on the new edifice than the Catholic population began to increase, and in a few years the church became too small. In the year 1847 the German portion of the congregation erected an edifice for themselves, and in a short time were blessed with a pas or of their own. In the year 1851 a substantial brick school-house, two stories high, was erected alongside of St. Mary's Church. In the year 1858 collections were commenced for the enlargement and remodeling of the church and the erection of a pastoral residence in the rear, fronting on Race Street. The spring of 1862 found the work completed, and now a beautiful church, one hundred and thirty-three feet long by sixty-six feet wide, and a spacious pastoral residence evince the zeal and charity of the congregation. In the meanwhile the eastern portion of the city was not idle. The Catholics at the Port deter-

mined to have a church of their own; and soon, under the untiring exertions of their pastor, Rev. M. M. Wirzfeld, and the liberality of the flock, a spacious church, school-house, and pastoral residence arose as if by magic. In 1844 the entire population of Elizabethtown was about five thousand, the Catholic population only twenty-five. In the year 1866 the entire population of the city of Elizabeth was about fifteen thousand, and the Catholic population about four thousand. Probably the increase has been in about the same proportion to the present date.

In the year 1849 a substantial brick school-house, two stories high, was erected alongside St. Mary's Church. In the year 1858 collections were commenced for the enlargement and remodeling of the church and the erection of a pastoral residence in the rear, fronting on Race Street. The spring of 1862 found the work completed, and now a beautiful brick edifice, one hundred and thirty-three feet long by sixty-six feet wide, and a spacious pastoral residence evince the zeal and charity of the congregation. In the meanwhile the church was built at Elizabethport. The value of St. Mary's Church, thirty-five thousand dollars; sittings, seven hundred; communicants, two thousand.

The first pastor was Father Isaac P. Howell, 1844-66; Father Kane, 1866-72; Father Thebaud, 1872-82. Assistant priest, Father Tallon.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, connected with this church, was founded by Rev. Isaac P. Howell, the first pastor. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and was erected in 1861. In 1868 a new front was added to it. The school is supported entirely by the parish, and receives no aid from State or city. There are six class-rooms and six teachers, the higher branches being taught by Mr. Thomas F. Coleman and the others by the Sisters. The number of scholars enrolled is three hundred and fifty, with an average attendance of three hundred.

The parish numbers about two thousand persons. The pastors have been, first, Rev. Isaac P. Howell, who died in 1865; then Rev. Michael Kane, who relinquished his charge early in 1872; and lastly the present pastor, Rev. Leo Thebaud, who entered upon the duties of the pastorate in the autumn of 1872.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—Services preparatory to the gathering of the congregation of St. Michael's were first held in 1855 by the Rev. Father Balleis, O.S.B., of the city of New York. He continued his ministrations for a time, and was succeeded by several other missionary priests from the same city until 1858, when the Rev. Father Wirzfeld was appointed pastor. Two other zealous and laborious pastors have since had charge of the parish, viz.: the Rev. Henry Lemke, from 1860 to 1870, and since the latter date the present pastor, the Rev. Albert von Schilgen.

The congregation first worshiped in a rented room on Elizabeth Avenue, and afterwards built a frame church on Smith Street. The building is now used

for the parochial school, and in connection therewith has been erected a house for the Sisters of Christian Charity, who are employed as teachers. While on the subject of the school we may add that these Sisters are four in number, three having charge of the day school and one of the industrial school of the parish. They are from the mother school at Wilkes-barre, Pa. The number of pupils in the school is one hundred and ninety-seven.

The present St. Michael's Church is an elegant brick edifice on the corner of East Jersey and Smith Streets, erected at a cost, exclusive of the church and parsonage lots, of thirty thousand dollars; that is, the church has cost that sum already, though the principal tower is not erected. The foundation is just being laid for the parsonage adjoining the church.

There are connected with the congregation one hundred and twenty families, while two hundred and thirty-three children receive instruction in the Sunday-school.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this church was laid Sept. 26, 1858, by the Rev. Father M. A. M. Wirzfeld, who also officiated at St. Michael's. The parochial school was established in 1860, at which time the school-house, still occupied, was erected. The new building of St. Patrick's Parochial School was erected in 1880, and will probably be occupied some time during the year 1882. The cost, when completed, will be about fifty thousand dollars. It is the finest brick structure in this part of the city, and occupies a site adjoining the church and the parochial residence. The school contains about nine hundred pupils, taught by nine Sisters of Charity and one male teacher, who has charge of the highest boys' class.

Nearly one thousand families are connected with the parish, and its varied cares and duties render the life of the pastor by no means an easy one. While attending to the daily wants of his numerous flock, visiting the sick, burying the dead, and administering the stated and special services of his church, he is also extensively engaged in building, and has charge of a large cemetery belonging to the parish (Mount Olivet Catholic Cemetery), situated about three miles north of the city, in which interments began to be made in 1871. The following have been pastors of the church: Rev. M. A. M. Wirzfeld, Rev. Patrick Hennessy, Rev. Patrick Cody, and the present pastor, Rev. Martin Gessner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, with an academic and industrial school, on the corner of First Street and Magnolia Avenue, is also connected with St. Patrick's, and is under eight teachers of the Sisters of St. Dominick.

ST. HENRY'S CHURCH.—This parish became a separate charge from St. Michael's, under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Lemke, about 1869. It was incorporated April 18, 1871, the trustees being John Gilmory Shea and Edward Ives. The parish is com-

posed of about two hundred families and a parochial school of one hundred and eighty-eight scholars. The school was established by Rev. Father Lemke in 1869, and was at first held in the Convent of St. Walburga adjoining, but in 1872 the present building was erected. It is two stories with French roof, the lower floor being used as St. Henry's Chapel. The upper floor consists of four class-rooms, over which are four Sisters from the convent. The convent belongs to the Sisters of St. Bernard, of whom there are eighteen, having a mission at Carlstadt, N. J., and at Easton, Pa. St. Walburga's Select School is taught by two Sisters at the convent, and numbers twenty-four scholars.

Since Father Lemke two pastors have been in charge of the parish, viz.: Rev. Father Athanasius, and since November, 1880, Rev. Father Augustine Wirth. The latter is quite a voluminous writer, having a series of several volumes now in progress.

First Congregational Church.—This church was built in 1866. The Rev. Mr. Wolcott was the first pastor, and during the building held services in a hall. The building is a Gothic frame, costing about fifteen thousand dollars, situated on First Street. Membership, one hundred; accommodation, five hundred. The next pastor, Rev. S. Rossitars, came in 1871, and remained four years. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas Heywood, came in 1876.

Siloam Presbyterian Church.—This colored church was organized in the year 1867, and supplied by a number of pastors who remained for a short time. Much of their help financially has come from the other churches, and their building erected a few years ago with accommodations of about three hundred and membership of seventy. The present pastor Rev. William Carr, 1080 Elizabeth Avenue.

German Presbyterian Church, situated on First Avenue and near the Central Railroad line or track. They built a Gothic frame church in 1879, costing about seven thousand dollars, with accommodations of about four hundred and fifty and membership of forty-seven. Their pastor, Rev. Otto Rudolph, whose labors among them is the means of drawing good congregations.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first services of this church were held by a minister from Switzerland, Rev. William Ferdinand Wirz, in 1856. Some question arose as to his being a Lutheran clergyman, but he was chosen as pastor of the congregation. Services were held in the upper part of a private building on the corner of Division and High Streets. In 1857 ground was purchased for a church; it was built in the latter part of 1878, and dedicated in the spring of 1879. Since the first minister the following have officiated as pastors: Rev. William Meynicke, Rev. G. Mantz, Rev. Christian Reichenbecher, Rev. Frederick Stuecklin. The latter has been pastor since 1867.

About one hundred and sixty families are connected

with the parish; communicants, four hundred and fifty; Sunday-school scholars, three hundred and forty. The parish supports a day school with an average attendance of seventy, in which German and English are taught.

German Moravian Church of Elizabeth.—This church was organized by Rev. Christian Neu in 1867, and for about two years worshiped in the mission chapel corner of Smith and Martin Streets, near the cross-roads. The corner-stone of their church edifice on Seventh Street was laid May 17, 1869, and the structure was completed that year at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. It is a wooden building, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. The present membership is two hundred and fifty; Sunday-school, one hundred and forty-five.

Rev. Mr. Neu was succeeded by Rev. Charles Nagle as pastor, who remained a little over three years. The present pastor, Rev. John Praeger, was settled over the church in August, 1876. He is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, and preaches in the German language.

Missions.—Besides the above churches, there are in the city the following missions:

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, No. 1.—Superintendent, J. A. Dix.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, No. 2.—Superintendent, W. P. Roberts.

THIRD AVENUE MISSION.—Superintendent, John Mandeville.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—802 Elizabeth Avenue.

CROSS-ROAD MISSION.—Joseph Alward, superintendent.

GOOD WILL MISSION.—John Beale, superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEN. ELIAS DAYTON,

of Elizabethtown, was one of the heroes of the war of the Revolution, and for many years a leading resident of that historic locality, where he was born May 1, 1737.

The family from which he sprang originated at Maidstone, on the east bank of the river Medway, in County Kent, England. Ralph Dayton, the ancestor of the family in this country, came thence to Boston at an early period, but finally settled near East Hampton, L. I., where he died in 1667. Robert, his son, aged eighty-four, died in 1712. Capt. John Dayton was a lineal descendant of Ralph Dayton, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a weaver by trade, possessed of many marked characteristics, and one of the most patriotic and influential residents on Long Island in his day. He lived two miles from East Hampton. Jonathan, his son, located at Elizabethtown about the year 1700,

where he was one of the pioneer settlers and a prominent citizen. He was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Gen. Dayton entered the military service of the province as a lieutenant March 19, 1759, and was made captain March 29, 1760, serving with the British troops in the French war on the frontiers, in the regiment known as the "Jersey Blues." He participated in the battle on the Heights of Abraham at the gates of Quebec on Sept. 13, 1759, and was present at the surrender five days after. In 1764 he was sent on special service in command of an expedition against the Northern Indians near Detroit. A journal kept by him during the five months he passed in that wild region is still in existence, and is full of exciting interest. The objects of the expedition were accomplished, and he received official commendation for his success. After the disbandment of the provincial forces he engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town, where he became an alderman, and upon the occurrence of the troubles with the mother-country soon after was active in determining the people to stand by the Bostonians. In December, 1774, he was chosen at a meeting of the town freeholders to be a member of the "Committee of Correspondence and Observation, to favor the more vigorous prosecution of the measures recommended by Congress." His father, Jonathan, who was then over seventy-four years of age, served on the same committee. In the fall of 1775, when recruiting for the Continental army was begun, he was appointed muster-master, and assisted in the organization of the first two regiments raised in the province. At the beginning of the year 1776 Congress directed that the Third Regiment be raised in New Jersey, and elected Mr. Dayton to be its colonel. On the 23d of January, 1776, he signalized himself by fitting out at Elizabethtown an expedition of three armed boats and one hundred and ten men, with which in conjunction with a boat and forty men under Lord Stirling he captured the British transport ship "Blue Mountain Valley," which lay in the lower bay of New York loaded with supplies and necessities for the British army. The prize was brought to Elizabethtown, and a resolution of thanks to the captors was passed by Congress. In April, 1776, Col. Dayton was given command in the valley of the Mohawk, where he quelled the Toryism which had been fostered by the activity of Sir John Johnson, and kept a check on the Indians of the "Six Nations" in that locality. He built Fort Schuyler on the site of old Fort Stanwix at Rome, and Fort Dayton at Herkimer. In the close of the year he took part in the defense of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, after which his regiment was returned to New Jersey, and was brigaded with the Continental troops under Gen. Maxwell. Col. Dayton continued to serve with great bravery in the later campaigns of the army. Sept. 11, 1777, he had his horse shot under him,

at the battle of the Brandywine; at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, he had another horse killed under him. In the winter of 1777-78 he was posted at Elizabethtown, and put in supervision of the secret service for Gen. Washington, getting information of the enemy's condition and movements. In June, 1779, he served under Gen. Sullivan in the campaign against the "Six Nations," near Elmira, N. Y. The following winter he served under Gen. Washington in his movements against the British stationed on Staten Island, and in the campaign of 1780 he participated in the skirmishes at Elizabethtown and vicinity, performing illustrious service at Connecticut Farms and Springfield, N. J. Soon after the battle of Springfield Gen. Maxwell's resignation was accepted by Congress, and Col. Dayton assumed command of the Jersey Brigade and held it during the remainder of the war, although not confirmed as a brigadier-general until January, 1783. In September, 1781, the Jersey Brigade under Col. Dayton landed on James River, about five miles from Williamsburg, and participated in the siege of Yorktown. Col. Dayton was present at the signing of the capitulation by Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, and in 1782 was in charge of the prison-camp at Chatham, N. J. The Jersey Brigade was discharged Nov. 3, 1783. Gen. Dayton had taken a part in all the battles in which the Continental line of New Jersey had been engaged. After the war he was commissioned major-general of the Second Division, New Jersey State Militia, which command he held at the time of his death, Oct. 22, 1807. Upon the formation of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, Gen. Dayton was chosen its president, and held that office during the remainder of his life. He declined an election to Congress in 1779. In 1787 he was appointed a member of the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States, but favored the appointment of his son Jonathan, afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fourth Congress and United States senator. In 1789 he was elected recorder of Elizabethtown, and from 1796 to 1805, with the exception of one year, he was mayor of the town, and for several years a member of the Legislature of the State. In private life he sustained a high reputation. He was open and generous, scrupulously upright, and in manners easy, unassuming, and pleasant. In person and bearing he is said to have resembled Gen. Washington so strongly that with their backs turned it was difficult to distinguish them.

Gen. Dayton married a Miss Rolfe. His children were Jonathan, Hannah, wife of Col. Matthias Ogden; Elias Bailey, Sally, wife of Isaac G. Ogden, of New York; William, Horace, Aaron, and John. Elias B. Dayton engaged in mercantile pursuits in Elizabethtown, and was the first cashier of the State Bank. He was the father of Hon. Aaron Ogden Dayton. William was a lumber merchant in the same place.

Horace engaged in trade in New York City. Aaron removed to Cincinnati, near which place he engaged in farming. John, the father of Miss Sarah O'Dayton, of Elizabeth, from whom many of these facts were obtained, engaged in farming near Madison, N. J., where he died in 1803. Hon. William L. Dayton was a grandnephew of Gen. Dayton, being descended from Robert, son of Jonathan, and brother of the general.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.

Early History.—The earliest allusions to the site of the present city of Rahway, and to settlers residing or owning land thereon, are found in the records of the townships of Elizabethtown and Woodbridge, whose geographical boundaries originally met on the marshy stream known as "Robinson's Branch," now in the heart of the city. From the Elizabethtown records—referring, of course, to the territory on the north side of the branch—we find that the following-named persons were owners of land on the "Rawack River," or "Rawack," as it was then called, at the dates given in connection with their respective surveys or settlements:

William Oliver owned "84 acres of upland at Rawack," bounded by Peter Morse, Samuel Marsh, Sr., David Oliver, and William Piles. He was one of the original eighty Elizabeth Associates, and lived on his home-lot at Elizabeth, his land here being an out-farm or plantation. His ancestors were from Bristol, England, 1632, and lived in Boston or vicinity, where they left large families. William Oliver died about 1694.¹

David Oliver, above mentioned, was the son of William, and owned land at Rahway, adjoining that of his father, where he probably lived. One of his sons, David (2d), was notorious as a Tory and refugee during the Revolution, and is described as "the dread of the inhabitants on the lines." The *New Jersey Journal* of Dec. 5, 1782, gives an account of his having been engaged on the Saturday night preceding, with a band of refugees from Staten Island, in attempting to take off cattle from Elizabethtown. They proceeded in a gunboat to the mouth of Elizabethtown Creek. Capt. Jonathan Dayton being informed of the route they proposed to take waylaid them with a small party near the Port. It so happened that in passing Dayton's ambush the party turned aside from the road to avoid a mud-slough, which obliged the ambushers to fire through two fences, killing one, mortally wounding another, and taking three prisoners, whereas, had not this détour occurred, it is believed that all of them might have

¹ N. E. Genealogical Reg., xii. 53; E. J. Records, ii. 19, 103; Elizabeth Town Bill, 108.

been killed at the first fire. As it was, two escaped. Three had been left to take care of the boat, who, hearing a row-boat coming down the creek, sought to escape to Staten Island, but they were overtaken and captured by Lieut. Randall. Swaim Parcel informed them that Oliver had fled to Rahway. He was pursued and found "concealed in a house at Rahway," and captured that night.¹

Peter Morse owned a parcel of land described as a "Neck of Land at Rawack." He also owned one hundred and forty acres along "West Brook, Rawack Swamp, and the Common." He was the son of Robert Morse. He and his father were among the eighty original Associates, and came to the township in 1665 from Rowley, Mass., having lived in Boston in 1644, and in Newbury in 1654.

The Morse homestead was on Thompson's Creek, more generally known as "Morse's Creek," long the boundary between Rahway and Elizabeth. Peter Morse died in May, 1702.

Samuel Marsh, Sr., another of the original Associates, had one hundred acres of upland at "Rawack," called by the name of "Ragged Neck," bounded by Jeffry Jones, Simon Rouse, and his own meadow. He also owned other parcels of land in the vicinity. He came from New Haven, Conn., among the first settlers, with a wife and seven children. His eldest son, Samuel, Jr., was admitted among the eighty Associates, and had an allotment of eighty acres at "Rahwack," bounded by Robert Vauquellin, Simon Rouse, Thomas Moore, Benjamin Wade, and a great swamp; also ten acres of meadow, "lying at Rahwack in the Meadow of Samuel Marsh, Sr." The elder Marsh, familiarly called "Old Marsh," died in September, 1683.²

William Johnson owned one hundred acres on the "West Branch of the Rawack River," and sixty acres of upland on the "Rawack River," adjoining lands of Simon Rouse. Also sixty acres of upland on "Rawack Plaine" and other lands. He was a resident of the New Haven colony as early as 1648, and came here with the first settlers. His property, however, in 1678, amounting in all to two hundred and sixty-two acres, was mortgaged to Roger Lambert to secure the payment of one hundred pounds, and Lambert subsequently became the owner.³

Robert Vauquellin, the surveyor-general under Carteret, was the proprietor of forty acres of land "at Rawack." It adjoined the lands of Simon Rouse and Samuel Marsh, Sr. Vauquellin, often styled in the East Jersey records "Sieur des Prairies," was a Frenchman from the city of Caen. He is thought to have resided later in the island of Jersey, whence he and his wife came in the ship "Philip" with Carteret in August, 1665. Having been appointed by Berkeley and Carteret surveyor-general of their domain in

America, he exercised the functions of that office until 1681. He was also a member of Carteret's council. In 1678 he removed to Woodbridge, where he obtained grants of land and continued to reside.

Thomas Moore owned sixty acres of land described as lying "towards Rahwack," and adjoining Benjamin Wade. Also twenty acres of meadow adjoining William Piles' upland. He was one of the original Associates, and came to the town in 1665. He died in 1708.⁴

Jonas Wood was the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of upland "at Rahwack," adjoining Jeffry Jones; sixty acres of upland and twenty acres of meadow "on Rawack Neck." He was one of the original Associates, and came from Southampton, L. I. He was licensed July 10, 1679, to "keep an ordinary," and was chosen Nov. 3, 1693, and in 1694 a deputy to the General Assembly. He owned a good deal of land about Rahway, both meadow and upland, and was a highly-respected citizen. His household of six acres adjoined the land of Samuel Marsh, Sr., on the northeast.

William Letts had seventy acres of upland "at Rawack," adjoining Robert Vauquellin and William Cramer. He was a weaver by occupation, married Elizabeth Laud, lived on house-lot (thirteen acres) adjoining Joseph Frazee. He removed to Perth Amboy, where he died in March, 1702.

Simon Rouse, whose lands have so often been referred to in the boundaries, was a son of John and Annie Rouse, of Duxbury, Mass. She was a daughter of John Peabody. He was born in 1645, and came here before 1676. He had surveyed to him fifty-eight acres of upland "on Rahwack River," adjoining William Johnson; also ninety-eight acres adjoining the above on the northeast, having Robert Vauquellin's land on the northwest. He had also one hundred acres on the east side of "Rahwack River, opposite Pope's Brook." He resided at Rahway. His lands in the other part of the town he exchanged with Jonas Wood, May 29, 1678, and Nov. 27, 1679, bought Vauquellin's lands adjoining his own. He died in 1690. His wife, Alice, died soon after without issue. Frances, a daughter of Samuel Moore, of Woodbridge, inherited the estate, being probably an adopted daughter, as she lived with them.⁵

Benjamin Wade, who was a clothier in Elizabeth-town, and became quite wealthy in real estate, owned an interest in "Rahwack Swamp" to the extent of forty-eight acres allotted to him by the town, and twelve acres of meadow "at Rahwack." He was the ancestor of a very highly respected family, and died about 1698.

William Robinson, who appears in the records as "William Robinson, Doctor of Physick," was the proprietor of seven hundred acres of land lying on

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 146. Hatfield, p. 509.

² New Haven Records, quoted by Hatfield, p. 81.

³ E. J. Records Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 80.

⁴ N. H. Coll. Records, etc. Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 85.

⁵ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 172.

the branch of the Rahway River called Robinson's Branch. On his first arrival in the town he purchased lands of John Toe, and subsequently (April 1, 1686) he had surveyed to him the above tract of seven hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Joseph Frazee, Richard and John Clarke, George and John Alexander, William Piles, Simon Rouse, and Thomas Rudyard.

Dr. Robinson's lands extended along the branch on the north side of the wood bridge. He also bought of John Toe, Sept. 12, 1688, another parcel on the west branch of Rahway River. He was a large land-owner both here and in Monmouth County, where he had surveyed to him in 1692 "550 acres in full of his share of the first division."

Dr. Robinson is supposed to have emigrated from Scotland, and to have received his education in that country. He was evidently a man of ability, means, energy, and wide influence.

The following, found in "An Account of the Settled Towns in East Jersey," given under the hand of Capt. Nichols, secretary to the Duke of York, in 1680, probably has reference to Rahway: "There are several Out-plantations on the North end of the River which divides the bounds between this town (Elizabethtown) and Woodbridge, particularly where the road passes over, to which place is about seven or eight miles." If this refers to Rahway, it shows that there was a considerable settlement here in 1680, over two hundred years ago. All the circumstances go to show that Rahway is the place meant: (1) the river dividing Elizabethtown from Woodbridge is the Rahway River; (2) the settlement is located at the place where the road to Woodbridge crossed the river; (3) the distance, seven or eight miles from Elizabethtown, corresponds also to the facts. We therefore conclude that the account refers to Rahway. There were "several out-plantations" on the river at this time, but the writer¹ refers particularly to the one "where the road passes over" in going from Elizabethtown to Woodbridge, indicating that it was the most considerable settlement. This ancient settlement appears to have been nearly equidistant between Elizabethtown and Woodbridge, and, inasmuch as it was regarded as an out-plantation of Elizabethtown, was undoubtedly on that side of the river within the town bounds.

A settlement of equal antiquity, no doubt, was made on the Woodbridge side of the river, known later as Bridge Town or Lower Rahway. This settlement seems to have attained sufficient dignity and independence of the mother-hamlet of Woodbridge by the beginning of the eighteenth century as, in the estimation of the freeholders of the township, to deserve a separate pound for the lodgment of animals unlawfully running at large; and so it was voted at the Woodbridge town-meeting for January, 1701, that

Rahway be granted the privilege of building a pound. This is the earliest mention which we find of the settlement, at least the earliest indicating the growth of a village in that locality.

Woodbridge was first settled in the latter part of 1665. The land was originally purchased of the Indians by the same parties who made the Elizabethtown purchase, viz.: John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, on the 28th of October, 1664. These parties made it over to Governor Carteret and John Ogden, who in 1666 sold it to Daniel Pierce and eight associates from Newbury, Haverhill, and other places in Massachusetts. The price paid for it was eighty pounds sterling. Daniel Pierce and his associates took immediate possession as proprietors of the township, receiving from Governor Carteret, on behalf of the Lords Proprietors, a liberal charter and having their boundaries and lots surveyed to them. In December, 1667, plots were ordered surveyed and assigned to the settlers and roads laid out. The boundaries of the township were defined in June, 1669. The line began at the mouth of the Rahway River (called *Rawack*), and followed the stream as high as the tide flowed to a fresh-water brook running west-northwest (afterwards and to this day called Robinson's Branch), "where there stands a beech-tree that is marked on the four sides of it." From this tree the line ran straight west through one large swamp and two small ones until it reached a walnut stake in an open field. This stake was marked with two notches and a cross. The distance from the beech-tree to the walnut stake was five and a half miles. The line turned sharply to the south at this point, running through "Dismal Swamp," and striking the Raritan River at a distance of seven and a half miles from the aforesaid walnut stake. This point on the river was about ten chains east of two red cliffs on the opposite side. From this the line followed the Raritan River to its mouth. The township was therefore bounded on the east by the Sound or Kills which divide Staten Island from the mainland, on the north by the bounds of Elizabethtown, on the west by Piscataway, and on the south by Raritan River.

It was not many years before that portion of the township now included in the city of Rahway became thickly settled. Among the early settlers in this section many belonged to the Society of Friends. The Friends having purchased the province and established the proprietary government in 1682, a new impulse was given to many persons of that order to seek homes in the country. Many had already established themselves in different towns. Shrewsbury, one of the seven associated towns of the province, had been settled almost exclusively by the Friends as early as 1667, the first religious meetings of the society being held there in 1672. The territory of West Jersey after 1674 had been in the possession of the Friends. In East Jersey they constituted an important element in Amboy and Woodbridge. The Friends who settled

¹ Scott's Model of E. J., pp. 134, 135.

in this section mostly purchased lands along the Rahway River, some of them living in Woodbridge and some of them in Elizabethtown. In 1686 they established a monthly meeting at Amboy. This continued to be held for three years, when a monthly meeting was begun at Woodbridge on the 17th day of August, 1689. On the 16th of October, 1742, the first weekly meeting of the Friends was begun at Rahway in the house of Joseph Shotwell.

We shall, however, defer the religious history of the Friends, to be considered hereafter in connection with the history of the churches.

Among those who were early settlers of Rahway and met with the Woodbridge society we have the names of William Robinson, John and Joseph Shotwell, the Marshes, Hunts, and others. This William Robinson was a son of Dr. William Robinson, and was a prominent man among the Friends, as we learn from the following entry in the records of the Woodbridge meeting: "William Robinson 'is ordered to gett bords for y^e meeting-house flore & to speak to y^e brick-maker for bricks for y^e chimney.' At the next meeting he reported that he had spoken to the brickman about the bricks, and he said that 'as soon as he hath done burning a kill at Elizabethtown he will burn som hear & then we may have som.'"

In the Woodbridge records we find the name of John Jaques, son of Henry and Hannah Jaques. He was born on the 2d of August, 1674. He had brothers, Henry, born Sept. 12, 1675; Jonathan, born April 9, 1679; and sister, Sarah, born Jan. 12, 1677. Henry Jaques, Sr., was a carpenter, and one of the original nine Associates of Woodbridge. To him and his son Henry were granted three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in 1670. This land extended along the Rahway, including what is now Main Street in the city of Rahway, as far up as the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing.

Prior to the incorporation of Rahway as a city three separate villages occupied portions of the area within its limits. Long stretches of undrained meadows and considerable marsh at the confluence of the branches of the Rahway River intervened between them. The northernmost village was Rahway proper, situated in Essex County; the other two, lying south of the river, were known respectively as Milton and Bridgetown, though the latter was known also as Lower Rahway. A fourth hamlet, known as Leesville, was also for a time a distinct settlement from Lower Rahway, lower down the river, but still within the present corporate limits of the city.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

First Mills and Roads.—The first saw-mill in Rahway was built by John Marsh on the south side of the river, just above the present railroad bridge, as

early as 1683. The following quaint and interesting document is proof of this assertion:

"A meeting of y^e Inhabitants of Elizabethtown, June y^e 25, 1683: Voted that John Marsh have Liberty and Consent from y^e towne soe far as they are Concerned to gett timber to saw at his Saw-mill upon Land not Surveyed, lying upon Rahway River or y^e branches or else-where, so far as he shall have occasion to fetch timber for y^e above mill.

"And the said John Marsh doth pledge himself to y^e inhabitants of y^e towne to saw for them Logs if they bring them to y^e mill, one-half of y^e boards or timber for sawing the other, that is so much as is for their particular use.

"Att A towne meeting June y^e 28, 1684,

"John Marsh desired y^e towne to grant him liberty to clear Rahway River & y^e Branch for the Convenience of his mill, which was granted to him y^e said John Marsh, and passed by a free vote for y^e same, with this proviser that there should be no hindrance of bridges or stoppage of passages.

"December y^e 19th, 1684, y^e towne Committee of Elizabethtowne did give and grant leave and liberty to John Marsh to set up a grist-mill upon y^e stream whereon his saw-mill stands, namely, y^e stream called Rahway River, y^e aforesaid Committee did upon y^e above said day give him y^e stream for y^e ends and purposes above named.

"All y^e above written & true Copie taken out of y^e Records of Elizabethtowne by me.

"ISAAC WHITEHEAD, Clerk."

Transfers of the Mill Property.—John Marsh to Stephen Van Cortlandt, March 2, 1695. Stephen Van Cortlandt to William Donaldson, July 11, 1733. William Donaldson deeded to Samuel Marsh, Dec. 11, 1739, three and one-fourth acres and one half of the mills, and at the same date conveyed to Joseph Meyer three and one-fourth acres and one-fourth of the mills. He also, Dec. 11, 1739, conveyed to Joseph Marsh three and one-fourth acres, described as "beginning at the stone house."

Donaldson sold the remaining one-fourth to Mordecai Marsh, and it remained in the Marsh family until it was bought by Lufbery & Vail in 1826. It is now the property of Ayres & Lufbery, where their steam-mill and planing-mill are located.

The oldest house of the Marsh family—that of Samuel Marsh, Sr., of Rahway—stands on the corner of Main Street and Elm Avenue, covered with shingles and inclosed with wrought nails. This house is over one hundred and fifty years old. Samuel Marsh married Mary Shotwell, of Shotwell's Landing.

Jonathan Bishop, who was admitted as a freeholder of Woodbridge in 1682, was granted a parcel of common land in consideration of his building a saw-mill on it "alongside of the southern branch of the Rahway River." The mill was to be exempt from tax for five years. The southern branch is sometimes subsequently called "Mill Brook" in the records. Thus in January, 1686, John Bishop "engaged to make a sufficient bridge over the brook called Mill Brook, in the Country Highway leading to Elizabeth Town." This is the stream in Lower Rahway (Leesville) which is now spanned by a bridge, as in those days, and probably at the same place.

There was a road district in this part of the town in October, 1684, of which Capt. John Bishop was overseer. He was appointed by the town "to look after the Rahway roads." All the inhabitants were re-

quired to "appear at the several places appointed by the several overseers and be ready to go to work at sun an hour high, or else the overseer may refuse them."¹

Capt. John Bishop had a grist-mill on the Rahway River. This mill was, of course, above tide. His residence was a little east of his mill.² The place was known as Bishop's Landing. Another landing was at Robert Wright's (William Edgar's corner, just as you enter Rahway from the Woodbridge road). These landings were reserved by order of the town for public docks perpetually. They were "first built for the transportation of hay;" but, although that continued for many years to be one of the principal articles of export, an extensive trade was gradually developed in breadstuffs, etc., which rendered the landings well known and important points. But the advent of steam, superseding the oar and sail in commerce, has nearly obliterated them from the memory of those now living.

"A highway was laid out on the 8th of January, 1687, for the Rahway settlers, beginning at Robert Wright's Landing, and extending thence easterly down to 'John Codington's Point' into the meadows." This road connected the point and the meadows with Wright's Landing at Lower Rahway. Robert Wright was a tanner and shoemaker, and came from Staten Island. In asking for a certain tract of land, formerly the property of John Trueman, he was granted permission of it on condition that he should settle on it and work at his trades. He was constable of the town in 1689. Noah Bishop was constable in 1693.

Capt. John Bishop was president of the town court, 1688-1700; was an assistant justice, 1669-75, 1683-87. Jonathan Bishop was an ensign in the militia, and John Bishop, Jr., captain, 1682-97.

In 1685 eight men were appointed by the town, in as many different localities, to guard the timber which was being unlawfully cut on the common lands. "John Conger and Noah Bishop were chosen for Rahwack (Rahway) and parts adjacent."³ The inference is a just one that John Conger and Noah Bishop were residents of Lower Rahway in 1685, and that the Bishop estates were in this portion of the town. John Bishop was overseer of highways here the year preceding, and the year following had charge of building a bridge across the creek.

John Conger and Noah Bishop, who in 1685 were appointed to prosecute any one in Rahway or adjacent places who illegally cut the timber on the common land, were the victims of a suit brought against them by Thomas Thorp in 1687 for removing from the commons some of Thorp's dressed trees, by a mistake doubtless. "The costs fell upon the town, as Conger and Bishop were acting as the town agents and were beaten by Thorp."

John Conger and Jonathan Bishop were two of the ten citizens appointed to make the second division of

the common town lands in 1687. "Sixty acres of upland" were apportioned to each freeholder, and it was required that these ten men should make it their business forthwith "to Lay out the said Divisions of Land; six hands to be each Day about the said work, and to have for their pains three shillings per day."

The old road from Elizabeth Town to Woodbridge followed substantially what is now Linden Avenue, crossing the river about where the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge now crosses it. At a point about a hundred rods northeast, near the railroad, was located the post-office of the village at an early time, and within the recollection of some of the immediate ancestors of old residents now living.

ROAD TO CORTLANDT'S SAW-MILL.—Cortlandt's saw-mill was the old Marsh mill, where the steam-mills of Messrs. Ayres & Lufbery now stand, for, as we have seen, John Marsh conveyed the property to Stephen Van Cortlandt in 1695. The Woodbridge records furnish the following:

"February ye 9th, 1699: Then laid out by us undernamed a Highway Six Rods in Breadth: Beginning at the Highway which Runs by Jonathan Bishops New Dwelling House about ten Rods Eastward from the North East Corner of the said Bishops Orchard: from thence Running over the Mill Brook, and so Extending on the Southerly side of John Rolphs Dwelling House to the House of John Jaquis: from thence Running through the said Jaquis his Land four Rod in Breadth, by the Bank side and through the land belonging to Jonathan Jaquis: from thence upon a Direct Line to John Stewards Dwelling House: the whole way between the House of the above said John Jaquis and John Stewards House being but four Rod broad.

"Also a Highway from the Landing on the River; about fifty Rod below the said Stewards House, beginning at a Black Oak tree marked on three sides: thence Running by the River Six Rod broad to Mr. Cortlands saw-mill: from thence to a Black oak tree standing Near the Bank of the said River; the way Running between the said tree and bank; thence Extending along by the bank to town line: from thence by the Town Line and through a Corner of John Jaquis his Land on the South Side of a Rowe of marked trees into the Common: the said way from Cortlands Mill being four Rod broad:

"EZEKIEL BLOOMFIELD.

"SAMUEL HALE.

"EPHRAIM ANDREWS.

"THOMAS PIKE."

Spanktown.—One of the names of Rahway, perhaps the earliest to be found on record, was Spank Town. Whatever may have been the origin of this name, it is made famous in the annals of the Revolution. A battle was fought here which, according to the best authority, lasted about two hours. It was the last engagement of our forces with the British when the latter were driven out of New Jersey, with the exception of Amboy and New Brunswick, after their disastrous defeat at Trenton and Princeton early in January, 1777.

The success of Washington in this respect was one of the greatest military achievements of the war. He had surprised and captured nearly a thousand Hessians at Trenton, with the loss of only four men wounded. "This brilliant manœuvre completely turned the tide of affairs. The British, who believed themselves masters of the country, and scouted the idea of any opposition, were painfully roused from their reveries, and began to be alarmed for their

¹History of Woodbridge, p. 106. ²Ibid., p. 107. ³Ibid., p. 106.

safety. The Americans, on the other hand, were electrified and delighted, and inspired with new life." That Washington foresaw what course would be taken by the British and planned his movements with consummate skill is evident from what follows:

"On the 30th, at Trenton, Washington wrote to Maxwell to collect as large a force as possible at Chatham, 'and after gaining the proper intelligence, endeavor to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth-Town or that neighborhood,' instructions which Maxwell prepared at once to carry out. Following up his advantages, Washington once more crossed the Delaware, passed around the British at Trenton, marched forward by night, surprised and captured Princeton on the morning of Jan. 3, 1777, and then took post for two or three days at Pluckamin, in Somerset County, thus compelling the British commander to evacuate all his posts beyond New Brunswick, and to provide by a concentration of his forces for the safety of his stores at the latter place. On Monday, the 6th, Washington removed to Morristown to give his wearied troops some rest, and to watch the panic-stricken foe.¹

"Gen. Sir William Howe writes from New York, Jan. 5, 1777, that 'Lord Cornwallis returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops at the right being assembled at Elizabeth-Town, Major-General Vaughan has that command.'²

"Taking advantage of the consternation of the enemy and the advance of the American army, General Maxwell, with the militia under his command, came down from the Short Hills, compelled the British to evacuate Newark, had a brush with them at Springfield, drove them out of Elizabeth Town, and fought them at Spank Town (Rahway) a couple of hours."

If Spank Town had never had the name before it was entitled to it from this time certainly on account of the *spanking* rate at which Maxwell came down from the Short Hills with his militia and punished the rear of the retreating enemy.

The fullest account we have of this affair is taken from a letter dated at Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1777:

"Our army marched from Pluckamin and arrived at Morristown on the sixth. General Maxwell with a considerable body of Continental troops and militia, having marched towards Elizabeth Town, sent back for a reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced and took possession of the town, and made prisoners of fifty Waldeckers and forty Highlanders who were quartered there, and made prize of a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time one thousand bushels of salt were secured by our troops at a place called Spank Town, about five miles from Woodbridge, where a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place; they sent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Hessians absolutely refused to march, having heard we were very numerous in that quarter. The English troops at Elizabeth Town would not suffer the Waldeckers to stand centry at the outposts, several of them having deserted and come over to us."

The battle at this place is also alluded to in another letter dated Trenton, Jan. 9, 1777:

"A regiment of British troops at Spank Town, six miles below Elizabeth Town, was attacked on Sunday by a party of Jersey militia; the encounter continued about two hours. Two regiments marched up from Woodbridge and Amboy to reinforce the enemy, and thus saved them."

As to the "one thousand bushels of salt" which was stored here, it was probably a cargo which had been brought up the Rahway, which was navigable by small vessels as far up as the old bridge, which gave to the place at an early time the name of Bridge Town. The principal fort at Elizabeth Town being then in possession of the British, this salt and possi-

bly other valuable stores were brought in here to be more secure from the enemy. In later times a considerable commerce was carried on in vessels between this place and New York *via* Rahway River.

After the Revolution vessels were laden with produce at Shotwell's Landing and sailed directly to Bristol, England, returning with dry-goods in exchange.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

File of an Old Paper.—We have before us a file of the *Bridge Town Museum and New Jersey Advocate*, extending from July 13th to Dec. 23, 1822. The first three numbers were published when Lower Rahway was known as "Bridge Town." The name was then changed to *The Rahway Museum and New Jersey Advocate*. This file begins with No. 1, vol. i., which is dated July 13th, and contains twelve weekly issues. It is a folio thirteen by twenty-one inches in size. "Published every Saturday morning by Smith Edgar, proprietor. Office, Main Street, Bridge Town. Terms: *The Museum* will be furnished to subscribers at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly. If the half year is suffered to elapse without payment fifty cents will be added. Distant subscribers to pay half yearly in advance. No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Every attention paid to advertisements, which will be inserted at the following rates: one dollar a square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding week. A liberal deduction will be made to all those who wish to advertise by the year."

Advertisements are quite liberally furnished from New York, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick, and other places. The following firms and dealers appear as doing business in Rahway:

Jacob Parker, lumber-yard.

J. H. Ransom, cheap boot and shoe store. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange.

Benjamin S. Force & Co., boots and shoes.

Meeker & Clarkson, furniture warehouse.

Michael Brown, dry-goods, groceries, crockery, cedar-ware, etc., two doors north of the post-office, Rahway, N. J.

Vail, Thorp & Co., dry-goods, hats, caps, clothing, and fancy goods.

Peter Morgan & Co., hat-store.

Thomas J. Laing, Jr., dry-goods, crockery, etc.

Smith & Shotwell, dry-goods and groceries.

We will give a few of the advertisements found in this old file. Smith Freeman advertises the "Rahway Stage-House" as

"An eligible stand opened some years since by Oliver Martin near the centre of Rahway. He takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he has furnished his house with every necessary convenience

¹ Irving's Washington, ii. 500-18. Dr. Thomas' Battles of Am., i. 428-38. Hatfield's Elizabeth, 454.

² Parliamentary Register, xi. 376.

to render it agreeable to all those who may honor him with their company.

"Parties will be served with rooms, etc., at the shortest notice.

"Horses and carriages to let.

"SMITH FREEMAN.

"RAHWAY, July 10, 1822."

Then follows :

"THE BRIDGETOWN STAGE.



"The above stage will in future leave Bridgetown at six o'clock every morning, reach Elizabeth Town Point for the eight o'clock Steamboat to New York, leave the Point for Bridge Town every day at half-past twelve. In addition to this stage the subscriber will furnish conveyances to the Point at all hours of the day.

"SMITH FREEMAN.

"BRIDGE TOWN, July 12, 1822.

The mode of conveyance from Elizabeth Town Point to New York is described in the following announcement, which appears in every number of the file :

"*The Regular Steam-Boat*

"ATLANTA

"(CAPT. HOUGHWOOT, MASTER)

"Has recommenced running between Elizabeth-Town Point and New York.

"Fare, 37½ Cents.

"She leaves the Point at 8 o'clock A.M., and at half-past 12 and at 5 o'clock P.M.

"She leaves New York at 6 and at half-past 10 o'clock A.M. and at 3 o'clock P.M.

"This boat has at great expense been lately fitted up, and in the most convenient manner, for the transportation of Horses, Carriages, and Freight, as well as of Passengers. And the owners beg leave to assure the public that nothing will be omitted which may tend to promote their accommodation or to preserve her known reputation for punctuality and the uniformity of her trips.

"N. B.—On Sunday she will make but one trip, leaving New York at half-past 6 o'clock A.M. and Elizabeth-Town Point at 6 o'clock P.M.

"Aug. 26, 1822."

Stephen Cooper advertises for sale at public vendue on Monday, Sept. 30, 1822, at the residence of Ann Richards, in Rahway, 5 hogs, 2 cows, 3 acres of corn in shock, some hay, 50 bushels of winter apples, one elegant eight-day clock, beds and bedding, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture not necessary to enumerate.

"A very convenient and well-shelved store in the centre of Rahway is advertised for rent a short time on accommodating terms. Apply at the office of the Museum." Aug. 30, 1822.

Cornelius Vanderhoven and Robert Burwell, Jr., give notice of a dissolution of the firm of Vanderhoven & Burwell on the 16th of August, 1822.

"Joseph P. Tucker offers for sale at his store, on reasonable terms, twenty barrels of superior cider spirits. Rahway, Sept. 20, 1822."

John T. Vail, "at Force & Vail's saw-mill, near Rahway," gives notice to the public that

"Having the advantage of water-power for turning, &c., he ventures to assure those who may favor him with their custom of having the following description of works done in the best manner and at short notice, to wit: Cranks, Spindles, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Pitmon Irons, Stirrups, Dogs, Mill Bars, Carding Machinery, Turning Lathes, Smith's Screw Tools, Carriage Springs, Brass Castings, Fire-Engines, Iron, Wood, and Brass Turnings of every description."

Peter Cohn, who has a woolen-factory near Barnett's mill, in Rahway township, advertises for wool for cash, or in exchange for woolen goods, announcing to the public that he

"Continues the manufacturing of fine Blue and Black Broadcloths and Satinets of various descriptions, which he offers for sale on the most liberal terms. Also wool manufactured for customers in various branches and the best manner, viz., Carding, Spining, dying, Weaving, Fulling, and Dressing Cloth."

Joseph Stansbury offers a farm for sale on the road leading from the bridge to the Blazing Star Ferry, now occupied by David Carpenter.

Notice is given that "The Bridge-Town Packet will ply regularly twice a week from the dock at Rahway to Whitehall Slip in New York, for the transportation of freight to and from each place." This packet was a small sailing-vessel, and was owned by Smith & Shotwell, of Rahway. George Brown had also an interest in it.

Some of the marriage notices of this period may be of interest. We give the following. The first is from the *Museum* of July 20, 1822 :

"In Rahway, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Berkley Carle, Isaac Vader to Miss Charity DeCamp." Some one, probably the minister who married them, expressed his well wishes in the following lines :

"Long may they live in tranquil peace and joy,
And nothing ill their happiness alloy;
May love for each each rising sun increase,
And all its contrasts ever, ever cease.
May each the other every rolling day
Espy new charms in various circles play;
In their blest union may they ever find
A soothing conscience and a placid mind."

Aug. 17, 1822 :

"On Saturday evening last, by Richard Marsh, Esq., Mr. John Swaine to Miss Nettie Hand, all of Rahway."

The deaths reported from July 13 to Sept. 22, 1822, are the following :

Mr. Randolph Jacques, aged thirty-four.

Ann, daughter of Jonathan Squires, young lady.

Miss Susan Shotwell, of Rahway, of pulmonary consumption.

It appears that in August, 1822, yellow fever prevailed quite extensively in New York, so much so that the business portion of the city was largely deserted, the people going into the country. The death from this disease at the Blazing Star Ferry of Mr. D. R. Jacques, of the firm of M. & D. R. Jacques, of New York, is noticed in the paper for Sept. 14, 1822, and Mrs. Warner, of Broad Street, New York, died of the disease in Woodbridge. Also Frederick Everson, of New York, died of the disease at Springfield ; all died soon after their arrival in the country.

The death notices in Rahway and vicinity are mostly of children and young people.

The following subscription has been found among the manuscripts of the late Joseph O. Lufbery :

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay J. B. Mant or J. O. Lufbery the sums affixed to our names for the purpose of paying the expenses of the committee to Trenton in aiding us in getting a charter for a bank.

"RAHWAY, NOV. 10, 1824.

William Lawren.....	\$5.00	D. L. Crane.....	\$4.00
William Forde.....	2.00	Isabod Barnett.....	50
Jackson Freeman.....	3.00	Moses Dupuy.....	3.00
J. O. Lufbery.....	4.00	R. C. Vall.....	1.00
Job Clark.....	1.00	J. D. Shotwell.....	1.00
Samuel Oliver.....	4.00	H. Drake.....	1.00
John V. Huyler.....	3.00	Joseph P. Tooker.....	1.00
Nathaniel Bennett.....	1.00	Henry Forem.....	1.00
Thompson Crowell.....	3.00	Latham Clark.....	1.00
Joel Clarkson.....	4.00	Aaron Shotwell.....	1.00
Job Rundsaill.....	1.00	Daniel Guyon.....	2.00
William Martin.....	3.00	Urel O. Marsh.....	1.00
Richard Mart.....	2.00	Robert Lee.....	5.00
Joseph Hampton.....	2.00	Jacob Brookfield.....	1.00
J. B. Marsh.....	2.00	Nathan Thorp & Co.....	2.00
J. H. Ransom.....	3.00	Benjamin S. Forem.....	1.00
Lewis Ross.....	1.00	John Simpson.....	1.00
Benjamin S. Forem.....	1.00	Robert C. Vall.....	1.00
Jacob Parker.....	4.00	Isaac Moore.....	2.00
Bennett & Marsh.....	1.00	Henry Forem.....	1.00
Michael Brown.....	50	D. S. Crage.....	1.00
John Shotwell.....	3.00	W. Thorp.....	1.00

Rahway in 1827.—*The New Jersey Advocate and Middlesex and Essex Advertiser*, which was the successor to the *Museum*. We have a single copy of this paper, dated Rahway, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1827. It contains many local matters of interest which throw light on that period of the history of Rahway.

Jacob Parker was agent for the United States Fire Insurance Company, and had an office in the village.

Phineas Munday and Frazee Ayres had opened a grocery-store, under the firm-name of Munday & Ayres, at No. 55 Whitehall, New York, and offer to take all kinds of country produce to sell on account or on commission, and, if required, liberal advances will be made on goods left with them for sale.

A valuable tan-yard is offered for sale in the township of Westfield, near Scotch Plains, by Job Clark, executor of the estate of Rachel Clark, deceased; likewise a blacksmith-shop and lot of ground in Milton.

A. Shotwell & Co. advertise for an apprentice to the soap and candle business, Rahway, July 2, 1827. The factory of Alexander Shotwell was in the rear of the building owned by Nathan Shotwell.

At that time two regular freight-boats, the "Thomas Gibbons" and the "Nonpareil," made trips between Rahway and New York. One of these boats left the dock at Rahway on Tuesdays and returned on Fridays, the other on Fridays and returned on Tuesdays. "Freight carried as low as any boat out of the river."

"London Porter, dried beef, English cradle-scythes, 1 cask English horse nails, pork, shad, mackerel by the barrel, paints, oils, etc., just received and for sale by J. P. Tooker."

Luke Haviland, harness-making and trimmings.

New bakery, J. S. Smith.

New grocery-store, Alexander Shotwell & Co.

Hats and caps, Thomas Crowell.

Watch-making and repairing, John Pressaq.

Smithing, Vail & Guyon.

Isaac Osborn, gig- and carriage-manufactory.

"NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND STEAMBOAT.—The well-known steamboat "Bellona," Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will commence running on Monday, the 2d of April, as follows: Leave Rising Sun Landing every day except Sundays at 8 o'clock A.M., half-past 12 P.M., 5 o'clock

P.M. Leave New York at 6 o'clock A.M., half-past 10 A.M., 3 o'clock P.M., touching at Messereau's Dock on Staten Island on her passage each way. "Passage 12 1-2 Cents."

A convenient, new, and superior sociable stage-coach provided to take passengers from Elizabeth Town to the landing *free of charge*. Stages from Easton, Pa., Basking Ridge, and Morristown, N. J., are admitted to run in connection with this boat.

The following advertisement appears:

"FRIENDS' SCHOOL-HOUSE,

"*Rahway.*

"The inhabitants of Bridgetown and its vicinity, and all others whom it may interest, are respectfully informed that on Wednesday, the 12th of the present month, the subscriber will open a school in the Friends' School-House, Rahway.

"As the subscriber is a regularly-graduated Master of Arts, and has long been familiar with the various modes of education now in use, both in English and Classical Schools, it is his intention, whenever the advancement of the youth of the place and the wishes of their parents and guardians shall require it, to offer *here* the facilities for as extensive and complete an education as is to be obtained in any similar institution elsewhere.

"The prices of tuition will be as follows, viz:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, per quarter.....	\$2.50
With English Grammar and Geography.....	3.00
With the Elements of Geometry and their application to Surveying, Navigation, &c. The Rudiments of Algebra.....	4.00

"The strictest attention will be paid to the instruction and morals of the children, and it is hoped that the School will be found worthy of the public patronage, which is hereby respectfully solicited.

"HENRY B. POOLE.

"BRIDGETOWN, 10th Sept., 1827."

In this number is to be found a "Prospectus of *The New Jersey Magazine*, to be published in monthly numbers at Rahway, N. J., by James A. Bennett & Co." The editor's name is not given, but it is announced to be under the editorial superintendence of "a native of this State, who is accustomed to literary and editorial pursuits, and conversant with domestic and foreign periodicals." Subscriptions to the work were advertised to be received at the office of the *New Jersey Advocate*.

In this paper also are reported the "Proceedings of a Convention for the Internal Improvement of the State of New Jersey, held at Princeton on the 25th day of September, A.D. 1827." This convention was the inception of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It was attended by leading men from all parts of the State, and adopted a plan of organization of a permanent society having the object of internal improvements of the State in view. Richard Stockton was chosen president; Daniel Cox, vice-president; John M. Sherrard, secretary; and David C. Croxall, assistant secretary.

Rahway in 1834.—The following is a description of the town of Rahway in 1834 by Joseph O. Lufbery:

"SIR:

"In answer to the enquiries of your letter requesting information relative to this town and its vicinity, I shall very briefly remark:

"This town contains from 350 to 400 houses; population about 3000. Stores of various kinds, 25; Taverns, 3; Public Buildings; 1 Presbyterian Church, brick; 1 Methodist; 1 Baptist, building; 1 Friends and 1 Orthodox Friends, and 1 Meeting-House for the Blacks; 1 Academy, called the 'Athenian,' 36 by 68 feet, two stories. This building is just finished, and was built by a few enterprising and public-spirited citizens.

The stock is in shares of \$25 each, and cost about \$5000. It will accommodate on the first floor 150 scholars. The managers have limited it to 100, which it now contains. The upper room is 36 by 60 feet, and ceiling 16 feet high, and furnished in the best manner. This is for a lecture-room, on subjects such as will aid the pupils in gaining general information of the arts and sciences. We have also 1 Academy, built by one of our spirited citizens, Mr. Samuel Oliver. This also is rented as a Boarding-School, and is now in operation, with a full complement of scholars. There is 6 other schools, all well supported. We have a Bank, capital paid in \$70,000, a post-office mail every day North and South, a printing-office and weekly journal, an incorporated fire-Engine Company, extending over 2 miles square, a Mutual Insurance Company.

"We manufacture for exports Hats, Shoes & Boots, Carriages, Cabinet furniture, ready made Clothing, Sitting-Chairs, Soap & Candles, Cotton & Woolen goods, tinware, coach lace, plated ware for carriages. The capital employed in manufacturing is about \$300,000, value of exports from 10 to 1200,000 dollars. We have 4 Millinery-Shops, 2 Watchmakers, 3 Bakers, 6 Lumber & Coal-yards, 1 Soap and Candle manufactory. On the river 2 Saw-mills, doing a very extensive business in sawing lumber braces, joists, sealing laths, &c. There is now laying in the river near the mills more than \$30,000 worth of timber. Distance to New York by land 20 miles, to Newark 10 miles, Elizabeth 8, Woodbridge 3, Amboy 8, and New Brunswick 11. There is a railroad now making from Jersey City to New Brunswick, passing through this town. Soil very good, generally a light loam on a Sandy, gravelly, or red shell bottom, well adapted to grass, grain, &c. We have at this time 5 vessels, one or two leaving each day for New York.

"This town is sometimes called, by way of designating the several parts, Upper & Lower Rahway and Leesville. Upper Rahway is on the East side, is divided from Lower by the river. The South End of Leesville takes its name from a family named Lee, who have long resided there. This family has furnished our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens as merchants and manufacturers, who were the first to lead the way to our extensive trade to the Southern States, and by their industry and perseverance, liberal and enlightened views have greatly aided to the prosperity of our place.

"I have extended this further than I expected.

Yours."

Removal of the Mill-Dams.—In 1854 the late Dr. David S. Craig and others procured an act of the Legislature to tear down and abolish the mill-dams in Rahway, on account of the malarial fevers produced by the stagnant ponds. The desirableness of such a measure was generally concurred in by the citizens, who had approved of it at a public meeting held in the fall of 1853. But it met with strenuous opposition on the part of some, and the act of 1854 proving defective in some of its provisions it was resolved to seek an amendment at the next sitting of the Legislature. That body was memorialized by the resident physicians as follows:

"To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:

"The undersigned, physicians, practitioners of medicine, residing in the district referred to in an act passed third of March, 1854, would beg leave to state to your honorable body, that from experience and observation we believe the health and prosperity of the village of Rahway and surrounding country is greatly injured by ponds of water occasioned by erection of dams obstructing the course of nature's pure and healthful streams, and we are also of opinion that the removal of said dams is the only means whereby the health and prosperity of the place can be restored.

"MOSES JACQUES, M.D.,

"LEWIS DRAKE, M.D.,

"SILAS COOK, M.D.,

"DAVID S. CRAIG, M.D.,

"S. ABERNETHY, M.D.,

"JOHN H. JANEWAY, M.D.,

"ELIHU B. SILVERS, M.D."

The law was amended, and the trustees proceeded to give public notice of its execution by inserting the following in the local papers:

"The subscribers, trustees for carrying out the law authorizing the removal of the mill-dams, hereby inform the public that they have determined to take down all the dams authorized to be removed at one time, and have the assessment made for the whole amount required at once. In announcing this determination, the trustees would state that they had taken into respectful consideration the recommendations of a meeting of a portion of their fellow-citizens, advising that only two of the dams be removed this year, and the remaining two the year following. But it having been represented that the only objection to the removal of all the dams this year was in consequence of the distress the levying of the tax would occasion to many small property holders, who had been thrown out of employment during the past dull business season, a number of gentlemen who had taken an active interest in the matter pledged themselves to raise by subscription an amount necessary to pay the taxes of those unable to pay themselves. With this assurance the trustees considered the cause of the recommendation of the public meeting referred to as having been removed, and no other objections having been presented, no obstacle was foreseen to the accomplishment of the trusts confided to us. The fund subscribed is considered ample to pay the taxes of all who will be unable to pay, and also to loan to many others who may require temporary assistance the amount of their taxes, but the subscription was tendered and intended especially as a gift to those whom the tax would be peculiarly oppressive, and of all such as the taxes will be paid before loans are made.

"DAVID S. CRAIG,

"WM. B. CROWELL,

"JOS. T. CROWELL,

"Trustees.

"RAHWAY, Aug. 22, 1855."

A bill of complaint was taken to the Court of Chancery praying for an injunction to restrain the action of the trustees. But it was decided against the petitioners, and the act for the removal of the dams was upheld. The dams removed were those of Jesse C. Hendenberg, Ayres, Williams & Lufbery, Henry B. Shotwell, and Isaac Jones. Steam has since entirely superseded water-power as a motor in the various manufacturing interests of Rahway, and the improved healthfulness of the city has added greatly to its prosperity in other respects.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Incorporation of the City, Original Boundaries and their Changes.—Rahway was incorporated as a city by an act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1858. The original boundaries, as defined by the charter, were as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the several townships of Rahway, in the county of Union, and Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, in this State, beginning at the Stone Bridge over King's Creek, where said creek crosses the road leading from East Rahway to Trembley's Point; thence in a northwesterly direction on a straight line to the brook which crosses the road leading from Kinsey's Corner to Florence's Mill, intersecting said brook two hundred yards to the eastward of said road; thence in a southeasterly direction to the road which leads from Rahway to Westfield, and known as the Westfield road, intersecting said Westfield road at a point where the road which leads to Madison Hill intersects it; thence in a southwesterly direction, on a straight line, to the road leading from the Six Rows to Mount Pleasant, intersecting said Mount Pleasant road at a small bridge, about two hundred yards to the northwest of the house owned and occupied by Moses B. Bramhall; thence in a southwesterly direction along the line of said Mount Pleasant road to the road which leads from Kinsey's Corner to Woodbridge, and known as the old Woodbridge road; thence along the

line of said road to the bridge which crosses the South Branch of the Rahway River; thence in a southeasterly direction, and nearly due east, to the road leading to New Blazing Star, and along the line of said New Blazing Star road to a point where the lands of Walter Fuller and Aaron Wilkinson adjoin; and thence in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to the place of beginning; and all citizens of this State who now are or hereafter may be inhabitants within said limits shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of 'The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway,' with all the powers incident to a municipal corporation and necessary for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this act."

Section second of the act divided the city in four wards, the boundaries of which it is not necessary here to describe.

The city at the time of its incorporation was situated in two townships in two separate counties, viz., the township of Rahway, in Union County, and the township of Woodbridge, in Middlesex County. Each of these townships maintained its original boundaries and jurisdiction independent of the city government, so that the inhabitants for the time being were under three governments, viz., that of the city and those of the townships of Rahway and Woodbridge respectively, each holding its sceptre over its portion of the territory, and the city extending its municipal hands over both. Surely, if good government were in the ratio of its quantity, the city of Rahway must have been well governed. But such is not always the fact. This anomalous state of things, however, did not last long. By an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 16, 1860, that part of Woodbridge township included in the city was taken from Middlesex County and attached to the township of Rahway, in Union County. Thus the city got rid of the difficulty of being situated in two townships and two counties, and the number of governments was reduced to two. The city and the township governments—a sort of wheel within a wheel, though less complicated than the former structure—ran on together until March, 1861, when by legislative enactment the township of Rahway was divided, part of its territory formed into the new township of Linden, and the rest absorbed in the extended limits of the city. Thus the old township of Rahway, being cut in two by a legislative blow, died, at the age of fifty-seven years. Part of it, perhaps we may call it the head, came into the city under the name of the Fifth Ward. Whether it was found to be as useless in the corporation as "the fifth wheel to a coach," or whatever may have been the cause, the Legislature took it out March 23, 1864, and constructed out of it the present township of Clark. It certainly could be put to no better use than to be converted into a monument to that worthy citizen of yore, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Organization of the City Government.—The first election for city officers was held on the 19th of April, 1858, under the direction of the commissioners of election appointed by the charter for the several wards, viz.: For the First Ward, Joel Clarkson, Francis Labaw, and Stephen Jackson; for the Second Ward, Jeremiah Tunison, William Gibby, and Enoch

M. Ayres; for the Third Ward, Jacob L. Woodruff, Henry Platner, and James McKelvey. The mayor and Common Council elect met pursuant to the requirements of the charter at Washington Hall on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeded to count the number of votes given at the election for city and ward officers. The following were declared to be elected, they having received the highest number of votes for the respective offices: Mayor, Edward Y. Rogers; City Clerk, John R. Chapin; Treasurer, William Osborn, Jr.; Collector, Peter B. Sharp; Collector of Arrears, Enoch M. Ayres.

WARD OFFICERS.—*First Ward:* Councilmen, Abel V. Shotwell, James O. Halsey; Judges of Elections, Joel Clarkson, Horace H. Roberts, Augustus M. Laing; Ward Clerk, Albert G. Sym; Constable, John Harvey; Commissioner of Appeal, Eden Haydock.

Second Ward: Councilmen, William Gibby, Crowel Macann; Judges of Elections, George J. Trussler, Andrew J. Halliday, Jeremiah O. Tunison; Ward Clerk, William Geery; Constable, John J. Cladek; Commissioner of Appeal, Amzi W. Williams.

Third Ward: Councilmen, Abraham Ackerman, Benjamin C. Watson; Judges of Elections, Almeth White, Francis E. Terrell, John R. Ross; Ward Clerk, John H. A. Wobbe; Constable, Benjamin Parker; Commissioner of Appeal, Jacob L. Woodruff.

Fourth Ward: Councilmen, John Woodruff, Thomas J. Lee; Judges of Elections, Edward E. Hooker, George J. Merrick, John A. Jaques; Ward Clerk, Abraham S. Bonney; Constable, John J. Brown; Commissioner of Appeal, James Vanderhoven.

The oath of office and allegiance were administered by Thomas H. Schafer, Esq., Master in Chancery, to the members of the Council and the city clerk, and the following officers gave bonds in the sums named for the faithful performance of their respective duties: City Treasurer, \$6000; Assessor, \$500; Collector of Taxes, \$6000; Collector of Arrears, \$3000; Constables, \$300.

At two o'clock P.M. the Council assembled, and being opened by prayer the mayor proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which was listened to by a large assemblage of people.

The machinery of the city government thus put in operation has continued, with some necessary modification, to the present time. In 1865 (April 4th) an act was passed authorizing the appointment of commissioners to lay out streets, avenues, and squares in the city of Rahway. An act to revise and amend the charter of the city was approved March 23, 1865, and a supplement was added to it April 6, 1871, providing that the Common Council by ordinance from time to time may vacate or alter the lines or courses of any of the streets or sections thereof in said city already laid out, whether opened or not at the passage of such

ordinance, provided that written application for the passage of such ordinance shall first be made by persons owning three-fourths of the lineal feet along the street or section thereof proposed to be altered or vacated, and that two-thirds of the whole number of councilmen vote in favor of the passage of such ordinance. This act gave authority to the Common Council to license, regulate, and control the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in the city, to punish the violation of ordinances on this subject, or to revoke the licenses granted. It also gave power to the mayor and city clerk to administer all official oaths or affirmations required to be taken by any officer in the said city.

The revised charter with its various supplementary acts was brought fully into use in 1871. Since then no change has been made in the city government.

The mayors of the city from its incorporation to the present time have been:

1858-60. Edward Y. Rogers.	1871-72. William J. Brown.
1860-61. John H. Lufbery.	1872-74. John D. Chapin.
1861-63. Joseph W. Savage.	1874-75. Lewis S. Hyer.
1863-64. Thomas J. Lee.	1875-76. Daniel K. Ryno.
1864-66. James Henry Stone.	1876-78. John J. High.
1866-68. Dr. W. C. Hough.	1878-79. Alpheus D. Gibbons.
1868-69. John F. Whitney.	1879-80. W. Updyke Selover.
1869-71. John C. Coddington.	1880-82. Joseph W. Savage.

CITY CLERKS.

1858-59. John D. Chapin.	1870-72. Christopher D. Marsh.
1859-61. Henry Platner.	1872-73. Wm. Theodore Miller.
1861-63. John B. Clark.	1873-75. Christopher D. Marsh.
1863-64. William B. Crowell, Jr.	1875-78. Henry N. Oliver.
1864-68. Howard R. Martin.	1878-80. Washington I. Tier.
1868-69. William Richards.	1880-82. Lewis S. Hyer.
1869-70. William B. Crowell, Jr.	

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1865-68. John J. High.	1875-76. Joseph Wooster.
1868-69. Francis Baker.	1876-78. John H. Lufbery.
1869-71. John D. Chapin.	1878-79. James L. Bodwell.
1871-73. Henry C. Vail.	1879-80. John H. Lufbery.
1873-75. James L. Bodwell.	1880-82. Willett Denike.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Fire Department.—In the file of the *Bridge Town Museum*, a copy of which we have as late as Dec. 23, 1822, we find no allusion to a fire company in Rahway. In less than a year later, however, such an institution was incorporated by the Legislature, which became possessed of valuable apparatus and real estate, and was in active existence at the time of the incorporation of the city. We quote from the following act, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Rahway,'" approved March 12, 1858:

"WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Rahway Fire Company,' passed December 5,

eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and the Supplements thereto, a company have been organized and become possessed of valuable real estate, engine-houses, engines, and other fire apparatus, as provided in said act and supplement.

"AND WHEREAS, the said Rahway Fire Company are desirous of disposing of their property so acquired to the City of Rahway, and cease to exercise their powers as an independent corporation. Therefore,

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the Rahway Fire Company to sell, convey, and otherwise dispose of to 'The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway,' hereafter to be elected by virtue of the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act Incorporating the City of Rahway,' upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between them, all real estate, engine-houses, engines, reservoirs of water, leaders, buckets, fire-hooks, and other implements and machines as they may now possess, to the sole use and benefit of the said City of Rahway.

"SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said 'The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway,' and they are hereby authorized to raise by tax, in addition to the annual taxes levied in the eighteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, any sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, for purpose of purchasing the said property of the said 'The Rahway Fire Company.'

"SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That upon the purchase by the said 'The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway' of the said property, the said 'The Rahway Fire Company' shall be disbanded, and the act incorporating the same and the supplements thereto shall be and the same are hereby declared to be repealed.

"SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately."

The original fire company, which was disbanded by the above act, was in operation in 1834, as we learn from Joseph O. Lufbery's description of the town at that date. It was superseded by the present fire department of the city, organized under the charter.

The present organization of the fire department is as follows: President, D. R. Parker; Treasurer, John F. Lufbery; Chief Engineer, Lewis Gehring; Assistant Engineers, J. Lester La Forge and William H. Randolph.

Washington Hose Company, No. 1, Milton Avenue. Foreman, James D. Miller.

Franklin Hose Company, No. 2, Seminary near Church. Foreman, John Gehring; Assistant Foreman, Augustus Lang.

Warren Hose Company, No. 3, Main Street near Elm Avenue. Foreman, Michael Boyne.

Independent Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, Seminary Street near Grand. Foreman, Caleb Ward; Assistant Foreman, John Hughes.

The Rahway Gaslight Company was chartered on Feb. 18, 1853, but no organization was effected under this charter. A supplementary act was approved March 20, 1857, incorporating the following-named persons as the Rahway Gaslight Company, viz.: Josephus Shann, Isaac Osborn, Edward Y. Rogers, Joseph S. Smith, Amos C. Watson, Joseph T. Crowell, Jonathan Woodruff, Jacob R. Shotwell, Francis La Baw. The capital stock was placed at \$20,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$50,000. A further supplement was passed March 6, 1873, authorizing the directors to increase the capital to any amount not exceeding \$200,000.

The company was organized on Oct. 3, 1857; Jacob R. Shotwell, Joseph T. Crowell, Francis La Baw, Joseph O. Lufbery, and Isaac Osborn, directors. At the first meeting of the directors, Jacob R. Shot-

¹ Elected by the Council under the revised charter, which came in force May 1, 1865.

well was elected president, and Edward Y. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Shotwell is still president, and has been for a number of years treasurer.

On Oct. 6, 1857, a contract was made with William D. Parrish, of Philadelphia, for the erection of the gas-works. Mr. Parrish fulfilled his contract, and the works were accepted by the directors in December, 1857. They have since been greatly extended, and their capacities and facilities increased to meet the demands of a growing city. The company commenced making gas on the 17th of December, 1857. There are now nearly twelve miles of mains in the city.

In 1861 the first contract was made with the Rahway Gaslight Company for supplying the streets with gas. The first lamp district in the city was adopted by ordinance Aug. 2, 1859. On June 16, 1874, the district was extended so as to embrace the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of Union and Whittier Streets; thence along Whittier Street to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to St. George's Avenue.

Rahway Library Association.—The Rahway Library was opened June 15, 1858, under the auspices of an association of ladies, with a collection of books presented by a previous organization, numbering one hundred and forty-four volumes.

This voluntary association continued six years, during which time such additions were made to the library as the small amount of money received from subscribers would permit.

An increasing desire for the prosperity of the library being apparent in the community, it was thought best to have the interests connected herewith secured and enlarged by an act of incorporation. The charter printed herewith was obtained from the Legislature of this State in 1864, and the present organization was formed under its provisions.

The need of a better and larger room, coupled with a desire to have a permanent building for the library, induced the trustees to make great efforts to obtain money enough to purchase a lot, and to build thereon a structure that would be a credit to them and to the city of Rahway.

These efforts were so far successful that they were enabled to construct a substantial brick building in a central location, at a cost, including the lot, of about ten thousand dollars.

The books were removed to the new building at the corner of Seminary and Irving Streets in the summer of 1869, and the library was opened to the public with fifteen hundred volumes upon its shelves.

On the 1st of June, 1871, a lady of the city, well known for her liberal contributions to many and varied objects of philanthropy, presented the association with the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be securely invested, and the interest derived therefrom to be used for the purchase of books of science, biography, history, travels, etc., and the better class of periodical literature.

On the 1st of May, 1872, the "trustees of the Rahway School for Colored Children" made the association a gift of six thousand dollars, on conditions and with restrictions similar to those in the donation mentioned above.

These trust funds now yield the annual sum of eleven hundred and twenty dollars, nearly all of which is expended in the purchase of standard works.

At this time the library contains six thousand nine hundred and eighty-three volumes.

The act of incorporation is as follows:

"WHEREAS, A number of ladies, inhabitants of the city of Rahway, of this State, have now an association known as 'The Rahway Library Association,' it is apprehended that the object of the said association will be promoted by an act of incorporation; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That William C. Squier, Jacob R. Shotwell, and Benjamin M. Price, and their associates are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, in fact, name, and law, by the name of 'The Rahway Library Association,' and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and answered unto, in all courts and places whatever, to make a common seal and alter it at pleasure, to purchase, take, have, hold, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, hereditaments, in fee simple or otherwise, any goods, chattels, legacies, donations, annuities, or other personal property of whatever kind or quality soever, by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, and the same to grant, convey, assign, sell, or otherwise dispose of for the purposes of said corporation; provided, always, that the clear value of said real estate shall not exceed the value of ten thousand dollars.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the property, affairs, and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by nine trustees, to be elected on the first Monday in June next; the same corporation shall name nine ladies, now associated with the stockholders of the Rahway Library Association, residing in the city of Rahway or its vicinity, as trustees of the said association, and the persons so named shall constitute the first board of trustees, and in case any vacancy shall happen in the said trustees by death, removal, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the said board, and the seat of any trustee who may have neglected to attend four successive meetings may be vacated and the vacancy filled by a majority of the board of trustees. The trustees shall meet annually, on the first Monday in June, and choose by ballot from their number a first and second directress, secretary, and treasurer, and such other officers as may be expedient, and the duties and powers of such officers shall be defined by such by-laws as the board of trustees may make.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the object of said corporation shall be the establishment of a circulating library in the city of Rahway. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact business, who shall have power to make and provide such by-laws as to them may seem needful for the purposes of said corporation not inconsistent with this act and the laws of the State.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That this act be and is hereby declared a public act, and the Senate and General Assembly of this State at any time may hereafter amend, repeal, or modify the same.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately."

The first trustees were Mrs. William C. Squier, Mrs. B. M. Price, Mrs. W. E. Bloodgood, Mrs. John Woodruff, Mrs. J. L. Woodruff, Mrs. F. La Baw, Mrs. Jos. T. Crowell, Mrs. W. B. Oliver, Mrs. J. R. Shotwell.

The present trustees are Mrs. William C. Squier, Mrs. A. V. Shotwell, Mrs. A. F. Shotwell, Mrs. J. U. Underhill, Mrs. J. R. Shotwell, Mrs. Leslie Lupton, Mrs. Thomas Martin, Mrs. H. H. James, Mrs. J. Edward Marsh.

Officers.—First Directress, Mrs. W. C. Squier; Second Directress, Mrs. J. R. Shotwell; Secretary, Mrs. J. U. Underhill; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Squier.



John Urmston

John Urmston is a lineal descendant of an Episcopal clergyman of England, who spelled his name "Armstrong," and is supposed to have changed it to Urmston, and who came to America in search of his son, and died at Charleston, S. C., shortly after his arrival.

This son, an only child, chafing under parental restraint, left his native country at about the age of fourteen, and is supposed to have landed at New York, for subsequently he married a lady of New Brunswick, N. J. Among the effects of his father left at his death in Charleston he found a book, "Body of Divinity," with the name Abraham Urmston (Armstrong) written in it, but it is not known that his name was Abraham; the book was dated "1743."

It is known that there were two sons born of this union,—Thomas and Benjamin, the latter of whom settled in the Western States. Thomas was grandfather of our subject, resided on a farm on the mountain near Martinville, in Somerset County, N. J., where he reared a family of seven children. He was a member of the State militia during the Revolutionary war, and one of his sons, Daniel, was drafted in the war of 1812, reported for duty at Trenton, but was never called upon to serve. One daughter of Thomas Urmston settled in Seiota County in 1842, another at the age of eighty-two was at Jerseyville, Ill., with her grandson, George Randolph, in 1868, and a third was the widow of a Methodist clergyman of Augusta, Me., at the same date. The sons were William, Daniel, and Thomas, of whom the latter settled near Green Bay, Wis., in 1840. Daniel, father of our subject, followed the business of turning and hub-making at Green Brook and near Bound Brook, N. J., during his active business life, and died at the latter place in 1840, aged fifty-one years. His wife, Deborah Streets, whom he married in 1810, and who died in 1878, aged eighty-seven years, bore him the following children: John; Hannah Ann, wife of Henry A. Brower; Joseph; Mary Jane, wife of James Stout; and Rachel, who became the wife of Richard Ten Eyck, of Somerset County. All are living in 1882 except Joseph, who was in business in Rahway with his brother, and died in 1842, and Daniel B. and Thomas. John Urmston, eldest son of Daniel and Deborah Urmston, was born at Green Brook, Sept. 2, 1810, and received the usual advantages for an education that the schools of his native place afforded. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship with Jeremiah Parsell in the manufacture of fancy chairs. Upon completing his trade, at the end of three years, he worked as a journeyman in

Philadelphia for a short time, returned home and established himself in the same business in a small way, but after two years gave up the business. In 1835 he came to Rahway, and in connection with his brother Joseph, before mentioned, established a hub-manufactory near the Taurina Works, doing their turning by water-power. Here he continued business for eleven years in a small way, and carted his hubs to New York, Newark, and other markets for sale. In 1847 he purchased a lot on the corner of Union and Ludlow Streets, in Rahway, erected a hub-manufactory, and until 1851 did the turning by horse-power, at which time he introduced steam-power, which he has used since.

He has erected on this lot a substantial dwelling-house, store-house, and made large additions to his first manufactory, which was forty by seventeen feet, and one and a half story high. During the late civil war Mr. Urmston made the hubs for seven hundred cannon. The superiority of his work and quality of material used, together with his long experience, has made his name widely known throughout the United States and other countries, and his business has so increased that his shipments are made direct to England, Australia, South Africa, Sandwich Islands, and to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Urmston has led an active and industrious life, and although unassisted pecuniarily when starting out for himself, he has by his judicious management secured a good competency. He was a member of the Common Council of Rahway for two years after it became a city, and for two years served on the board of education. He is interested in and a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and has served for many years on its board of trustees. His wife is Latitia, daughter of Daniel Garthwait, of Westfield, whom he married in 1838. She was born June 11, 1813. Their surviving children are Daniel G., John J., Frank, and Thomas, all in business with their father, and two daughters,—Latitia, wife of J. E. Stiles, of Morristown, and Louisa B. Their deceased children were Mary Elizabeth, Mary Elizabeth (2), Marietta, George Washington, and Deborah Ann, who was the wife of Elias Whitehead.

Daniel G. Urmston enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was engaged in its numerous battles and skirmishes, ranking as orderly sergeant, and was wounded through the right side in a bayonet charge at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, and honorably discharged from service Aug. 26, 1865.



D. B. Dunham

David B. Dunham came of English and Scotch ancestry, who were among the early settlers of New Jersey. The ancestry is traced as far back as his paternal great-grandfather, Benyew Dunham, born in May, 1732. Married Mary Heath, who was born in April, 1737, and bore him twelve children, who settled in New Jersey, New York City, and one in Pittsfield, Mass.

His paternal grandfather, David, born Feb. 13, 1762, settled or resided at Larger Cross-Roads, Somerset Co., N. J. His wife was Martha Barkley, born Jan. 31, 1763. David Dunham died Jan. 9, 1826, his widow died Sept. 1, 1846. They had eight children, all but one of whom (who died in infancy) were married and settled in Somerset and Hunterdon Counties. In early life they were all, with their parents, active members of the Presbyterian Church at Lamington. One (Robert B.) died at seventy-five years of age, two (Mary and Nancy) died at eighty-three years of age, and four are still living, the eldest (Eliza Vanderbeek) in her ninety-first year; Martha Nevius, eighty-three; Benyew, eighty; and David, the youngest, seventy-eight. The latter still lives on the homestead farm of his father, at the Larger Cross-Roads, in vigorous health, an active, influential citizen, and a prominent and useful elder in the church at Lamington.

Robert Barkley Dunham, the father of our subject (the eldest of the family), was born Feb. 23, 1788, and died May 8, 1863. He commenced his active business life, a partner with his father, as a tanner and manufacturer of leather, but later bought a neighboring farm, and the remainder of his life was spent upon it. He was a man of strict integrity and of firm Christian principles. For nearly forty years he was an elder in the church at Lamington, and his influence for good in the community was always noted and felt. He married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Nevius, of South Branch, Somerset Co., who was born in October, 1793, and survives in 1882. Their children are Martha M., wife of Garret Simonson, of Lamington, now of Raritan, Ill.; Anna E.; John N., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; David B.; and Robert B., who died at the age of seventeen. David B. Dunham was born at Larger Cross-Roads, Bedminster township, Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 9, 1829. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, was educated with a view to entering college, and was being prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, of Lamington, when he decided upon a business instead of a professional life. At the age of seventeen he began as a clerk

in the dry-goods store of Post & De Camp, at Somerville, N. J., and after clerking four years in Somerville and New Brunswick, and one year with W. K. Post, of Rahway, he engaged as clerk in the store of J. & A. Woodruff, of Rahway, who were then merchants in dry-goods and carriage materials, and also carriage manufacturers. He became a partner in 1856, under the firm name of J. & A. Woodruff & Co., which continued until 1860, when John Woodruff and Mr. Dunham bought out the interest of the other partners, and continued the business under the firm name of Woodruff & Dunham. Meanwhile the business had increased from about thirty-five thousand dollars in 1852-53, to one hundred thousand dollars in 1860-61 annually. In 1863 they connected with their mercantile business the manufacture of carriages, of which Mr. Dunham assumed the management, and in 1875 became the sole proprietor as successor of Woodruff & Dunham. His aim was from the beginning to build only the best class of work, and to sell direct to the consumer. By a strict adherence to this principle, and close personal attention to all the details of the business, he has succeeded in establishing a reputation for the production of *first-class carriages* second to no other manufacturer in the State. He is now the largest carriage manufacturer in Rahway (a place noted for a half-century for its carriage manufactories), and with one or two exceptions the largest in the State, employing about sixty men, and is unable in 1882 to supply the demand for his manufactures.

Mr. Dunham has always been identified with interests tending to promote the welfare of the city since his residence there. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and has been one of its trustees for a number of years.

His wife, whom he married in October, 1857, is Emma F., daughter of George F. Webb and Julia A. Smith, natives of Connecticut, who removed to Rahway about 1825. Mr. Webb was an influential citizen, and at one time a large property-owner. He was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, and afterwards founded the Rahway Savings Institution and the Building Loan Association, of which he was manager and treasurer until his death in 1860. He was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder of the same until his decease. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham's children are Frederick Webb, Fannie Louise, and Carrie Nevius.

Rahway Water Supply.—An act to authorize the construction of works for supplying the city of Rahway and places adjacent with pure and wholesome water was approved April 7, 1868. It enacted that A. Maurice, J. Henry Stone, James Vanderhoven, John H. Durand, and the mayor of the city for the time being should constitute the first board of water commissioners, who for and in the name of the mayor and Common Council of the city of Rahway were authorized to take and hold any lands or other real estate necessary for the construction of any canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, basins, or other works for raising, conveying, or containing water, or for the erection of any buildings or machinery, or for laying any pipes or conduits for conveying the water into or through any places, or to secure and maintain any of the works, or in general to do any other act necessary or convenient for accomplishing the purposes contemplated by the act. Nothing having been done previous to March 6, 1871, to carry out practically the provisions of the act, and some modification of the plan being deemed desirable, it was then enacted that the board of water commissioners shall consist of five members, of which board the mayor, or acting mayor, and the chairman of the committee on the fire department of the Common Council of the city of Rahway for the time being shall be members *ex officio*, and the remaining three members of the board shall be elected as hereinafter mentioned.

The first board of water commissioners, in addition to the *ex officio* members, shall be composed of Jacob R. Shotwell, De Witt C. Hough, and Benjamin R. Miller. The board was duly organized, and the works constructed and put in operation. The Rahway water-works may be briefly described as follows:

The pumping station is located on the North Branch of the Rahway River, at the point where the ancient Indian path leading from Amboy to Elizabeth Point crossed, the stepping-stones used by the Indians being visible as late as 1856. The branch here is capable of a mean daily supply of nine million gallons of water. The city has no reservoir, the works pumping directly "against the mains." The building inclosing the works is a substantial brick structure about fifty feet square and two stories high. The machinery consists of two duplex compound condensing engines (direct-acting) capable of pumping three million gallons every twenty-four hours. They are supplied by four twenty-eight-inch horizontal tubular boilers.

The present consumption of water in the city is one million gallons every twenty-four hours. There are twelve miles of mains, along which are distributed one hundred and thirty hydrants, used in extinguishing fire without the use of fire-engines of any description.

The board are Joseph W. Savage, President; C.

L. Woodruff, Superintendent; W. Updyke Selover, Samuel Leonard, James T. Melick, Lineus High.

The water is filtered by an improved filter (a very ingenious contrivance), invented by Patrick Clark, engineer of the Rahway gas-works.

Manufacturing in Rahway.—TAURINO FACTORY.

—On the north branch of the Rahway River, near St. George's Avenue bridge, stands the ruins of a large brick building, formerly used as a manufactory. It was known as the Taurino¹ Factory, erected by William Shotwell, a resident of Rahway, in 1814. On account of the embargo on British importations during the war, it was undertaken as a good investment in the direction of home manufacture, and was so until the close of the war, when the business proved unprofitable and was abandoned. It was afterwards employed as a woolen-mill, a silk-printing establishment, and for many other purposes, employing many hands and being a great benefit to the town. It was destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago.

He built the residence known as "Shotwell's Folly," on the corner of Lafayette and Montgomery Streets. He was known as "Governor."

Among the later operators were Daniel Stansbury, of New York, John Y. Van Tuyl, Samuel, Edward, and William Dudley (brothers), Stone & Brown, then Thomas Hale, who converted it into a silk-factory. Then Daniel Wilcox took it and started carpet-weaving. After it was repaired from the effects of the fire which had destroyed the upper story, it was occupied as a carriage-factory by Denman & Freeman. It was finally blown up by the bursting of a boiler about 1870, and the ruin of it only remains.

The manufacture of carriages became an important industrial interest in Rahway quite early. It appears from Mr. Lufbery's letter describing the place in 1834 that the business was then considerable, and that trimmings and plated ware for fine carriages were also manufactured here at the same time. The great market for these products was the South, and so largely was the capital of the city employed in this industry that when the civil war broke out in 1861 and suddenly cut off this market, making it impossible longer to sell or to collect outstanding accounts in the Southern States, it had nearly ruined the place. Only the most substantial and energetic manufacturers succeeded in passing through the trying ordeal and getting their business again on a prosperous footing.

The following are the principal parties who are engaged in the manufacture of carriages in the city at present:

HETFIELD & JACKSON, manufacturers of light carriages, sulkies, etc., began business on Seminary Street in 1865. In 1866 they bought the shops of Ackerman, Nos. 75, 77, and 79 Irving Street, to which they have added from time to time as the exigencies of

¹ Cloth made of bulls' hair.

their business have required. Their policy or governing principle has been to compete with all parts of the world for the best light work, and they have made everything else subordinate to success in this direction. At the Centennial Exhibition they obtained the international medal awarded by the United States Centennial Commissioners for two buggies, one skeleton wagon, and one sulky. Also at the State Fair last year they obtained the three first premiums on light work. They employ about twenty hands, and their sales average from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars per annum.

MILLER BROTHERS commenced the manufacture of carriages in 1859, building a factory on Fulton Street. The war broke out before they had fairly got their business established, and they were heavy losers at the South. They, however, struggled to recuperate their business, and since the war have produced as high as twenty thousand dollars' worth of work in a year, but usually their sales amount to not more than from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year. They are occupying the shops on Irving Street for many years the carriage-factory of the late William H. Flatt, which they removed to in 1871.

ANDREW JARDINE was born at Dumbarton, Scotland, April 17, 1808, where his father, Andrew, grandfather, James, and great-grandfather, Andrew, spent their lives, reared families, and were active business men. The former was by occupation a wood-sawyer, and died at the age of eighty, his wife, Marion Cook, dying at the age of eighty-nine years. His grandfather was a machine-printer by trade, which he followed during the early part of his life in Sterling's print-works, but was a farmer afterwards, and at his death left three sons and four daughters.

The children of Andrew and Marian Jardine were Andrew, subject of this sketch; James, a block-printer in Scotland, visited this country during the Centennial, and died soon after reaching home, aged sixty-nine; Archibald, came to America in 1839, was a block-cutter by trade, settled first at Lodi, N. J., was afterwards superintendent of the color-making department of calico-printing in a Philadelphia house, and retired in Rahway; Robert, came to Staten Island in 1833, is a block-printer by trade, and resides in Philadelphia; Jane, deceased, was the wife of George McIntyre at home, although some of her children have come to America; and Elizabeth, came to America in 1842, and is the widow of Allen McLeish, of Rahway.

Andrew Jardine, subject of this sketch, learned the trade of block-printing at home, and served an apprenticeship of seven years. He was then a clerk in a grain and grocery store there for a time. Thinking to better his condition in life he set sail for America, the first of the family to emigrate, and landed in New York May 29, 1832. Not finding ready work to suit him, but willing to do any honorable labor that would turn an honest penny, for three years he was

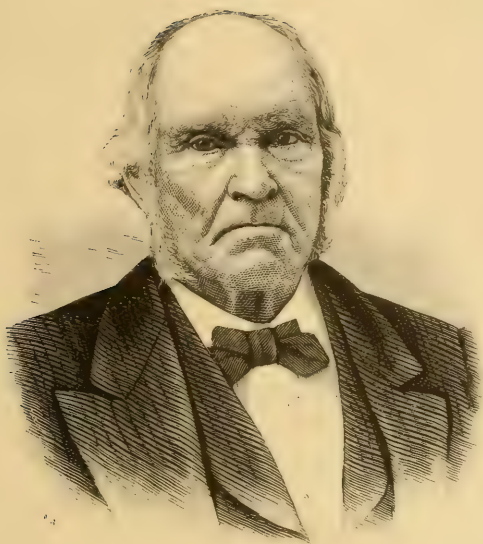
engaged in selling milk in that city, and for three years following worked at his trade on Staten Island. In 1838 he came to Rahway, N. J., where for seven years he worked at his trade in the factory of Thomas Hare, but after the burning of the factory he was for two years in New York and Philadelphia. In 1847, returning to Rahway, he began paper-staining and making window-shades on his present site in a small way, which laid the foundation of what has become a business employing a large capital and a partnership concern. In 1854 his business had so increased that he built his present manufactory, which is fifty



MANUFACTORY OF ANDREW JARDINE & CO.

by twenty-five feet besides its additions, and in 1856 he introduced steam-power, and has since carried on the business of manufacturing wall-paper on an extensive scale. Mr. Jardine continued in business alone until 1870, when Sylvanus White and his son, Freeland Jardine, became partners, under the firm-name of A. Jardine & Co. Mr. White withdrew after three and one-half years, and in September, 1873, Thomas M. Martin joined the partnership, the firm-name remaining unchanged. Mr. Jardine built a substantial residence in 1870 near the site of his manufactory, and now ranks among the representative business men of Rahway. His sterling integrity, energy, economy, and judicious management, although unassisted in starting out in life, have been the levers to secure him a fair competence. His life has been one of activity, and unmoved by any desire for public place or the emolument of office. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church at Rahway, of which his wife is a member, and a contributor to all worthy objects.

His wife, Ann McKechnie, born at Barhead, Scotland, Jan. 10, 1803, came in the same ship with him, and they were married the same year they landed in New York. Their children are Freeland, before al-



Amos J. Farnham



John L. Freeman

luded to; Thomas, carries on granite and marble-works in Rahway; Isabella, deceased, was the wife of Andrew Main; and Margaret.

JOHN L. FREEMAN.—The Freeman family is mentioned as residents of Woodbridge by Rev. Joseph W. Dally, in his history of that township, prior to 1700, and hence were among its early settlers. John L. Freeman's grandfather, Daniel Freeman, is supposed to come from the same stock, and died Oct. 13, 1823, where his parents resided. His father, William Freeman, born Nov. 19, 1788, died Oct. 10, 1830, married Feb. 3, 1810, Phebe, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hinds, who was born Aug. 4, 1793, and died in 1864. William Freeman was a harness- and saddle-maker by trade, which he followed in Mendham, N. J., and Morristown, dying in the latter place. He served in the war of 1812, and his widow, who survived him many years, received a pension. After his decease she removed to Newark, where she supported and reared her family by her own toil, and where she resided until her death. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a member of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark. John L. Freeman, born Dec. 27, 1823, in Morristown, N. J., was upon the death of his father obliged to do something for himself, and at the tender age of seven years engaged in spinning cotton at Rolleston Cotton-Mills, where he remained for two years. Between the ages of nine and fourteen he was kept in school by his mother at Newark. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed by his mother until he should reach his majority to Charles C. Hedenberg, a large carriage manufacturer of Newark. Here he remained for four years, when, upon the failure of that gentleman in business, he was released from his indentures. For several years following he first worked as journeyman, then as foreman, and finally became general superintendent in various manufactories: at Newark, for Douglas & Post, Baldwin & Thomas, and Hedenberg & Littell, of the same place, and for John C. Parker and James Flynn, of New York.

He became conversant with all kinds of carriage-making with these various firms, and was now ready with capital of his own earning and experience to start business for himself. In 1855 he became a partner with Alexander Turnbull, of Newark, which, however, continued only till December of the same year, when arrangements were made for a partnership with John C. Denman, of Rahway, to begin in the following May (1856). He acted as Mr. Denman's superintendent until that time, and afterward until Mr. Denman's death, on Feb. 4, 1864, the firm of Denman & Freeman carried on carriage manufacturing in Rahway on an extensive scale. From the latter date until Dec. 13, 1870, he had associated with him Rolph M., brother of his deceased partner, when, upon the decease of Rolph M. Denman, he purchased the Denman interest in the business, and has since carried it on alone.

In 1872 he built his present carriage manufactory

on Irving Street, and he has continued a successful business since, making his shipments to the principal markets of this and other countries.



MANUFACTORY OF JOHN L. FREEMAN.

Mr. Freeman is one of the active, enterprising business men of Rahway, and has taken a somewhat active part in the local affairs of the city. He was councilman of the Fourth Ward for three years, is one of the Board of Finance, and a director of the savings-bank of the city.

His wife is Agnes, daughter of John Higginson, of Newark, whom he married in April, 1845. His only daughter, Mary E., died at the age of eleven in 1857, leaving an only son, Frank P. Freeman, who is in business with his father.

HOUSEMAN & MCMANUS.—Firm established in 1872, and began business in a shop on Seminary Street owned by John R. Ross. In 1875 they purchased their present buildings, which were built and owned by Randolph Ross, who had carried on carriage-making for several years, and had been succeeded by his sons, Milan and Bedott Ross, who carried on the business up to the late civil war.

The present firm manufacture about twenty thousand dollars' worth of carriages per annum.

AYRES & LUFBERY, STEAM SAW-MILL, PLANING-MILL, AND LUMBER-YARD.—This firm are the successors of an old establishment, Joseph O. Lufbery and John T. Vail having built a saw-mill on the premises in 1827. The property, including the mill-site, belonged originally to Henry Moore and Henry Mundy. In 1827, Lufbery & Vail also purchasing the old Marsh property on the south side of the river opposite their saw-mill, erected a grist-mill and a mill for cutting logwood for dyeing purposes. In 1830, Mr. Vail retired from the firm and removed to the West. In 1833, Mr. Lufbery built a new grist-mill on the south side, and at the same time removed his logwood-

mill to the north side, attaching it to his saw-mill. From that time, however, he did little with it, as log-wood extracts began to come into use.

Mr. Joseph O. Lufbery continued to carry on these enterprises until 1846. In November of that year — Ayres, — Williams, and John H. Lufbery formed a copartnership under the firm-name of Ayres, Williams & Lufbery, and rented the premises for five years, at the expiration of which they purchased the property, paying therefor the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The mills up to this time had been operated by water, but in 1855 the dams were removed by an act of the Legislature, and the mill was converted into a steam-mill. On the 3d of September, 1868, the saw-mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and in operation three months later. Mr. Williams died in 1865, and the year following the firm was changed to Ayres & Lufbery, and so remained until Jan. 1, 1868, when Thomas M. Martin was admitted, and the firm of Ayres, Lufbery & Co. continued until the retirement of Mr. Martin, Aug. 29, 1873, since which the style has been Ayres & Lufbery.

The business of this firm has varied somewhat, according to circumstances and the conditions of the market. The proceeds of the business increased from about \$25,000 a year in 1847 to \$100,000 per annum from 1868 to 1873, the most profitable period. During those years they employed from fifteen to twenty men. Prices have since declined, so that boards which sold for forty-two dollars and forty-five dollars per thousand in 1868 now bring only about thirty dollars to thirty-four dollars. There is also less control of the market and greater competition than formerly, so that the business of the firm for 1881 amounted to about \$30,000.

I. & J. LAFORGE carry on quite a large business in the manufacture of wheels, spokes, and wagon and carriage springs. They started on Cherry Street, near the depot, in 1865, making at first only spokes and wheels, to which they added the manufacture of springs in 1874. They purchased their shops of Samuel Sanders in 1870; run of 50 horse-power steam-engine, and employ about thirty hands. Sales in 1881 amounted to about \$60,000.

Messrs. Ira and Joel Laforge were born in Woodbridge, and have lived in Rahway since 1852. They have enlarged their factory by several additions, making it in all respects convenient for their large business.

GORDON PRINTING-PRESS WORKS.—The Gordon job printing presses are too well known to require a description in this article. There are probably ten thousand of them in operation in the United States to-day, besides many which have been sent to foreign countries. Mr. George P. Gordon, the inventor, was born in Salem, N. H., in 1810, and early in life became a practical printer. The well-known press which bears his name was invented in 1851, and was for a time manufactured in Rhode Island.

The factory at Rahway is situated in the central part of the city, occupying a space of about three hundred by three hundred and fifty feet in area. The main building, of brick, is thirty by one hundred and thirty feet, four stories high, with a two-story addition about sixty feet square. Adjoining the main building is the foundry, where the castings used in the manufacture of the presses are made; also numerous small buildings for the storage of lumber, moulding-sand, iron, and coal.

The machinery is driven by a twenty-five horse-power steam-engine; the buildings are warmed by steam, and communication is had between the various stories of the factory by means of an Otis elevator. The capacity of the factory for the production of presses is about six hundred machines a year; the average production in prosperous times is about four hundred presses per annum, and the sales amount annually to about \$150,000.

Mr. Gordon died Jan. 27, 1878. The factory is owned by his daughter, Miss Mary A. Gordon, now in Europe. The business manager is A. Sidney Doane, No. 97 Nassau Street, New York. Superintendent at the factory and master-mechanic, Amos P. Barber.

The Gordon Opera-House was built by George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon printing-press, and was erected in 1875. Mr. Gordon having plenty of means acquired in his successful invention, built the opera-house which bears his name more as a compliment to Rahway than as an investment of hopeful profit. It is said that a portion of his early life was spent in connection with some sort of a traveling theatrical company, and that he built the house partly as a reminiscence of that experience and of the value which he attached to amusements.

Among the prominent business places of Rahway is the printing and publishing house of W. L. Mershon & Co. (William L. and Samuel D.), established in 1875. Though so recent in its origin this establishment is already one of the largest in the State, and is complete in all its appointments. To meet a steadily enlarging trade the enterprising proprietors are constantly adding to their business facilities. We here see under the one management departments for printing, electrotyping, and binding, with everything else belonging to a complete publishing house. The firm are proprietors and publishers of *The Rahway Advocate*, a semi-weekly paper, Republican in politics, which dates its origin back to a period of sixty years ago, when it was founded under the name of *The New Jersey Advocate*. Among their other publications is *Leisure Hours*, a literary magazine, issued monthly, which has a wide circulation, with subscribers in every State.

Banks.—**RAHWAY NATIONAL BANK.**—Capital, \$100,000. This is the successor to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, chartered in 1828, and which closed its business in 1867, returning to its stockholders the capital and about forty per cent. in surplus. The



RAHWAY WHEEL, SPOKE, AND SPRING WORKS.

I. & J. LAFORCE. RAHWAY, N. J.



D. B. DUNHAM'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

RAHWAY, N. J.

National Bank of Rahway was chartered in 1865, and purchased the banking-house owned by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. A. F. Shotwell, president; Walter Fuller, Jr., cashier; A. F. Shotwell, A. V. Shotwell, Joel C. Ayres, A. B. Wood, and Hampton Cutter, directors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—Capital, \$100,000. Organized in 1865. Jonathan Woodruff, president; Robert C. Brewster, cashier; Joseph S. Smith, Jonathan Woodruff, J. H. Durand, H. H. James, G. E. Ludlow, J. R. Potter, A. E. Woodruff, and R. C. Brewster, directors.

RAHWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—William C. Squier, president; Jacob R. Shotwell, Abel V. Shotwell, vice-presidents; Ross Vanderhoven, secretary and treasurer. Began business Feb. 19, 1851, on Main Street, opposite Cherry. George F. Webb, the first secretary and treasurer, died in November, 1860; and Dec. 3, 1860, his place was filled by the election of Joel Wilson, who served as secretary until May, 1870, and as treasurer until May, 1875, the offices being divided at the former date. John C. Coddington was elected secretary May 9, 1870; John Bowne was chosen treasurer in May, 1875, and Joseph S. Smith in June, 1876, remaining in office until August, 1879; Ross Vanderhoven was elected secretary in May, 1879, and treasurer in August, 1879. Joseph S. Smith and James B. Laing were chosen first and second vice-presidents at the organization. In 1854 Benjamin M. Price was made second vice-president, and Mr. Smith first. In 1855, Benjamin M. Price was chosen first vice-president and Mr. Laing second. In 1858, A. C. Watson was made second vice-president. In 1863, A. V. Shotwell and J. R. Shotwell were made respectively first and second vice-presidents, and have so remained ever since.

The bank building is the City Hall, erected and occupied in May, 1868.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Schools of Rahway.—**SCHOOL LANDS.**—We find the following in the Woodbridge town records touching the school lands in Rahway:

"March ye 28, 1716. Then Lay'd out by us under written (Pursuant to a town Grant to the Inhabitants of Rahway) two acres of School Land Beginning att a white oak tree Markt on four sides, standing by the Rode that Runs ye widow Jones' house; thence running southwest and be west twenty-eight Rod to another white oak markt on four sides; thence south southeast twenty Rod to a small white oak markt on four sides; thence Northeast by East sixteen Rod to a Wallnut tree markt on four sides; and from thence on a straight Line to ye place where Itt begun:

"THOS. PIKE, Lott layer.

"JOHN JACQUES,

"GEORGE BROWN,

"WILL. LESLEE,

"Committee."

This two acres of school land granted by Woodbridge to the inhabitants of Rahway we presume was rented for the benefit of schools in the Rahway neighborhood. But it must have produced a very small income. The school lands of the township were rented and managed by a committee appointed from year to year by the annual town-meeting. In 1764 a fund had accrued from this rental amounting in principal and interest to £434 7s. 9d. The increase from that time till the beginning of the Revolution is shown by the following table:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1764.....	434	7	9	1772.....	888	..	..
1765.....	465	5	3	1773.....	900	..	..
1766.....	533	8	2	1774.....	985	4	10
1767-69.....	..	..	..	1775.....	1083	14	11
1770.....	740	..	..	1776.....	1162	12	6
1771.....	704	..	..		

During the Revolution the interest of the fund was devoted mainly to the war. In 1789 the interest of this fund, together with the tax on dogs, was appropriated by the town to the "schooling of poor people's children."

FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.—Probably the earliest schools established in the settlement were those of the Friends or Quakers. The first school-house of the Friends was built on the same lot as their meeting-house in 1785, viz., on Main Street, on the place recently occupied by George Walker as a hardware-store. William Shotwell was one of the early teachers there. The building fronted the road (now Main Street), was twenty by thirty feet in size and one story high.

In 1804 another meeting-house was built by the Friends on Irving Street, and a school-house was erected a little south of it, which was removed when the railroad went through. It was a two-story wooden structure, and built soon after the meeting-house. Lindley Murray Moore (named after Lindley Murray, the grammarian) was one of the early teachers. Then followed Eli Vail, Abel Marsh, Aaron Byllinge (a descendant of Edward Byllinge, one of the proprietors of West Jersey), Henry B. Pool, Joseph Shotwell, and others. This Friends' school was for many years the only school in the place.

One of the old schools kept for many years was in the "White School House," so called, in Lower Rahway, opposite the residence of John H. Lufbery, in Grand Street. Alvan Fox, William B. McGougen, Robert Dennis, and others were among the teachers.

A building called the "Academy" in Upper Rahway stood on St. George's Avenue near Jardine's marble-works. N. Morse and John W. Seymour were among the teachers. It was abandoned about the time the districts were consolidated in 1848.

There was an old school-house, which stood on the east bank of the south branch of Rahway River, on the place now occupied by John Hulst. It was a plain low building, and school was kept in it until about fifty years ago. It was built at an early time.

The building on the east side of Main Street, cor-

ner of Adams, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Prentice, justice of the peace, was built for a school-house at an early day. John W. Seymour and James McKelvey were among the teachers there some fifty-five years ago. Mr. A. V. Shotwell and others now living attended school there in 1830. It has been converted into a dwelling, and is still standing on the same spot.

Up to the year 1821 there was no school building in Milton. In that year a school-house was built on St. George's Avenue about half-way between Milton and Elm Avenues, on ground belonging to George Brown, now the property of B. A. Vail. It was a plain one-story building, never painted, and only a scratch coat of mortar on the inner walls. School was kept there till about twelve or fifteen years ago, although the house was removed to another lot by the heirs of George Brown upon his decease. The first teacher was Miss Mary Hannahs, who afterwards taught a young ladies' select school at Princeton; other teachers were Robert Dennis, Charles M. Saunders, William Griffin, Alfred Herbert, Ichabod Kirkland, Howard M. Henderson, Royal Coleman, Penina Hampton, and James McKelvey.

Some sixty years ago an open, unfenced lot stood opposite the Bramhall property near Six Roads, on which was a small, low school-house. The land was set apart by the early settlers. It was known as the "school-house on the hill." The property was sold some forty years ago, being vacated by act of the Legislature, and the school known as "Six Roads School" in Woodbridge township took its place. Ichabod Kirkland was an early teacher.

ATHENIAN ACADEMY.—Among the academical schools of Rahway the old Athenian Academy was probably the most famous in its day. It stood on Main Street near Commerce, not far from the present Second Presbyterian Church, and was for many years both a school-house and a public hall. The second story, to which the name of Athenian Hall was applied, was capable of holding fifteen hundred people. It was built in 1833 by the Athenian Association, Robert Lee, president; Clayton Moore, secretary. The address at the opening of the academy was delivered by John D. Scoles, a prominent lawyer of New York. The principals of the Athenian Academy were as follows in the order named: Alvan Fox, John A. Grant, Frederick Kingman, James Anderson, Sidney Avery.

After the public school system was adopted the building was abandoned for school purposes, and was converted into a theatre.

Mrs. Willard Phelps and Mrs. Lydia Sigourney, the poetess, kept a boarding-school for young ladies in a house now occupied by John R. Morse, built especially for their accommodation by Samuel Oliver, deceased. Their school continued here several years, when they removed to Troy, N. Y. There are many persons in middle life in this city and vicinity who

can testify to advantages received from their instruction.

Rev. Mr. Ely for several years occupied the building near the corner of Irving and Grand Streets as a boarding-school. Some years after it was taught by Mr. Dwight, of Boston.

THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—The district schools in the townships of Rahway and Woodbridge within the limits of the village continued without change until 1848. In that year an effort was made by a few leading citizens, prominent among whom were John A. Van Ortwick and the late Enoch M. Ayres, two intelligent and enterprising gentlemen, to inaugurate a better system of education for the children and youth of the village. They proposed to consolidate the three districts in the village into one, and to establish one large school under better appliances and a higher grade of instruction. Simple and reasonable as the plan was, it met with strenuous opposition from quite a large number. It was openly opposed by Rev. Mr. Ely, at that time superintendent of schools for Rahway township, and who had charge of a private seminary on Grand Street near Whittier. The measures, however, were approved by a vote of the people, the districts were consolidated, and a school was opened in a building known as "Military Hall," which stood on the corner of Grand and Church Streets.

This was the preliminary step towards the erection of the Franklin school-house, now the oldest building used for school purposes in the city of Rahway. The school in the rented hall filled up so rapidly that in a short time a larger building was needed, and the Franklin school-house was erected. In the mean time, Rev. Mr. Ely's time having expired as superintendent, Mr. Patrick Clark was elected in his stead. The latter co-operated heartily with the trustees in their plans to improve the educational advantages of the village, and, indeed, he was elected because he was known to be in favor of the new measures. A considerable struggle ensued over the question of expenditure in the construction of the Franklin building, some being in favor of a cheap wooden structure, and others favoring a substantial and commodious brick building. The latter, with the trustees and friends of improvement, carried the day, the people voting a sufficient appropriation to build the new school-house.

The Franklin building was erected in 1851. It is a brick structure, fifty by seventy-five feet, two stories and basement,—practically three stories in height,—and cost about six thousand dollars, a considerable sum to be raised for a school-house in those days. When the present public school system was adopted this building was turned over to the city.

Among the principals of this school have been the following: James Anderson, in 1862, succeeded by his son, Edward L. Anderson, Stephen A. Blazier, and Peter Wyckoff.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education of the city of Rahway was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 8, 1861. An amendatory act was passed March 2, 1869, making the board to consist of one commissioner of public schools for each of the wards of the city, and one commissioner at large, who shall hold their office for one year. No commissioner is eligible either to the office of superintendent of public schools or to that of secretary of the board.

The present members of the board are the following: First Ward, John A. Mallow; Second Ward, Henry Howard; Third Ward, William Rollinson; Fourth Ward, Walter Brewster; at large, Almeth White; City Superintendent, Gilbert R. Lindsay; Clerk, James M. Silvers.

Under the management of the board are the following public schools:

Franklin.—Union Street near Church. Frank L. Stiles, principal.

Washington.—Lawrence Street near Grand. H. C. McIlvain, principal.

Columbian.—New Brunswick Avenue corner of Hazelwood. James Jones, principal.

Third Ward.—Central Avenue near St. George's. This building was erected in 1873 and contains the High School. Samuel D. Hillman, principal.

Colored.—No. 59 Central Avenue. Mattie V. Putnam, principal; Miss E. Hazard, principal of grammar department.

The first class graduated from the High School June 30, 1876, and were the following: Miss Clara E. Mills, Miss Minnie C. Ayres, Miss Emily Reynolds, Miss Julia Merrick, S. B. Morse, L. B. Mundy.

Statistics of schools in the city of Rahway, 1881:

Whole number of children of school age.....	1737
Number enrolled.....	1202
Average attendance.....	741
Number in private schools.....	200
Number of seats.....	1380
Number not in school.....	335

Eighty per cent. provided for, or one hundred and seventy-eight more than the number enrolled.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(*Continued.*)

First Presbyterian Church.¹—It was during the pastorate of the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D.D., that the members of the First Church of Elizabeth residing in this vicinity were organized into a church. It is said of this celebrated divine that in visiting this portion of his extensive field he was accustomed to preach in a barn located on the site of the mansion on St. George's Avenue recently owned by Jeremiah Johnson, an elder of this church, now the property of John Harper.

It is worthy of note that the project of building

the first church edifice in Rahway was undertaken soon after a precious revival of religion had quickened the people of Dr. Dickinson's charge.

In writing, Sept. 4, 1740, to Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, a ministerial friend in Boston, giving some account of the work of grace among his people, Dr. Dickinson says, "I have had more young people address me for direction in their spiritual concerns within this three months than in thirty years before."

It was doubtless under the divine impulse of the historic revival of 1740, which extended its influence and power into most of the English provinces of America, that the people of this community were aroused to build a house of worship. Put the fact of the revival of 1740-41 in conjunction with the tradition that about the time of the memorable winter, known familiarly as the "hard winter," 1741-42, we can account for the desire to have a place of worship here; the unity of the people, how some who were not of the Presbyterian faith co-operated with fraternal spirit in the work of building the Lord's house. The spirit of new-born faith and reconsecration led "the people even in that trying season to give liberally of their meagre means to the project." "Each one, both young and old, seemed anxious to do to the extent of their ability what they could to the advancement of the great work in which the people were engaged."

The edifice erected in 1741-42 was located on what is now St. George's Avenue, just within the church cemetery inclosure. The present carriage-way passes directly over what was the church site. The brown sandstone memorial stones used in marking the graves that were made on the north, south, and west sides of the church designate clearly to-day the location of the first church edifice.

An old account-book of Amos Terrill, a carpenter by trade, in possession of his grandson, Amos Terrill, Jr., shows that he performed considerable work on the church building in 1788. After standing for nearly half a century and through the Revolutionary war, repairs were needed. Some minor alterations in its construction may have been made at the same time.

The building, remembered by the older members of the congregation, was a two-story frame, of heavy timber, sides inclosed with shingles; two rows of windows let in an abundance of light; the surmounting tower for the bell culminated in a spire, upon which was adjusted a copper weather-cock, perforated by a bullet said to be a mark of the Revolutionary period. Within, galleries were upon three sides; the pulpit, located in the west end of the church, was high, of barrel shape, in size small, having room for but one, and overshadowed by a sounding-board. There were four rows of pews, with backs high and straight, approached by two aisles. The floor was laid of heavy hewn plank, not closely joined, the cracks widening with age, making it necessary for

¹ Abridged from a historical sketch by Rev. John Jay Pomeroy, published in 1877, with some new matter added.

the ladies in the winter season to bring foot-stoves to neutralize the cold of the under-current that came through the crevices of the uncarpeted floor. The pulpit was modernized before the pastorate of Dr. Janeway (1829). He speaks of it as being moderately low, ascended by a stairway on either side, having room to seat three or four persons.

This is the original and the first church edifice in Rahway. The Friends, who located on the Rahway River in 1682 and in subsequent years, like their Puritan and Scotch-Irish neighbors, had their place for religious assemblage and worship outside of what is known as the Rahway vicinage to-day. The Puritans and Scotch-Irish worshipped in Elizabeth, many of them going afoot, crossing the river on stepping-stones at the point where the Rahway water-works are now located. The Friends first attended meeting in Perth Amboy; subsequently a meeting was organized in Woodbridge, and they attended there. Like their neighbors, they had meetings for religious worship in private houses in this vicinity before they had an organization or a building specifically for this purpose. It appears in the minutes of the Woodbridge meeting that, by request, privilege was granted to hold a meeting in the house of William Robinson, which stood near the house now occupied by Mr. John Durand, on Hamilton Street. This meeting took place in 1707, on the 12th day of the eighth month, and the first day of the week. It was not, however, until March 17, 1759, that the Woodbridge meeting ordered a house to be built. This building is located on Main Street, and occupied by George Hall as a hardware-store. The first record of a business meeting is 1763, the 19th day of the 10th month.

The Presbyterian Church, built in 1741-42, doubtless had an organization formed about the time the structure was completed. The records from the organization of the church until 1795 have been lost. The data we have is from Presbyterial records and collateral history.

Nov. 15, 1748, the Presbytery of New York installed Rev. Aaron Richards pastor of the church. As there is no mention in this minute of the church being organized immediately preceding the ordination, it is presumable that the church was organized at the instance of Dr. Jonathan Dickinson at the completion of the church edifice in 1741-42. This makes the First Presbyterian Church the first church of Rahway historically. It antedates the first business meeting of the Friends by twenty-one years. Taking the absolutely certain date of Rev. Aaron Richards' installation, Nov. 15, 1748, it has the precedence of sixteen years.

This church was from the commencement of its organization Presbyterian. The primitive church organizations in Newark, Elizabeth, Freehold, and Woodbridge were Independent or Congregational. They afterwards became Presbyterian, and were under the care of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

These churches were all connected with this Presbytery before the year 1717. It was at this date, after he had served the Elizabethtown Church nine years, that Dr. Dickinson became a member of the Presbytery.

In 1733 the Presbytery of East Jersey was formed out of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and Dr. Dickinson at once became the acknowledged leader of the new Presbytery.

In 1738 the East Jersey and Long Island Presbyteries were united, forming the Presbytery of New York. It was under the care and direction of the Presbytery of New York, about 1742, that the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway was organized. The church being formed from a portion of the pastoral charge of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D.D.,¹ who was an acknowledged prince among his brethren in theology and Presbyterian government, is a pledge of its pure Presbyterian origin.

The first five years of this church's history we must denominate the period of *supplies*.

Mr. John Cleverly was the first supply.² He was of New England birth, a graduate of Harvard College in 1715. He first supplied the church at New Providence; from thence he came as a supply to the Rahway Church. The people under the pastoral care and teaching of Dr. Dickinson for a generation had a high standard of ministerial qualifications, which was not met in Mr. Cleverly. He retired after his first engagement to Morristown, where he continued to reside until his decease, Dec. 31, 1776, aged eighty-one years.³

Mr. John Grant, a young man of unusual promise, succeeded Mr. Cleverly as supply. He graduated at Yale College in 1741. How long he preached here is not definitely known. He was subsequently settled as pastor of the Westfield Presbyterian Church. After a brief, faithful, and successful pastorate of three years he was called from his earthly labors to his heavenly reward. "He died much lamented, Sept. 16, 1753, aged thirty-seven years." "His body lies in the Westfield graveyard, near the street, under a table monument."⁴ He was succeeded by a Mr. Strong, probably the Rev. Nathan Strong, of Woodbury, Conn. He graduated at Yale College in 1742, the year following the graduation of John Grant. He returned to New England, and was settled at Coventry, Conn., Oct. 9, 1745.

"A Mr. Watkins, probably Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, who graduated at Yale in 1737, was employed for a short period."⁴

After being supplied for five years the church ex-

¹ Mrs. Eliza A. Freeman Folsom, an artist, a member of this church, a descendant of Dr. Jonathan Dickinson in the fourth generation, has recently completed an excellent portrait of her distinguished ancestor, a *facsimile* of the portrait in the museum at Princeton College, which was painted from a print that appeared originally in a Scotch magazine.

² Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, pp. 672, 629.

³ Hunting's Hist. Sermon, p. 14.

⁴ Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth, pp. 629, 630.

tended a call to the Rev. Aaron Richards. The call was accepted, and Mr. Richards became the first pastor of the church. The grandfather of Aaron Richards came at an early date from Hartford, Conn., to Newark. Aaron had a twin brother named Moses. They were the children of John and Jane Richards, born in Newark, 1718. Aaron was sent to Yale College, where he graduated in 1743. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, Nov. 15, 1748, and on that day installed the first pastor of this church.

He is spoken of as naturally buoyant and vivacious, but often thrown into periods of darkness and spiritual melancholy.

Dr. Samuel Davis, subsequently president of Princeton College, on his return from meeting of Synod in Elizabethtown in 1753 called to see him, and strove to cheer him up and lead him out of his darkness by giving an account of a similar period of gloom and depression through which he had passed himself.

He was an ardent patriot during the war of the Revolution. He was compelled to flee from the British invaders in 1776 to escape being captured and carried off, as were his co-presbyters,—McKnight, of Shrewsbury, and Roe, of Woodbridge. His place of refuge was in South Hanover, N. J., where he supplied the Presbyterian Church until he could return home in safety.

Towards the close of his ministerial life he was again the subject of acute melancholy, in which his spirit was depressed and buffeted by imaginary terrors. In 1790 he ceased to preach. The pastoral relation was dissolved Nov. 2, 1791. It is to the credit of the congregation that in petitioning the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation they made generous provision for the comfort of their disabled minister's family. He died May 16, 1793, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.¹

His body is buried in the church graveyard, within a few feet of the spot where for more than forty-two years he preached the gospel. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

"Sacred to the Memory
OF

REV. AARON RICHARDS,
of Rahway,

Who deceased May 16th, 1793,
Aged 75 Years,

And in the 45th Year of his Ministry.

"All who knew the man will join
Their friendly sighs and tears to mine;
For all who knew his merits must confess
In grief for him there can be no excess.
His soul was form'd to act each glorious part
Of life untaught with vanity or art;
No thought within his generous mind had birth
But what he might have own'd in heaven and earth."

His wife, Susannah Smith, a native of England, survived her husband but a few months. Her remains are interred beside her husband's. The remains

of Alexander Richards, son of Rev. Aaron Richards, deceased Oct. 4, 1813, in the fiftieth year of his age, are interred near the grave of his father and mother, also those of his first wife, Rhoda, who died June 8, 1792, and two children by his second wife,—Stephen C., died July 19, 1814, in the nineteenth year of his age, and Daniel Cooper, died November, 1796.

During the pastorate of Aaron Richards, one hundred years ago, the existence of this church was in great peril. The declaration of independence, that brought hostile troops to this vicinity, drew the line of separation between the sons and daughters of liberty and the adherents of the British crown. The Presbyterian ministers of East New Jersey and the churches to which they ministered were hostile to the British cause. So universally was this the case that to be a Presbyterian minister or a member of a Presbyterian congregation was *prima facie* evidence of being an advocate of American independence. Let your eye run along that part of the chain of Presbyterian Churches in which we find ourselves. Dr. McWhorter, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newark; Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth; Rev. Aaron Richards, of Rahway; Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge; and Rev. Charles McKnight, of Shrewsbury, all Christian patriots, having the care of congregations from which went able-bodied men and youth to fill up the ranks of the Continental army. Many of the homes in this vicinity a hundred years ago were left without their natural protectors. The husband and father and sons were called away from home to the camp and the battlefield. During the greater part of the Revolutionary war the British troops were located on Manhattan and Staten Islands. From this base line of operation the enemy on several occasions came in force, marching over these highways, with view to actual possession, and when driven back to his fastness on the islands, foraging parties, often under the lead of some refugee, kept the people in constant terror and vigilance by their forays in the night, often made memorable in robbing the stable of horses or driving away herds of cattle. The incendiary's torch was sometimes applied to the forage that could not be carried away to the barn or house of a loyalist. Unarmed citizens were carried away as hostages. Here, too, there was actual conflict, wounds given and received, and the foray crowned with ghastly death. When the morrow's sun rose upon the scene the British flag could still be seen floating on Staten Island, and the bugle blasts of her trumpeters could be distinctly heard by the watchmen on Rahway Neck. The oppressive burden upon the hearts of the aged ones, the women and the children in the homes here one hundred years ago, was that the foray of last night, in which there was robbery, fire, fright, skirmish, wounds, and death, might be repeated again to-night or in the near future.

Gen. William Irvine, in command of Pennsylvania

¹ Webster Presby. Ch., p. 582. MS. Records, New York Presbytery, Hatfield's Hist., pp. 630, 631.

troops located in the "Short Hills," a few miles west from this point, in a letter that he wrote to his wife in Carlisle, Pa., June 18, 1780, speaks thus of the dangers and sufferings of the people of this district:

"You may think your situation happy indeed, my love, when compared with that of the poor people of this part of our country. It grieves me beyond expression to see their distressed situation, particularly that of the women and children. Murder and rapine await them wherever these barbarians come.

"Were it possible I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than see you in the situation some poor gentlemen here are forced to see their wives and daughters left in."

William B. Crowell, one of the senior elders of our church, has in his possession a large family Bible that was taken by British marauders from the home of his mother and carried with other plunder to Staten Island. This event occurred before Miss Eunice Bloomfield became Mrs. Crowell, when still at her father's home near Metuchin. The sacred volume, with a favorite cow that had also been taken, were a heavy loss to the spiritual and material comfort of the family. Miss Eunice, with resolute spirit, resolved, if possible, to recover the stolen book and cow. With this object in view, accompanied with two servants, she crossed over to Staten Island at Blazing Star Ferry, now Tuft's Landing, and made known the object of her mission to the officer in command. The personal presence and spirit of the heroic petitioner secured at least a favorable hearing from the officer. After inquiry and search the Bible was found in a gunboat near to the shore. When brought to the officer he examined it, and, noting in the registry of deaths a recent entry of a brother of the petitioner as having been killed by the British in battle, he handed the volume to the applicant with the remark, "Well, there is one rebel less to fight us." As to the cow, the petitioner could have it if she could identify it among the great herd that had been gathered from East Jersey farms in the recent raid. They were buddled together by a fence inclosure near by. It was a dangerous and fruitless endeavor to go within the inclosure and move among the restive beasts to make search for the one that was supposed to be among the many. The herd was scanned by searching eyes again and again, but the favorite cow could not be found among them. Before giving up the search as fruitless it occurred to Eunice to use an expedient that was successful at home in bringing the cow from the neighboring field to feed and to the pail by a call. The call was given with natural home tone, and, to the surprise of the commanding officer and subalterns, and to the great joy of Eunice, the favorite responded to the call by leaping over the inclosure and coming toward her. The commanding officer without hesitation said, "That cow is yours: you can take her home." With both Bible and cow identified and reclaimed, there was a going home with great gladness of heart.

Amos Morse, deceased in 1871, for many years an elder in this church, had in his possession an heirloom that was a constant reminder of an incident in his father's life in the war of the Revolution. His father held a captain's commission in the Continental army. His home was just north of the north branch of the Rahway River, on St. George's Avenue. The house of Capt. Morse was surrounded in the nighttime by a detachment of British troops and refugees from Staten Island. The captain was taken out of bed and hurried off a prisoner, and for six months thereafter suffered the rigors of confinement and scant rations in the New York Sugar-House.

Among the articles stolen from the captain's house on this occasion was the stately eight-day clock that had been the family monitor for years. The size of the clock made it a cumbersome prize to transport. After carrying it some distance, the soldiers took out the works and abandoned the wooden case. The case, minus the essentials for keeping time, was restored to its former place in Capt. Morse's home. Subsequently Isaac Brokaw put in this historic case new works, and it still echoes to the time-beats of its restored works in the home of Mrs. Mary H. Tichenor, in Seminary Street, Rahway. Mrs. Tichenor is a granddaughter of Capt. Amos Morse.

The pastorate of Rev. Aaron Richards was followed by a vacancy of more than five years. The pulpit was supplied by a "Mr. Cooley," who had sought admission to the Presbytery, "but not producing satisfactory testimonials could not be admitted." He was followed by Mr. Henry Cook, a licentiate. During the rest of the interval supplies were furnished by the Presbytery.

Rev. Robert Hett Chapman was of New England ancestry. He was the second son of the Rev. Jedediah Chapman and Blanche Smith, and was born at Orange, N. J., March 2, 1771. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, where he graduated in 1789. After a full course of theological study, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York, Oct. 3, 1793. In the winter of 1794-95 he visited the Southern States on a missionary tour. On his return he supplied for a while the newly-organized church of Wardesson (Bloomfield), N. J.

The call from Rahway was laid before Presbytery Oct. 12, 1796, and accepted. The ordination and installation took place Jan. 5, 1797. Feb. 14, 1797, he was married to Hannah Arnett. This pastorate was of short duration. The disasters of war, that had broken up many families, destroyed and prostrated much of the material wealth of the community, the inability of Mr. Richards in the closing years of his ministry to perform the needed pastoral duties, and the more than five years of vacancy conspired to leave the church in a low estate spiritually and poor in earthly substance.

After three years' labor the pastoral relation is dissolved, Oct. 2, 1799, for want of adequate support, the

¹ Historical Magazine, vii. 81.

people being unable to fulfill their engagements. Mr. Chapman was subsequently the honored president of the University of North Carolina, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Williams College in 1815, and died on a journey at Winchester, Va., June 18, 1833.¹

Rev. Buckley Carll was born in Cohansey, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1780. In 1799 he became the pastor of the Pittsgrove, N. J., Presbyterian Church. In the summer of 1802 he received a call to this church. Oct. 6, 1802, he was received from the Philadelphia Presbytery by the New York Presbytery. On Dec. 28, 1802, he was installed pastor of this church. During Mr. Carll's pastorate of twenty-three years there were three occasions of special religious interest in the church. The revival in the First Church of Elizabeth under the pastorate of Dr. John McDowell in 1808, in which one hundred and eleven persons were added to his church on profession, extended in its gracious effects into the bounds of the Rahway Church. At this time sixteen persons were added on profession. In the winter of 1814-15 there was an addition of fifty-six to the church on profession. In addition to the stated ordinances of the church there were prayer-meetings held at private houses in the evenings of the week. Several men who came from Springfield and were at work in the Taurino Factory were especially active in conducting the cottage prayer-meetings.

In the spring of 1825 Mr. Carll, at the request of many of his people, invited the Rev. N. C. Sexton, an evangelist, who had with special divine favor been conducting religious services in Springfield and Westfield, to come to Rahway and hold similar services here. When Mr. Sexton commenced his special services he had also the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Wiggans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway. Mr. Sexton had associated with him by special invitation James Brainerd Taylor, an intelligent, earnest, spiritually-minded young man, who was now in his junior year in the College of New Jersey.

In June, 1825, thirty-two united with this church on profession of faith, still others who experienced a change of heart during this work of grace united with the church at subsequent communions; some united with other churches. While Mr. Carll was earnestly devoted to his Master's cause, and wrought faithfully in the line of his duty as he saw it, he did not seem to have that liberality of spirit and tact which were necessary to enable him successfully to co-operate with others, and to give general and specific direction to others who were willing to work under judicious leadership, when the awakening and quickening spirit of revival was present.

In the revival of 1814-15 the members of his own

flock did not conduct their meetings for social prayer just according to his pattern. When the revival of 1825 took place under the direction of Mr. Sexton, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Carll, with his naturally positive and nervous temperament, now suffering, as he himself writes, "with premature old age, attended with painful chronic diseases, from which I can expect no relief but by the hand of death," should demur at some things in the teachings of the young evangelist, his fellow-worker, at modes of operation, and currents of thought, feeling, and expression that at high tide were breaking over old landmarks.

The reason why Mr. Carll, who had with great fidelity recorded the transactions of the session from 1802 until the close of the year 1815, ceased after this date to make any entry in the record is accounted for by the exceptions that Presbytery in 1816 took to the proceedings of the session in some cases of discipline, which exceptions are recorded in the session-book by order of Presbytery, and are as follows:

"In several instances members of the church are considered as guilty before they are tried.

"There are instances in which members have been suspended from the communion of the church without due formality in taking and recording the testimony."²

At the stated meeting of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown at Connecticut Farms, April, 1826, at the request of the congregation, the pastoral relation between Mr. Carll and the Rahway Presbyterian Church was dissolved.

More than a year after the pastoral relation was dissolved, when Mr. Carll was located on his farm near Deerfield, he thought it necessary for self-vindication to publish a series of articles in the *New Jersey Advocate*, a Rahway paper. In these articles he was unsparing in the judgment he pronounced on revivals, also on those who were active in promoting them, and upon those who, by God's grace, had been brought to accept of Christ in revival times. These articles, which are still in some of your homes, should not be taken as a correct index of the man. His naturally legal mind, under the stress of disease and increasing years, became morbidly positive when he thought himself wronged. His pastorate of twenty-three years here left a better record for him than this controversy. He certainly had more wisdom than many of his ministerial brethren in managing the temporalities of his home. While he had means of his own, he made his salary of three hundred dollars per annum, on which he was called, go a good deal further than it would with many others. The people in good will came to his help with voluntary labor, in drawing wood and in subduing the briars and thorns that had taken possession of the twenty-five acres that were attached to the parsonage.

He came to the church when it was in debt and there were but few members. The feeble folk were

¹ Hatfield's Hist. of Elizabeth, pp. 632, 633. MS. Records of Presbytery of N. Y., vol. iv. pp. 123-24, 185-86, 237, 242-43, 310. Sprague's Annals, vol. iv. pp. 95-96. Chapman Family, pp. 108-49.

² Ibid., vol. i. p. 44.

gathered together and the debt seems to have been disposed of, and everything pertaining to the church property put on a new face. The spiritual life of the church was at a low ebb. While he was not in favor of some of the revival measures that were in vogue in his day, it should be remembered that in the years coming between the revival periods mentioned he had additions on profession of faith that indicated fidelity in dispensing the ordinances of the church. Speaking of the field in the early period of his ministry here he says,—

"During my ministry the Presbyterian congregation had nominally attached to it near three hundred families, about fifteen hundred souls. From various causes about one-half of these were never seen in the house of public worship. But each and all expected and received my services in their sick-rooms, at their dying beds, and in burying their dead.

"I preached twice and often three times on the Sabbath, catechised and instructed the children and youth with no little diligence and care, lectured at private houses in the evenings throughout the week, promoted and attended prayer-meetings, and made many ministerial visits from house to house. . . .

"In the autumn of one year for six weeks (besides meeting and performing my other duties) I preached as many funeral sermons as there were days.

"This is a specimen of my labors as a minister in Rahway for the space of twenty years, during which, taking one week with another, I preached five times a week."¹

After the pastoral relation was dissolved, Mr. Carl returned to the neighborhood of his former charge, purchasing a farm within four miles of Deerfield, N. J. He died at Deerfield, May 29, 1849, and was buried at Pittsgrove, N. J. His third wife, Mrs. Abigail Carl, survived him, and subsequently resided in Bridgeton, N. J. His first and second wives died during his pastorate here, and their remains are interred in the church cemetery.

At a congregational meeting Sept. 15, 1825, moderated by the Rev. John McDowell, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Elias W. Crane, at the time stated clerk of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and pastor of the Springfield Church. Mr. Crane did not accept the call.

In addition to Mr. Crane the pulpit was supplied at this period by Rev. A. G. Fraser, who supplied the pulpit continuously for eighteen weeks, Mr. George Coan (licentiate), Rev. William B. Barton, and Rev. Lewis Bond.

At a congregational meeting, moderated by Rev. David Magie, May 16, 1826, Rev. Alfred Chester was chosen pastor of the church. He graduated at Yale College in 1818, and pursued his theological studies at Andover, Mass., and Princeton, N. J. On July 18, 1826, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and installed pastor of this church. This pastorate was brief. In less than three years, March 3, 1829, the pastoral relation was dissolved. That the most amicable relation existed between the church and Mr. Chester is indicated by his continuing to sup-

ply the pulpit and act as moderator of the session for some time after the relation was dissolved.

The spiritual life of the church, that had been quickened into zeal and vigor in the revival of 1825, did not manifest itself in continued power and progress during the pastorate of Mr. Chester. During the same year in which his pastoral relation with this church was dissolved (1829) he became principal of the academy in Morristown, N. J., in which capacity he served until 1843. Afterward he was agent for our church board of publication. In his latter years he resided in Elizabeth. He made his closing days useful in furnishing religious reading and preaching to the prisoners in the county jail. He died in Elizabeth, July 2, 1871, aged seventy-three years. He was married to Miss Mary Ann F. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

At a congregational meeting July 20, 1829, Rev. John McDowell presiding as moderator, Rev. Abraham O. Halsey received a majority of votes cast for pastor. The minority voting against his present election were anxious to have Mr. Halsey preach as a stated supply for three months with a view to mutual acquaintance and future settlement. The majority acquiesced in the proposition, and in the spirit of Christian unity and fraternity extended an invitation to Mr. Halsey to supply their pulpit for the next three months.

Rev. Thomas L. Janeway was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1805. He was the son of Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D. His mother's maiden name was Martha Gray Leiper. He had peculiar advantages in being prepared for the ministry, from the position that his father occupied as a minister in Philadelphia.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1827.

In the autumn of 1829, Dr. John McDowell, pastor of the First Church of Elizabeth, commended Mr. Janeway to this church, and soon thereafter Dr. McDowell moderated the congregational meeting that made out the call for the pastoral services of Mr. Janeway. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October, 1827, and on Nov. 3, 1829, was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabeth Town, and installed pastor of this church. On this occasion Rev. John McDowell, of Elizabeth, preached the sermon, Rev. Albert Barnes, of Morristown, gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth, the charge to the people.

At this time piety was at a low ebb, and many unbelievers and scoffers at religion were in the habit of speaking reproachfully and bitterly of the Scriptures, the church, her ministers, and her members. On street corners, where there were groups of men gathered in the evening, these topics were often the themes for ridicule and discussion. In some of the shops and stores Christian ears were made to tingle because of the reproachful and blasphemous words uttered by the men who gathered in these places for

¹ New Jersey Advocate, Jan. 30, 1827.

an evening's rebaldry. It was, therefore, at a critical juncture in the moral and religious life of the community that the young pastor entered upon his duties.

On several occasions as he was passing along the street or entering shop or store, he was put to the test by an intentional and profane attack on the truth and the cause of which he, as a minister of the gospel, was an exponent. What might have been an imprudent and perilous course for some young ministers was successfully adopted by Mr. Janeway. He met the challenge on the spot. Familiar with the popular objections urged against the Scriptures and the church, schooled from youth in the knowledge of the Scriptures and theology as a system, having a well-poised mind, a fruitful store of anecdote, an unusual discernment of character, he was enabled to meet the opponents of the truth with such thoroughness and effect that if not convinced they were at least sufficiently impressed with the young minister's intelligence, readiness, and courage thereafter to be respectful in deportment and speech while he was present.

At the commencement of Mr. Janeway's ministry the practice of two services, with but short intermission, was still in vogue. The young pastor objected to the two services coming so near together. He plead for a later hour in the afternoon, or an evening service. He stated that unless this was done he would have to use a manuscript and read at the second service. As there seemed to be a decided preference on the part of the people that their pastor should preach without manuscript, his desire in regard to change of time for the second service was granted.

During his pastorate several extensive revivals of religion blessed the church. Some of the oldest members of the church remember a precious work of grace that had its origin in sunrise prayer-meetings held in the academy building, that was located within the inclosure of the marble-yard adjoining the cemetery, facing St. George's Avenue. This was in 1831, when forty-one united with the church on profession of faith. Identical with this revival the project of building the new church edifice commenced.

The year 1834 is the year of grace in the history of this church: one hundred and fifty-seven united with the church on profession of faith and twelve by certificate, making a total for the year of one hundred and sixty-nine. During Dr. Janeway's pastorate of eleven years two hundred and sixty-two were added to the church on profession of faith, and one hundred and twenty-seven by certificate, making an aggregate of three hundred and eighty-nine during his pastorate.

At this time the Society of Friends and the First Methodist Episcopal Church were the only additional religious organizations in Rahway. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church had an immense field from which to gather, and he did his work well.

The discerning members of his church and congre-

gation in the second year of Mr. Janeway's ministry saw that policy and necessity demanded a new church edifice. Some could not think of giving up the old location, and so it was decreed at parish meeting that the new building was to be planted upon the spot occupied by the old one. But at a subsequent meeting, held March 1, 1831, this action was rescinded, and the trustees were authorized to purchase from Samuel Oliver and Job Squire the property known as the Richards lot, at the price they had previously paid for it, viz., eighteen hundred dollars. It was also determined at this meeting that the new church should be located on this Richards lot. It was called the Richards lot because it had been the property of Rev. Aaron Richards, the first pastor of the church.

The house that was on the lot was subsequently removed, and is now located on the southwest corner of Union and Oliver Streets, the property of Lawrence Bumgartner, Sr. The land, having the present church and parsonage front, extended north to the river, all north of Union Street being subsequently disposed of by the trustees of the church.

The church edifice was commenced in May, 1831, under the auspices of John Y. Van Tuyl, Samuel Oliver, Job Squire, Dr. D. S. Craig, John Wood, Jr., and Henry Mundy, trustees at that time.

The contract for building was given to Moses Dodd, the builder of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. It was a general specification that this church was to be patterned after the Third Church of Newark, with the definite requirement that in some of the interior appointments and finish it was to be superior to its model. The work was well and faithfully executed. When completed it was regarded as superior to most of the churches in the neighboring towns, and excelled by few, if any. The contract price for the erection of the church was fourteen thousand six hundred dollars. In addition to this, five hundred dollars was paid for the upper bent or story of the cupola, which was not contemplated in the original design. This would make the aggregate cost of the church fifteen thousand one hundred dollars. The erection of the parsonage, which followed that of the church, cost about three thousand dollars, making the cost of the church and parsonage eighteen thousand one hundred dollars.

After the proceeds of the sale of the parsonage and ground on St. George's Avenue and the old church building were added to the amount subscribed by the people, there was the sum of ten thousand dollars to be raised to clear the church and parsonage of debt. I am told that Mr. Job Squire and Samuel Oliver each advanced five thousand dollars, taking as their security for future reimbursement pews at a specified valuation. By this noble act the church and attached property were freed from debt.

The church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God Feb. 5, 1832. The Rev. Samuel Miller,

D.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning; Dr. J. J. Janeway, father of the pastor, preached in the afternoon, and Dr. McDowell, of Elizabeth, in the evening.

The old church was purchased by Mr. Job Squire, moved to the lot on which the Franklin school-house is located, where it was used as a tenement-house until 1851, when it was sold and removed in fragments to give place for the school-house.

At the request of Dr. Janeway, the Presbytery of Elizabeth dissolved the pastoral relation with this church Nov. 17, 1840. This request was made that he might accept of an urgent call extended him by the North Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He was installed pastor of the North Church in December, 1840. He remained pastor of this church for nearly fourteen years, when impaired health compelled him to resign, April, 1854. With partially restored health he was settled in 1855 as pastor of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, New Jersey. In 1861 he was chosen to the responsible position of secretary of our Board of Domestic Missions, and was called upon to administer its important interests when the church was dismembered by civil war, and there was peril and confusion in the finances of the country, and many of our churches on the war line were threatened with complete extinction. He resigned this secretaryship in 1868. He has also served the church as director and trustee of the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and has discharged other important duties to which the church on special occasions has called him. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1850.

In the good providence of God, this church was not at this time long exposed to the perils of pulpit vacancy. Before a month had expired after the time the Presbytery had dissolved the pastoral relation between the church and Mr. Janeway, Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth, was requested to preside at a congregational meeting in this church having as its object the election of a pastor. The result of this meeting, on Dec. 11, 1840, was the election by a unanimous vote of Charles K. Imbrie as pastor.

Charles K. Imbrie was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1814. His father was James Imbrie, of Scotland, and the maiden name of his mother was Margaretta Kisselman, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1835, and after a four years' course graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1840. In the same year he was called to the pastorate of this church. On Jan. 5, 1841, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and installed pastor of this church.

While the pastorate of Mr. Imbrie had the sanction of the Divine Presence in securing additions to the church on profession of faith during each passing year, the years 1842 and 1843 were years of peculiar

blessing. In 1842 thirty-two were added to the church on profession of faith, and in 1843 sixty-seven.

The session made record of their gratitude for the divine blessing in these words:

"It was a season of great joy and edification to the church, and the session here record their grateful acknowledgment to the Lord Jesus Christ, the great head of the church, for the great blessing with which he has favored ourselves and the other churches of the Presbytery."¹

The qualities that secured a successful pastorate to this faithful servant here were the cause of his being sought and desired for other important pulpits. Being called to the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, he deemed it his duty to accept it. The people of his charge complied with regret with his request to have the pastoral relation dissolved. This was done by Presbytery Jan. 6, 1852, after a pastorate of about the same length as Dr. Janeway's, eleven years. Dr. Imbrie still continues the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. His peculiar and manifold qualifications give him an adaptation to the varied duties of an efficient and honorably conspicuous ministerial life. He has not sought places away from his own pulpit and the vineyard of his own pastoral charge, but the church and the Christian public have sought him. It is thus that he has been called to membership in the executive committee of the Board of Foreign Missions. His bold handwriting, his clearly articulated paragraphs, and his analytical mind in the arrangement and record of facts, that we have exhibited to us in the sessions book of this church during the years in which he served as both moderator and clerk, show us why he was selected the recording secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and served in that capacity for a period of thirteen years. It was not the fact that he was a good penman, but the fact that he was a man of thought and intensely interested in the living issues of the day from the Christian stand-point, and could express himself clearly and pungently in regard to them, that he was called to the editorship of the *New York Evangelist* in 1870. It is because he is deeply interested in the work of educational institutions that he was called to the trusteeship of the State Normal School of New Jersey, and to that of the College of New Jersey. It was because he was worthy that his *alma mater*, the College of New Jersey, in 1861, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Yet you love him and revere him when he comes among you, not because he has been called to these places of honor, but because he was your faithful pastor, because he lived a holy life among you, and with great diligence, faithfulness, and tenderness preached unto you Jesus, because with sympathetic heart he was the partner of your sorrows, the sharer of your joys.

As soon as the pastoral relation between Mr. Imbrie and the church was dissolved, Jan. 6, 1852, the session

¹ Session Records, vol. ii. pp. 129, 133-34.

without delay addressed their former pastor, Mr. Janeway, in regard to a successor. He commended to them the Rev. Samuel S. Sheddan, of Northumberland Presbytery, Pennsylvania. Arrangements were at once made for him to supply the pulpit for two Sabbaths, on the last Sabbath of January and the first Sabbath of February.

The pleasant fraternal relation that existed between this people and their surviving ex-pastors is illustrated in the fact that Mr. Janeway is requested to recommend a minister for the vacant pulpit, and after the minister commended by him is heard, Mr. Imbrie is requested to preside at the congregational meeting, Feb. 9, 1852, which after a month's vacancy elected his successor, the Rev. Samuel S. Sheddan. Mark also the minute giving an account of the installation :

"The Rev. Samuel Sheddan was this evening (April 21, 1852) installed pastor of this church by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, acting by their committee. Sermon by the Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, D.D.; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mr. Murray, and to the people by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie."¹

Samuel Sharon Sheddan was born in Northumberland County, Pa., Sept. 13, 1810. His grandparents, who were Scotch, located on a farm not far from the Susquehanna River, where the family homestead still remains. He pursued his academic course at the academy in Milton, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1831. After teaching for a short time he entered upon his theological course at Princeton, N. J., where he spent over two years.

In the autumn of 1834 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Northumberland. In this year he was stated supply of the church at Williamsport, Pa. In 1835 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Muncy, Pa. With the pastorate of the Muncy Church, he for about two years gave half his time as stated supply to the Williamsport Church. In 1837 his services were desired as co-pastor with Dr. Bryson, the venerable pastor of the Warrior Run Presbyterian Church. The half of his time that had been previously given to the Williamsport field was now as co-pastor given to Warrior Run, the church of Mr. Sheddan's childhood and ancestors; his father and grandfather were both ruling elders in this church. Dr. Bryson had already served this church a half-century.

The co-pastorate continued for four and a half years, when the aged patriarch resigned his charge, and Mr. Sheddan, who had been baptized and reared in this church, became its sole pastor. At this time the Warrior Run Presbyterian Church was one of the largest and most influential churches in the Presbytery of Northumberland. While here, in addition to preaching and pastoral work, he conducted successfully a large classical school. From the young men he was instrumental in preparing for college, more than a dozen of them subsequently became ministers of the gospel.

From Warrior Run he came to this church, where he remained throughout a pastorate of twenty-two years, when the Lord, the Great Shepherd of the fold, pronounced his work done and called him to his reward in the home of the blessed.

The field and influence of this church was divided with the formation of the Second Church about two years before Mr. Sheddan's settlement here. The active, earnest element that was dismissed from the First to form the nucleus of the Second Church left a gap in congregational presence and life that it was hard to fill.

The increase of population within the contracted field bore but a small ratio to the aggregate number of persons who had a few years previously been identified with this congregation. While Dr. Sheddan's pastorate was not characterized by any such extensive revivals as those of 1825, 1834, 1843, yet there were seasons of quickening in which there were encouraging additions to the church on profession of faith, as in 1855, when 28 united with the church, 19 of whom by profession of faith. In 1858, again, 19 united on profession of faith. Subsequent years are designated by 10, 15, 13, 12, 11 uniting on profession. During his pastorate 151 united with the church on profession of faith and 184 by certificate. Dr. Sheddan had some peculiar characteristics that distinguished him as a man, a preacher, pastor, and brother in Christ. His habit of taking hold of the central truth of a passage or paragraph and evolving it in a series of pictorial representations, always faithful to the main thought, attracted attention, secured interest, and was calculated to lodge in the mind and heart the master thought of the preacher.

In acknowledgment of his abilities as a preacher and his especial acquirements as a divine, Columbia College, in New York, in 1864, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Sheddan's health was seriously impaired several years before his decease. The visits made to the old homestead in Pennsylvania, the scenes of his boyhood days and early ministerial life, and to the seashore, the tender care of loving friends, and the skill of his physicians alleviated for a time the sufferings that came from his deeply-seated pulmonary disease, but they could not avert death.

On Oct. 18, 1874, Dr. Sheddan fell asleep in Jesus, in the hope of a blessed immortality. He was sixty-four years of age Sept. 10, 1874.

The Synod of New Jersey, of which Dr. Sheddan had a few years previously been moderator, was in session at Camden, N. J., when his death was announced. There was a solemn pause in the business routine to permit the event to speak and teach its lesson to the members of the Synod. A committee, composed of as many members as there are Presbyteries in the Synod, was appointed to attend the funeral.

The following persons were appointed as this com-

¹ Session Records, vol. ii, p. 289.

mittee: Revs. George Sheldon, D.D., Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., J. M. Ogden, D.D., H. Hamill, D.D., A. M. Jelley, W. T. Findley, D.D., and L. C. Baker.

The Common Council of the city of Rahway, on learning of the decease of Dr. Shedd, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, a spontaneous tribute to his memory:

"WHEREAS, We have heard with sadness of the death of Rev. Dr. S. S. Shedd, which occurred on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, the sufferings of which he bore with that fortitude which only a true Christian can endure; and whereas we deem it proper, considering the warm place he occupied in the hearts of our citizens, from his long association with us as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to take some official action in relation to his death; therefore,

"Resolved, That we bear testimony to the loss the city of Rahway has sustained by the death of one who has so long labored for the cause of Christianity among us, and who, by his mild disposition, able preaching, and earnestness in his calling endeared himself to all who became acquainted with him; and, further,

"Resolved, That we will gratefully cherish the memory of him who was always faithful in the discharge of his duties, and who was ever ready to perform any act of charity or mercy that came in his way; and, further,

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family, and with the congregation over which he so long presided, in the irreparable loss they have sustained by his death; and, further,

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect we will, as a body, participate in the funeral ceremonies, and also invite all the city officers to join with us in paying the last tribute of respect to an honored minister and citizen; and, further,

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Common Council and published in the papers of the city, and also that an engrossed copy be presented to the family of the deceased."

The following messages, dictated by the dying pastor to his elders and people but a few days before his death, when read under the shadow of the sore bereavement, struck chords of tender and pathetic interest in the hearts of all:

"Oct. 6, 1874.

"TO THE SESSION:

"I had expected to have taken you once more by the hand, but God has seen fit to order it otherwise.

"I want to thank you as a Session for your kindness and liberality to me.

"Forgive my shortcomings, and forget my omissions of duty.

"And now the welfare of the church rests with you. Be true to her. Be men of prayer, be men of wisdom; not rash, yet not slow; not over-bearing, yet not weak.

"And may the blessing of God rest upon you always.

"YOUR PASTOR."

"Oct. 6, 1874.

"TO MY PEOPLE:

"I had hoped to see you once more face to face and thank you for your kindness to me, but it is denied me.

"Please accept my thanks for your never-failing kindness to me as your Pastor for twenty-two years, and your continued goodness to me during my sickness.

"I know I have not filled up my measure of duty, but I ask your forgiveness for my shortcomings.

"I have tried to labor with the ability God gave me, and I trust him for His blessing on the seed sown in such weakness.

"And now to you as a church I would say one word: Keep together, study the best interests of the church, and as far as possible be of one mind.

"To you who are Christians I say be prayerful, be zealous, be ye workers for Christ, and work while it is called to-day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

"And you whom I have so long invited to come to Jesus, and whom I have so often told there is no other way, hear me once more urge you

to come. And oh! hear your dying Pastor as he pleads with you not to wait until you come to your death-bed to prepare for the other world.

"And to the Sabbath-school one last word: To the teachers, be faithful and weary not in your work. To the scholars I say God takes little ones home as well as those of threescore: be ye ready.

"Now may God's blessing rest upon you, my people, until one by one you are gathered home, and we all meet again where there is no parting.

"YOUR PASTOR."

The funeral services were conducted Thursday, October 22d, commencing at 2 P.M. The interior of the church was heavily draped with the sombre folds of mourning. The casket containing the body of the beloved minister was placed in the church at twelve o'clock, and from this time until the voice that announced the introductory service was heard an almost continuous procession was passing through the church to look upon the still, placid features of the man of God, who seemed to be in sweet repose by the pulpit from which for nearly a quarter of a century he had preached Jesus.

Dr. Shedd was unable to preach after May 17, 1874. On the morning of this day he exchanged with the Rev. W. H. Roberts, of Cranford. In the evening he preached his last sermon to his own people. From this date until the first Sabbath in March, 1875, the pulpit was supplied. The following persons preached for the congregation during this period:

Revs. W. H. Roberts, J. F. Pingry, Ph.D., E. B. Edgar, J. A. Liggett, Aaron Peck, of the Presbytery of Elizabeth; Drs. W. H. Green, Princeton, N. J.; Cyrus Dickson, New York; Charles K. Imbrie, Jersey City; and D. M. Halliday, of Princeton, N. J.; Revs. Francis Rand, Charles S. Dewing, of Union, N. Y.; O. H. Elmer, of Moorhead, Minn.; William Imbrie, of Jersey City; J. E. Peters, of Huntingdon, W. Va.; William C. Rommel, of Helena, Mon. Ter.; J. A. Chambers and W. J. Bridges, of theological seminary, Princeton, N. J.; and Messrs. I. M. K. Pittenger, C. N. Cate, C. B. Ramsdell, and Washington Choate, of Union Theological Seminary, New York City; and the Rev. G. W. Pendleton, of the Baptist Church, Rahway.

At a congregational meeting held Jan. 5, 1875, moderated by the Rev. J. A. Liggett, a unanimous call was extended to the present pastor of this church. He commenced his ministerial duties on the first Sabbath of March, 1875, and after having been received as a member of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, April 20th, he was duly installed as pastor April 29th.

On this occasion the Rev. C. K. Imbrie, D.D., of Jersey City, preached the sermon from the words, "The common people heard him gladly." Mark xii. 37.

The Rev. Samuel Parry, of Pluckamin, N. J., moderator of the Presbytery, presided and proposed the constitutional questions. The Rev. William C. Roberts, D.D., of Elizabeth, gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. J. A. Liggett, of Rahway, the charge to the people. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Craig, of the First Methodist Episco-

pal Church of Rahway, and the benediction pronounced by the newly installed pastor.

Since the commencement of the present pastorate to the time of writing, a period of about two years, one hundred and ten persons have been added to the membership of this church, ninety-one of this number on profession of faith. That a large proportion of this number has come from families not identified with the church in membership is shown from the fact that the ordinance of baptism was administered to forty-three out of the ninety-one uniting on profession of faith.

That heads of families connected with the church are claiming the blessings of the covenant promised to themselves and their children is indicated by the fact that in the same period twenty-six infant children have been baptized.

Accompanying the spiritual quickening of God's people and this addition to their numbers there has been an energetic and liberal spirit manifested in discharging duties pertaining to the temporal affairs of the church.

It is a fact worthy of commendation that this congregation continued the salary of their deceased pastor to his family to January, 1875, and that in the following spring liberal expenditure was made in changing and improving the interior of the parsonage for the reception of the new pastor and his family.

Expenditure on church property became a necessity when the city authorities graded the three streets, Grand, Church, and Union, that are the southern, western, and northern boundaries of the lots upon which the church and parsonage are built. To the expense of curbing and paving on these three streets was added the expense of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars for the iron fence in front of the church, and of seventeen hundred and seventy-five dollars for the stone and work in erecting the steps and platform in front of the church.

These changes environing the church edifice very naturally raised the question as to what should be done to improve the interior of the church. This resulted (1870-71) in remodeling the lecture-room. Old partitions and seats were removed, the floor was lowered a foot and a half, and the darkness, gloom, and inconvenience of the old order of things were displaced by the conveniences that made it a delightful room for weekly religious meetings, social gatherings, with special adaptations for the Sabbath-school, that by sliding sash-doors can in a few moments be divided into four apartments or thrown into one.

In June, 1875, a project was started with the object of securing by subscription a fund of ten thousand dollars, to be devoted to reducing the debt of the church and making needed improvements on the church edifice.

An organization was formed at a congregational meeting, termed the "The Centennial Association of the First Presbyterian Church."

The object was to secure the fund of ten thousand dollars in the year 1876. The subscription was made on the percentage plan, viz., a certain per cent. of the ten thousand dollars, or of whatever sum raised less than ten thousand dollars.

In soliciting subscriptions from the people for this fund, many persons were found in favor of making radical changes and improvements in the interior of the church. Under the co-operation of the trustees and the centennial committee the work was commenced and carried forward, securing in the end a total transformation of the main audience-room and the addition of organ annex, and painting the wood-work of the exterior. In the fall of 1875 the church had been re-roofed. Feeling quite secure under this new covering, after months of test, the work on the interior was commenced early in May, 1876. We owe it to those who come after us at least to note some of the changes that have been made. The old cylinder-shaped wood-stoves in the back part of the audience-room, raising their burly heads above the backs of the pews, and surmounted in the gallery with capacious turret-drums, have been displaced by heaters, doing the work better from the basement. The old pulpit was removed, giving place to one smaller and of neater proportions, placed on a low and roomy platform. Fitted underneath the top of the pulpit is a large tin bowl, terminating as a funnel, the pipe of which runs underneath the platform of the pulpit, and from thence pipes are conveyed under the floor to several pews, where there is connection with flexible gutta-percha tubes that can be adapted to the ears of persons hard of hearing. The top of the pulpit is perforated, so that there is little obstruction to the sound of the speaker's voice. It is the simple principle of the ordinary speaking trumpet brought in a practical way into church.

The organ has been brought from the gallery and placed in the new annex built especially for it immediately in the rear of the pulpit. The organ is pumped by water-power, the motor doing its work in the kitchen underneath, being supplied with water from the pipe in the street, connected with the city water-works. The side galleries have been removed. The end gallery, since the removal of the organ and the placing of arm-chairs on the neatly carpeted floor, has been made one of the most desirable locations for hearing in the audience-room. The doors have been removed from the pews, and new arms, paneled ends, and book-racks have been added. The new cushions in the pews are covered with wine-colored rep. The upholstering of the new chairs in the pulpit and the carpet are in complete harmony with the exquisite frescoing on the ceiling and walls.

The most notable improvement consists in the thirteen stained-glass windows that fill the old frames. The material of which they are composed is of excellent quality, the colors rich without being gaudy, and the harmonious blendings of the different shades

produce a pleasing effect. The simple scriptural symbols that adorn the heads of the windows are strikingly appropriate for a house of divine worship.

After worshipping for six months in the lecture-room of the church, the congregation quietly, without having the fact published, assembled in the remodeled audience-room, Sabbath morning, Oct. 29, 1876.

The object, as stated by the pastor, was not to have the usual service, but reverently, and in the spirit of worship, look upon the changes that had been wrought, and to provide for the pecuniary obligations resting on the church, and thus to prepare in good faith to rededicate the house to the service of Almighty God. After a brief outline of the work performed, commendation of the spirit of harmony with which the trustees of the centennial committee had performed their respective duties, it was stated that the debt on the church previous to the commencement of the recent improvements was nine thousand dollars, the accumulation of years; that the improvements recently made cost eight thousand dollars, making a total of seventeen thousand dollars. The centennial committee reported the ten thousand dollars they set out to raise as pledged by subscribers. The people were now asked for additional subscriptions to create a sinking fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars to remove every vestige of debt that rested on the church. At this point the pastor introduced Mr. Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., a former elder of this church, who, in Christian spirit and with admirable tact, called for and secured pledges to the proposed sinking fund. The people responded to the call nobly, and in about half an hour monthly pledges, extending over the period of three years, were received from one hundred and forty persons, reaching in the aggregate eight thousand dollars, five hundred more than had been requested in the call.

The membership of the church, 1882, is two hundred and eighty-eight; Sunday-school, three hundred and one.

Whole amount of money raised by the congregation for the ecclesiastical year ending April 1, 1881, was six thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars.

CHAPTER XL.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Friends' Meeting.—The records of Friends' meetings in East New Jersey have been very carefully kept since 1686, the date of their first Monthly Meeting at Perth Amboy. In a single volume in the possession of Mr. Abel V. Shotwell, of Rahway, there is the record of a hundred years, reaching from 1686 to 1786, and including minutes of their meetings at Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Plainfield, and Rahway.

These records also contain numerous incidents and facts of rare interest to the historian and the biographer. Should the history of the Friends in this country ever be undertaken this volume would be of great value.

It is not our purpose in this local sketch to go much further back than the beginning of their meetings in Rahway, except to mention briefly a few facts characteristic of the spirit of the Friends.

The entry made on the 10th of September, 1686, announces that the Monthly Meeting held at Perth Amboy "agreed" that "all friends should bring Minuts of ye Births and Burials since they first came into this place that they may be Recorded."

"At the Monthly Meeting held in Amboy the 13th of the 2d month, 1687, John Pearce being present, the Meeting told him that he had done wrong in sending a paper to the people of the world (desiring to be supplied with a cow, he being poor) and not coming to the Monthly Meeting of friends to lay his necessities before them. And thus left him to consider, etc., whether he would redress his fault if he feels it in himself."

On the 11th of March, 1686, it was directed that "John Reid or his wife take care that widow Mill do not want, and give Report to the Meeting." Also two Friends were appointed "to speak to widow Mitchell that shee do not talke of Peter Sonmans as it seems shee doth, Rather wish hir to come to the Meeting and if ye be difference lay it before friends according to the order of truth." At the next meeting (April 8th) the "difference" alluded to was settled by arbitration.

The first Monthly Meeting held in Woodbridge occurred at the house of Benjamin Griffith, on the 17th of August, 1689. In 1713 Friends first met in their meeting-house in Woodbridge.

Application was made to the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting in the year 1722 for leave to hold First Day meetings at the house of John Laing in Plainfield, which was agreed to. John Laing dying in 1725, bequeathed a lot of land for a meeting-house, and in 1731 request was made for building a meeting-house thereon, which was granted. The meeting-house was accordingly built, and meetings held twice a week, on First and Fourth Days.

At a Monthly Meeting held at Woodbridge on the 16th 10th month, 1742, a motion was made by divers Friends at Rahway to hold a meeting for three months at the house of Joseph Shotwell, which was agreed to be held on the first days of the week. On the 17th 9th month, 1743, it was agreed by the Monthly Meeting that a meeting should be held twice a week at said Joseph Shotwell's till the middle of the second month following on the first and fourth days of the week, which meetings were continued by appointments from year to year till a meeting-house was built on a lot of land given by said Joseph Shotwell for that purpose in the year 1757, then were removed to the said meeting-house.

It appears from an entry in the records of Jan. 1, 1757, that the Friends in Rahway had "repeatedly

made application to the Monthly Meeting for leave to build a meeting-house at that place, and that the Friends in Woodbridge referred the matter to the 'consideration of the Quarterly Meeting.' The representatives brought word from that body, the substance of which was that in regard to the matter in question it was "the solid sense of that meeting that a meeting-house ought to be built at Rahway." Without further opposition the project was pushed forward. During February and March much was done towards the new enterprise. Solomon Hunt, Samuel Marsh, Abraham Shotwell, and Benjamin Shotwell were appointed to purchase a suitable lot. Francis Bloodgood, Abner Hampton, and Robert Willis were appointed to assist in selecting the ground and determining the size of the plat. It was decided that the new building should be thirty-four feet long and thirty feet wide. The building is still standing on Main Street. It was abandoned as a meeting-house in 1804, and was loaned to the First Methodist Society to hold services in before the erection of their church. In later years it was occupied by George W. Hall as a hardware-store, and is now used as a tea-store.

In the year 1766 a motion was made to the Monthly Meeting to settle meetings in the said meeting-house at Rahway in the following manner, viz.: two meetings on the first days of the week, the first to begin on the eleventh hour, and the second to begin on the third hour; and the other to be on the fourth day of the week at the eleventh hour, which meetings have continued to this time.¹

In 1751 one or more of the Quarterly Meetings, hitherto held at Shrewsbury, were removed to Woodbridge, where they continued to be held till 1769, when one was removed to Rahway and held on the third First Day of the eighth month.

The above account in relation to the settlement of meetings was prepared by a committee consisting of James Shotwell, John Webster, and Benjamin Shotwell, and was read at the Monthly Meeting held at Rahway the 21st of the 7th month, 1773, and approved of. So it is certified by Thomas Latham, clerk.

We find by the next entry in the record that the Preparative Meeting at Rahway required a certificate for Henry Shotwell to the Monthly Meeting at New York, and that Cowperthwaite Copland and Thomas Latham were appointed to inquire into his life and conversation and clearness in respect to marriage, and draw an essay of a certificate as they find things and bring to next Monthly Meeting. It appears that the certificate was approved of and signed by the clerk.

"Giving way to drowsiness" in meetings appears to have been an offense subject to discipline among the Friends, for the Yearly Meeting in 1773 requested the Quarterly Meeting to give an account at the next Yearly Meeting of "Friends' care in treating with such," and it was reported that they had "treated

with some who have given occasion of complaint on that account."

On the 19th of November, 1755, in accordance with the recommendation of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, a *Ministers' and Elders' Meeting* was established in Rahway, to be held monthly at the house of John Vail, on the third Second Day of the month, at eleven o'clock.

The representatives appointed to attend the Quarterly Meeting in 1773 were Richard Dell, John Webster, Elijah Pound, John Vail, Sr., and Abraham Shotwell.

Cowperthwaite Copeland had charge of the meeting-house for some time after its erection.

Robert Willis was one of the most active preachers among the Friends in this section of the country. He lived in Woodbridge, but visited the Friends in many localities. On the 17th of April, 1760, he informed the Woodbridge meeting that he had been "under an Engagement of minde for sum time to Vissit the meetings of Friends in the Southern Provinces." For this purpose he received a commendatory certificate. The record says, "He being under low Circumstances, Joseph and Abraham Shotwell are appointed to provide a hors and to furnish him with necessarys of all kinds suitable for that jarney."

He returned from the South in October with pleasant testimonials of his useful ministry in and about "West River," in Maryland. In 1761 he revisited South River, made a tour as far south as Fredericksburg, Va., and visited New York and New England. In 1770 he visited the Friends in England, returning in September, 1774. He died in Rahway, and some of his descendants are still residing there.

Sarah Shotwell was well and favorably known as a speaker among the Friends of this section. She is spoken of as "a pattern of humility and faithfulness." After her death a memorial was prepared by a committee consisting of John Webster and Abner Hampton, which was adopted by the June Monthly Meeting, 1760.

The senior John Vail, at a period somewhat earlier, had considerable eminence as a public teacher of the truth, and William Morris was at one time an honored and useful preacher among the Friends at Woodbridge, Rahway, Plainfield, and throughout this portion of New Jersey.

In August, 1761, a Preparative Meeting was established at Rahway.

That the meeting at Woodbridge declined very much after the building of the house of worship at Rahway is quite evident. In the minutes of the Rahway Meeting in February, 1766, it is recommended that Rahway and Plainfield should appoint some of their members from time to time to visit the Friends at Woodbridge, and the same course is recommended to those "Friends who feel a spring of love in themselves." In 1769 the Woodbridge Preparative Meeting was removed to Rahway, and in the

¹ Report of 1773.

same year the Monthly Meeting ceased to be held at Woodbridge, from this time forward alternating between Rahway and Plainfield.

At this time the meeting-house in Rahway was enlarged at an expense of £161. Delegates met in it for the first time after in August, 1769.

In 1785 the Friends erected a school-house in Rahway upon the meeting-house lot. It fronted the road (now Main Street), and was twenty by thirty, one story high.

In 1804 the Friends in Rahway built another meeting-house on Irving Street at the head of Poplar. It is a frame building, fifty by thirty-five, two stories. In 1827 the society was divided, and the other branch have a brick meeting-house on Irving Street between Lewis and Milton Avenue, the upper story of which is occupied for a school.

John Vail was very prominent in his day. He died at Rahway Nov. 27, 1774, in his eighty-ninth year.

Agnes Elston was prominent as a speaker. Died in Rahway.

Isaac Martin (most prominent since the Revolution) died Aug. 9, 1828, aged seventy-one.

Hugh Davids (also well known), another early preacher.

CHAPTER XLI.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway.

—Robert Cloud and Thomas Morrell were the first Methodist preachers appointed by the Philadelphia Conference to the Elizabethtown Circuit, in 1787. The circuit probably included Rahway. But at what time services were first held here is unknown. Revs. John McClusky, Simon Pile, John Merrick, John Cooper, Jethro Johnson, and Gamaliel Bailey were the circuit ministers from 1788 to 1792, and probably during their ministry, about 1790, the first class was formed in Rahway.

The records of the church, now in the hands of Isaac Osborn, of Rahway, contain evidence of the existence of a society, with its board of trustees, as early as 1798; for in that year a lot of land was deeded to them on what was afterwards Mechanic Street, now a portion of Grand Street, in Upper Rahway. We quote a portion of the deed, as follows:

"This Indenture made this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, between William Shotwell, of the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, of the one part, and Jonathan Oliver and Benjamin Woodruff, of Essex County, William Flatt, Jr., Abraham Storms, and John Marsh, of Middlesex County, all of the State of New Jersey aforesaid, trustees in trust for the use and purposes hereinafter mentioned, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said William Shotwell, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty Dollars to him in hand paid at and upon the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said William Shotwell: Hath given, granted, bargained, sold, released, confirmed, and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, release, confirm, and convey unto them, the said Jonathan

Oliver, Benjamin Woodruff, William Flatt, Jr., Abraham Storms, and John Marsh, and their successors (Trustees in trust for the use and purposes mentioned and declared by these presents) all the estate, right, title, interest, etc. . . . which he, the said William Shotwell, hath in, to, or upon all and singular a certain lot lying and being in Elizabeth Town, Rahway, adjoining the Road leading from John Tucker's, Esq., to Shotwell's Landing, being part of the Tract of Land which the aforesaid William Shotwell lately purchased of Daniel Moore, Beginning," etc.

The deed goes on to recite that the said trustees "shall erect and build or cause to be built thereon a house or place of Worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America; and future trust in confidence that they shall at all times forever hereafter permit such Ministers and Preachers belonging to the said church as shall from time to time be duly acknowledged by the general or yearly district Conferences of the Ministers and Preachers of the said Methodist Episcopal Church to preach and expound God's Holy Word therein, and perform such religious exercises as are agreeable to the rules and discipline of the said Church forever hereafter."

The record contains the survey of the lot of land, returned by Joseph D. Camp, Oct. 20, 1798, and also a diagram of it drawn upon the page. It was never used, however, for the purpose intended, the society subsequently selecting a lot which suited them better. This is the lot on which the present church edifice stands, on Grand Street, although it has been enlarged by additions since made to it. It was conveyed to William Flatt and others, trustees, by Moses Jaques, Jr., April 4, 1808, and was recorded as shown by the following indorsement:

"Received in the office the 25th of March, 1817, and recorded in Book C 2 of deeds for Essex County, pages 354, 355, and 356.

"S. WHITEHEAD, Clerk."

The first movement towards building a church edifice appears from the records to have been made on Nov. 26, 1806. At a meeting held on that day the trustees say that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and others who attend their meetings "are desirous of erecting a plain building, about forty feet square, for the public worship of Almighty God and to promote the practice of piety and virtue." They add that they "are encouraged to hope for success, as one person, not of their community, has generously offered a lot of land suitable for this purpose, between the towns of Rahway and Bridgetown, on which they propose to erect the buildings."

We learn from this extract that in 1806 Rahway and Bridgetown were separate hamlets, the intervening country being an open plantation, and that the church was placed between the two villages for the accommodation of both. At this meeting William Flatt, Aaron Miller, and Enoch Moore were "appointed Managers of the proposed building," or what we would call the building committee, and the following subscribers pledged themselves to pay to them the sums set opposite their respective names. As this

list will reveal the names of many of the residents of the town at that period, as well as furnish the curious reader with the amounts contributed by each for building the church, we give it in full :

NAMES.	
Thomas Morrell.....	\$40.00
Aaron Miller.....	40.00
Jonathan Oliver.....	40.00
Samuel Moore.....	10.00
James Lizer.....	5.00
James Dougherty.....	1.00
William Faroute.....	4.00
Eliakim Ludlow.....	2.00
Asa Arnold.....	8.00
Simon Lott.....	1.00
Elizabeth Willigan.....	3.00
Name unknown.....	2.00
William Clark.....	5.00
John Morris.....	3.00
Classon Martin.....	2.00
John Jackson.....	5.00
John Cheddick.....	10.00
Stephen Winans.....	5.00
Isaac Wyman, in work.....	5.00
Samuel Winans, 3 loads of stone.....	10.00
Joseph Oliver, Jr.....	30.00
Enoch Moore.....	5.00
Enoch Moore & Co.....	50.00
William Flatt, Jr.....	20.00
John Flatt.....	3.00
John Wilson.....	1.00
John P. Thorp.....	1.00
Pekahiah Whitehead.....	1.00
James Thorp, Jr.....	1.00
William Moore.....	1.00
Freeman Worth.....	1.50
John Bergun.....	1.00
George Harrison.....	5.00
William Martin.....	1.00
John Williams.....	20.00
John O. Jaques.....	3.00
John Jaques, 1.3 dollars.....	1.00
Joseph Crowell.....	1.00
John Roe.....	2.00
John Crowell, work.....	1.00
Jotham Randolph, work.....	1.00
Philip Brown, Jr.....	3.00
Thomas Morris.....	5.00
John Bunn.....	3.00
Robert Morris.....	5.00
Samuel Jaques.....	5.00
William Martin, in work.....	1.00
Nathaniel Bennett.....	1.00
Cowperthwaite Moore.....	5.00
David Jaques.....	2.00
Aaron Brokaw.....	5.00
Cornelius Brokaw.....	2.00
John Brokaw.....	2.00
Abel Clarkson.....	2.00
James H. Marsh.....	1.00
Ira Weeks.....	15.00
James Jaques.....	2.50
John Spaulding.....	2.00
George Marsh.....	2.00
Freeman Force.....	5.00
James Edgar, work.....	2.00
Ephraim Harned, work.....	5.00
Mary Cook.....	4.00
Benjamin Drake.....	3.00
Edward Mundy.....	2.50
Robert Luke, work.....	1.25
Joseph Nesbitt.....	2.00
James Milven, work.....	8.00
Baron Mundy, work.....	8.00
Henry Mundy, work.....	4.00
Thomas Crowell.....	6.00
Thomas Crowell.....	2.00
Samuel Kinsey, work.....	5.00
N. Morse.....	3.00
Henry Force.....	1.00
Samuel Anderson.....	2.00
Sarah Gilman.....	10.00
William Oliver.....	4.00
Jack Ryvo, 2 days' work.....	2.00
Robert Marsh.....	5.00
Joseph Stansbury.....	5.00
Mary H. Winants.....	5.00
Samuel Freeman.....	1.00
John C. Marsh.....	1.00
John Compton.....	15.00
Abraham Flatt.....	2.50
Ira Mundy.....	2.00
William Ross.....	1.00
Thomas Terrell.....	5.00
Isaac Winants, in stone.....	10.00
Isaac Stansbury.....	
John Marsh.....	
William Lawrence, work.....	

NAMES.

Robert Clarkson, Jr.....	\$2.00
James Lambert.....	5.00
Sarah Hesel.....	3.00
Samuel Force.....	3.00
Cornelius Baker.....	1.00
Peter Craig.....	1.00
Thomas Brown.....	10.00
Jane Freeman.....	5.00
Elihu Marsh.....	5.00
John Watowright.....	5.00
Nathan Harned.....	10.00
Charles T. Tucker.....	
Merritt Martin, timber.....	
James De Camp, stone.....	
John Ludlow, stone.....	25.00
Gideon Decamp.....	5.00
Frederick Mundy.....	2.00
James Clarkson.....	1.00
Elias Dunning.....	5.00
James Moore.....	8.00
Samuel Winants.....	2.00
James Brown.....	10.00
Gershon Cheddick.....	2.00
Alstain Bishop.....	4.00
Daniel Pierson.....	4.00
Sophia Harned.....	2.00
Robert Clark.....	2.00
Stephen Winants.....	5.00
Thomas Morrell.....	2.00
Sophia Harned.....	6.00
Phete Freeman.....	10.00
Rebecca Edgar.....	1.00
Jane Freeman.....	1.50
Thomas Edgar.....	10.00
John Mecan.....	3.00
Gideon Decamp.....	1.00
Isaac Freeman.....	3.00
Abel Jackson.....	3.00
Edward Mundy.....	5.00
Compton Cuts.....	

\$66.25

Up to Sept. 3, 1807, the building appears to have progressed so far as to have been inclosed, lathed, and plastered. From the bill of items presented by William Flatt, Jr., it appears that the pine lumber was obtained in New York, the timber of Merritt & Martin, one pair of hinges from William Martin, and one pair from William Ross, wrought nails from S. Martin. Judging from the amount of white lead charged, six pounds, only the wood-work and doors were painted, perhaps a single coat. Unlike most churches at that early day, this church enjoyed the luxury of being heated, for in the bill are the items of "1 Box Stove, £9," and "Pipe for the Stove, £2 4s. 10d.," the account having been kept in pounds, shillings, and pence. Joseph Stansbury did the mason-work, and William Bell the carpenter-work. Under the head of "Vote of Trustees to pay Wm. Bell," at a meeting convened by the "advice of a Quarterly Conference held at Turkey," in the church at Rahway, the 22d of March, 1814, it was resolved that "the six trustees present for themselves severally to pay 8 dollars and 87-100. Two of the said trustees made themselves liable for the absent trustee. The whole was 60 dollars, for which one general receipt was taken in full of all demands from said Bell against said church and its trustees."

June 14, 1814, a subscription of \$66.25 was raised. The paper was prefaced by the following appeal: "Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church in the township of Rahway has been for a long time in an unfinished state, in consequence of the funds being exhausted, and the house being in debt, the trustees have individually and collectively assumed the debt against said house. They have concluded to make

an effort to seat it, that the people who wish to attend there may sit with convenience, and in order that they may be enabled to effect their desire do hereby most earnestly solicit the charitable aid and assistance from the benevolent of every denomination. The trustees do hereby pledge themselves that money coming into their hands shall be faithfully applied with all possible dispatch."

To this paper was subscribed the sum of \$66.25. On June 30, 1814, an additional subscription of \$27.50 was raised, but these sums were not sufficient to finish the building. At a full meeting of the board, July 29, 1816, Thomas Potts, secretary, it was resolved, "on motion made and seconded, that the church building, Liberty Chapel, be finished. Carried unanimously. On motion made and seconded, that the sum of \$50 be borrowed to purchase materials for finishing the aforesaid chapel. Carried unanimously." The money was authorized to be borrowed of James Barber, and Anthony Oliver and Thomas Potts were appointed to purchase the material. At that time Aaron Miller and others held accounts of long standing against the church, which were ordered "paid out of the Legacy due the Church when received."

"Moved and seconded that Milan Ross be appointed to make provisions for the preacher's horses out of the church collections. Carried." Also "that one dollar per month be paid to the sexton." Several efforts had been made to incorporate the society previous to the date of the certificate of incorporation given below, which had proved unsuccessful, or had not fully conformed to the requirements of law:

"This is to certify that Thomas Foster, Thomas Potts, Milan Ross, Peter Morgan, Bennett Bowman, Charles Jaques, and John Decker have been duly elected trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the township of Rahway, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of said State passed on the 13th day of June, 1799, to incorporate religious societies, and whereas said trustees have taken and subscribed the oaths required by law with view to become an incorporate body under the name and title as above written, to be known and designated in law as such.

"Given under our hands and seals this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1817.

"THOMAS FOSTER. [Seal]

"THOMAS POTTS. [Seal]

"MILAN ROSS. [Seal]

"PETER MORGAN. [Seal]

"BENNETT BOWMAN. [Seal]

"CHARLES JAKES. [Seal]

"JOHN DECKER. [Seal]

"Received in the office the 7th day of March, 1817, Book A of Miscellaneous for Essex County, page 114.

"SILAS WHITEHEAD, Clerk."

A burying-ground was located in the rear of the church soon after the purchase of the lot. By action of the trustees in 1820 an addition was made to it by the purchase of a piece of land from Elias Stansbury. Milan Ross was appointed to procure the deed. (Recorded in B L 3 of deeds of Essex County, pages 16-17, July 18, 1832.¹) We find in the book of

records a diagram of the burying-ground made by Anthony Atwood in February, 1835. It is laid out into lots ten feet north and south, and nine feet east and west.

A new burial-ground was purchased and laid out in 1848. It lies in the rear of the church, extending back to the next street, and was also purchased of Elias Stansbury.

In 1832 the meeting-house was repaired and an addition built to it. At the same time the building was newly seated in the lower part, and a room partitioned off under the gallery next the street.

At a meeting held in 1832 it was resolved "that the females be seated in the middle of the church, and, if necessary, occupy the wing on the left of the pulpit. Carried." Also, "Resolved that the president (William Granville) get the church insured for fifteen hundred dollars."

A Sunday-school house was built on the rear of the church lot on Seminary street in 1832.

The first resolution proposing the building of a "parsonage house" was offered at a meeting of the stewards and leaders held on April 23, 1832. It was not agreed to, but in lieu of this the house of Anthony Atwood on Seminary Street was rented and used as a parsonage for several years. In 1848 a lot was purchased of William Inslee, and a new parsonage erected thereon the same year. It is still the parsonage of the society.²

The church was constructed with a gallery across the front and on the sides, and had a circular window about three feet in diameter in the end next the street. When the church was enlarged by the addition of twenty feet in the rear the windows were all made with circular tops, some of which may now be seen in the office of Mr. Isaac Osborn, who bought the old church property.

New Church.—At a meeting of the trustees, June 17, 1856, a full board being present, "it was then and there unanimously

"Resolved, That we build a new brick church fifty feet front by seventy feet deep, said church to have a gallery at the side.³

"Resolved, That the old church be advertised and sold to the highest bidder, reserving the seats up and down stairs, with the pulpit, altar-railing, and inside doors to entrance.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed as a building committee to superintend the building of said church, that committee to be the following persons: Isaac Osborn, William H. Flatt, Francis E. Terrill."

The property of the old church and lecture-room were taken by Isaac Osborn, he agreeing to finish the new church complete, except the blinds, and to paint the outside three coats and the inside one for the sum of ten thousand dollars. On the 17th of March, 1857, this proposition was accepted by the board in the words following:

"Resolved, That we give Bro. Isaac Osborn the entire charge of finishing the church, and that he forthwith finish the same."

² Ibid., p. 39.

³ The plan was modified so that it was built with an end gallery.

¹ Church Records, p. 23.

The church was completed and dedicated in June, 1857. The sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Sargent, of Baltimore.

We find from Mr. Osborn's complete statement of the moneys received and expended in the erection of the building that its entire cost was eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents.

The following is a list of the ministers who have officiated in this church from the first to the present time, with the dates of services, so far as they can be ascertained:

1799. Joseph Totten.	1848. James Ayers.
Thomas Pitts.	1855-56. Charles Larue.
John Robertson.	James H. Dandy.
1821-22. Bartholomew Weed.	Sedgwick Rusling.
William Bull.	1857. David Tead.
1824-25. Thomas B. Sargent.	Curtis Talley.
1827. John Buckley.	Robert A. Yard.
1829. William H. Bull.	N. Vauzant.
1831. John Dolbins.	David Graves.
Jefferson Lewis.	George W. Treat.
1832. William Granville.	James M. Tuttle.
Isaac N. Felch.	John I. Morrow.
1834-35. Anthony Atwood.	William H. Day.
1840-41. Isaac N. Felch.	1871-73. B. D. Opdyke.
1844. William A. Willmer.	1874-75. Alexander Craig.
1845. Vincent Shepard.	1876-78. George Winzor.
1846-47. George Winzor.	1879-81. E. C. Ducher.

The following have been presiding elders of the circuit:

1828. Rev. Manning Force.	1857-60. Rev. James M. Tuttle.
1856. Rev. Mr. Winner.	Rev. James Ayers.
1858. Rev. Mr. Lippincott.	Rev. R. T. Arnt.
Rev. John T. Porter.	Rev. Lewis R. Dunn.
1861-66. Rev. T. J. Hilyard.	

This church has been the mother-church of most of the Methodist Churches in this section of New Jersey, the following having sprung from this organization about the dates named:

- Perth Amboy M. E. Church, 1804.
- Woodbridge M. E. Church, 1812.
- Plainfield M. E. Church, 1818.
- Westfield M. E. Church, 1846.
- New Dover M. E. Church, 1842.
- Rahway Second M. E. Church, 1849.

These again have branched out into the following:

- M. E. Church, Scotch Plains, 1864.
- M. E. Church, Metuchen, 1865.
- M. E. Church, Loudon, 1867.

REV. THOMAS MORRELL.—The society in its infancy was under the greatest obligation to Rev. Thomas Morrell, who not only labored incessantly as a pioneer preacher of the gospel, but was ready with his means to aid struggling and weak churches. His name stands at the head of the subscription list to build the first Methodist Church in Rahway with a contribution of forty dollars, the largest sum given except by three other individuals,—Aaron Miller, Jonathan Oliver, and William Flatt, Jr. Mr. Morrell was at that time living at Elizabeth Town, and did more than any other man to build up the Methodist Church there. He inherited much of his devo-

tional nature from his mother, who was one of the small company who were induced to hear Philip Embury, the carpenter, preach in his own house in New York in the year 1766, the earliest American Methodist preacher. She was converted and had the honor of being enrolled in the first Methodist class in America. In 1772, Jonathan Morrell and his wife, the father and mother of Thomas, removed from New York and settled in Elizabeth Town. The father engaged in mercantile business, and soon took in his son Thomas as partner. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached the town he was foremost in getting up a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen captain. He was in command of one of the boats which captured the "Blue Mountain Valley" off Sandy Hook, Jan. 23, 1776.

"In June, 1776, he received a captain's commission, with orders to muster a company of seventy-eight men and report to Gen. Washington, then at New York. Two companies of militia were parading in front of the Presbyterian Church. Young Morrell gave them an earnest talk, and then called for volunteers. So effective was his eloquence that in five minutes his quota was filled, many of them being of the most respectable families in the town. They were equipped and ready for service at New York six days after the declaration of independence. They were attached to the New Jersey Brigade under Gen. Heard, of Woodbridge, and in the fatal engagement at Flatbush, Aug. 27, 1776, were nearly cut to pieces. Capt. Morrell fell, severely wounded, and barely escaped with his life." He, however, recovered and served in the army till after the battle of Brandywine, with the rank of major. Failing health compelled him to resign. In telling the story of his conversion he says,—

"In the month of October, 1785, I was awakened by the preaching of the Rev. John Hagerty, and in March, 1786, received the witness of God's spirit of my acceptance. In June, 1786, I began to preach as a local preacher in Elizabeth Town and in several parts of the circuit. In March, 1787, I began to ride as a traveling preacher, and rode on Elizabeth Town Circuit (twenty months) with Robert Cloud. At the Conference in New York, in October, 1788, I was ordained deacon (nearly forty-one years old), and appointed to the Trenton Circuit with John Merrick and Jethro Johnson. At the June Conference in New York, 1789, was ordained an elder, and appointed for that city with Brother Cloud, who was with me twelve months, and Brother Merrick, four months."

CHAPTER XLII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Second Presbyterian Church.—The following account of the organization of this church is taken from the minutes of the session of the First Presbyterian

Church of this city, and was written by the pastor, Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., under whose ministry the Second Church was formed:

"The session of the church having frequently conversed together on the expediency of taking steps for the formation of a Presbyterian Church in Lower Rahway, and there being some desire manifested at present among the people to effect this object, it was agreed among the members of the session to forward the work as far as possible. Several meetings were held, in which the members of the congregation on both sides of the river were represented, to exchange views on the subject.

"After full discussion all objections were at length waived, and it was mutually agreed by those present that the plan should be tried. Accordingly, application having been made to the Presbytery of Elizabethtown by those more immediately interested in the movement at its late meeting in Morristown, the Rev. Drs. Murray and Magie, of Elizabethtown, Rev. Mr. Street, of Connecticut Farms, and the pastor of this church (ministers), and Mr. Brown, of the First Church of Elizabeth, and Mr. Amos Morse, of this church (elders), were appointed a committee of Presbytery to visit this place, and, if the way should be clear, to proceed to the organization of a Second Presbyterian Church in this town.

"The committee of the Presbytery met accordingly in the First Presbyterian Church in this place this afternoon at two o'clock, and the way being clear, they proceeded to the organization of a new Presbyterian Church, to be known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J.

"The services on this occasion were as follows, viz.:

"1st. Introductory exercises by the Rev. M. Street.

"2d. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Magie.

"3d. After sermon the new church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Imbrie, pastor of the First Church, who then delivered a parting address to the members of the newly-organized church.

"4th. The election of elders, which resulted in the choice of the four brethren who had formerly been elders in the First Church, viz.: Aaron Tucker, Frederick King, George F. Webb, and Jonathan Thompson.

"5th. Installation of the elders by the Rev. Mr. Imbrie.

"6th. Charge to the new elders and the church by Rev. Dr. Murray. "The session would here record their gratitude to God that the whole affair has been throughout conducted with the utmost harmony and fraternal feeling. Our brethren leave us with the fervent wishes and prayers of the whole church for their success and happiness. We feel their loss deeply; but we bid them God speed in the new enterprise to which the Lord has called them. As a session we pray that the blessing of the Good Shepherd may follow our beloved brethren of the elder ship, with whom we have so long taken sweet counsel without a single interruption to disturb our fellowship."

In pursuance of this object fifty-five members of the First Church, at their own request, with their duly appointed elders, were dismissed by the session, and formed the nucleus of the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway, Nov. 9, 1849. We give a list of their names as follows:

Elders.—Aaron Tucker, Frederick King, George F. Webb, Jonathan Thompson.

Members.—Caroline E. Ayres, John A. Briant, Ira Clawson, Almson Creego, Delia M. Creego, James A. Calhoun, Ann L. Calhoun, Louisa Crowell, Nancy Davidson, Isabella Davidson, Anna P. Everosgham, Philip Eckerson, Evelyn Eckerson, Alexander Edgar, Ursula M. Edgar, A. Wilhelmina Edgar, Mary C. Edgar, Phebe Catharine Edgar, William M. Edgar, George P. Edgar, Henrietta Freeman, Jane O. Freeman, Ursula F. Gage, Harriet Gage, Hannah Haydock, Nancy Hoff, Ann Eliza Henry, Cornelius Jewell, Sarah Jewell, Louisa Jaques, Abby La Rue King, Frederick La Rue King, Caroline L. King, Adeline S. Lee, Ira C. Martin, Rhoda Martin, Nancy Martin, Margaret Miller, Sarah E. Parker, Theophilus Page, Priscilla Sutton, Sarah Sharpe, Thomas H.

Shafer, Caroline E. Shafer, Bethiah Thompson, Hannah Tucker, Prudence Turner, Jonathan Woodruff, Alvira Woodruff, Sarah M. Winans, Mary B. Wooding.

Of these fifty-eight persons who entered the church in 1849, nearly one-half are still alive after the lapse of thirty-three years. The four original elders—Aaron Tucker, Frederick King, George F. Webb, and Jonathan Thompson—are all dead.

Succession of Pastors.—Rev. Lewis H. Lee, from April 17, 1850, to April, 1853; Rev. George S. Mott, from Oct. 9, 1853, to Oct. 5, 1858; Rev. V. Le Roy Lockwood, from December, 1858, to 1864; Rev. John A. Liggett, from December, 1864, present pastor, 1882.

Eldership in 1882.—Jonathan Woodruff, Cornelius Jewell, Robert C. Brewster, Samuel Ayers, Ira Laforge, Edwin M. Brown, George Bush, Edward Collins, James H. Durand.

The present membership of the church is about four hundred and fifteen, while the number in the three Sunday-schools connected with it is about six hundred. Within a few years a new lecture- and Sabbath-school room has been built, costing twelve thousand dollars, and a chapel has been erected for the school in East Rahway at a cost of five thousand dollars. The church has an excellent parsonage, and its property taken altogether has cost about fifty thousand dollars. It is free from debt with the exception of a very trifling sum.

First Baptist Church.—In 1832 there were a few families of Baptists in Rahway who met regularly for prayer and praise. They were occasionally visited by Rev. D. T. Hill, then pastor at Plainfield, Rev. G. S. Webb, of New Brunswick, and Rev. L. Lathrop, of Samptown, upon whose advice, early in 1833, fourteen persons formed themselves into a church, which shortly after was publicly recognized as the First Baptist Church of Rahway, the Methodist Church lending their house for the occasion. The constituent members were William Marsh, Susan Bartow, Sarah Ross, William Ross, Ezra Frazee, Mary Frazee, Mary Cox, Mary Day, Huldah Frazee, Rhoda Laing, Sarah Mundy, Frances Moore, and Mary Osborn, of whom the one last named alone remains. A few others, among whom were Timothy Ross and Deacons Peter Spicer and W. L. Pangborn, soon joined the little band by letter; and about the same date the first baptism was administered, the candidate being Brother B. C. Morse, who was subsequently licensed to preach, and six years later, having completed his studies at Hamilton, was ordained as pastor of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church. Shortly after their organization the church took measures looking to the erection of a house of worship. Mr. E. W. Frazee, of Milton, offered to donate the ground

¹ From a historical sketch of the church by Rev. William Rollinson, pastor.

necessary if the church would build at that point. His offer was at first accepted, and the foundations of a building forty-four by sixty-four feet were laid. Judicious brethren, however, thought it would be wiser to select a more central position for their church edifice, and the advice of neighboring pastors was sought; among them was Rev. G. S. Webb, whose judgment had a controlling influence with the church, and led them to relinquish the lots they had accepted, and purchase others centrally situated in Lower Rahway. Here a plain but commodious building of the dimensions before named was erected, which for forty years continued to be their church home. This change of location did much, under God, to determine the question of their success, as the site originally selected has since been offered to and successively occupied by churches of two other denominations, and by each in turn has been deserted, the vicinity having become a neglected suburb of the city, while that finally chosen is in its more attractive portion, so that in this, as in every after crisis of the history of this church, the guiding hand of God was visible.

The church now felt the need of a pastor, and extended a call to Rev. Mansfield Barlow, who accepted and entered on his duties July 15, 1834. Favored now with a spiritual home, and aided by the counsels and ministry of Brother Barlow, the little band moved steadily on, and if sometimes made to feel the unpopularity of their distinctive tenets they were amply recompensed by tokens of the divine approval of their work. There were frequent accessions to the church by both baptism and letter, cheered by which they were led to "thank God and take courage." Brother Barlow's pastorate included but a single year, yet at its close the membership of the church had increased from fourteen at the time of its organization to forty; there had been eighteen baptized and fourteen added by letter.

An interval of nearly a year succeeded, during the later portion of which the pulpit was supplied by Simeon J. Drake, a licentiate of the First Baptist Church of New York, to whom in the spring of 1836 the church gave a unanimous call, which he accepted, and May 6th of the same year he was ordained as their pastor, Rev. William Parkinson preaching the sermon of ordination.

The period of Brother Drake's pastorate claims a special mention, as it was its formative stage through which the church was passing, and under his wise and earnest leadership it was moulded into forms of life and action which have been transmitted to the present time. His clear and intelligent views of gospel truth enabled him to solidly lay those foundation principles on which the superstructure of church life was to be built, and each succeeding pastor has had occasion to feel that of Mr. Darke it might be said what Paul declared of himself: "According to the grace of God given unto me, as a wise master-

builder, I have laid the foundation and another buildeth thereon." To the influence of his instructions may be attributed in part the tenacity with which the church has "held fast to the form of sound words" in which the fathers formulated their faith. It was ever his aim to lay, as the sole foundation of the sinner's hope, the finished work of Christ, and he was equally careful not to build on it the "wood, hay, and stubble" of an unconverted church membership. The New Jersey State Convention had now taken the church under its fostering care, and by the timely aid it rendered greatly encouraged and assisted the pastor and his people. For nearly four years Brother Drake continued with the church, during which time it gained largely in its influence on the community, and exactly doubled in membership. In July, 1839, he resigned to accept a call to the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, to which the remaining twenty-seven years of his earnest life were devoted, when, having finished his work, he entered into rest, leaving precious memories in each of the two churches to which the whole of his ministerial life had been given. There were added during his pastorate by baptism forty-four, and by letter twenty-two; the total membership increased from forty to eighty.

For the ten following months, during which the church was seeking for a pastor, the pulpit was supplied chiefly by Rev. Walter Gillette, then pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Piscataway, who, in April, 1840, introduced to the church his brother, D. H. Gillette, a youthful licentiate then about completing his studies at Hamilton. He came among them with the early spring flowers, and was at once welcomed by the church as one sent in answer to their prayers. The gentleness of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, and his unaffected piety secured for him the affection of the entire church, who, May 8, 1840, extended him a cordial invitation to the vacant pastorate. This call he accepted, and on the 29th of July following was ordained as pastor of the church, Rev. A. D. Gillette, of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon on that occasion. During the two years which followed the congregation was largely increased by accessions from other denominations, while the church grew by constant accessions to its membership. After his first year with them the church ceased to ask aid of the Convention, and during the remainder of his pastorate they succeeded in removing about half of the heavy debt which at his coming rested on the church property, besides expending several hundred dollars in improving the appearance and accommodations of the house. It was in the midst of this usefulness that Brother Gillette was struck down by the insidious disease which, a few years later, consigned him to an early grave. The first severe attack was in December, 1840, and prostrated him for a number of weeks, during which the pulpit was again supplied by his brother Walter. Recovering from that he resumed the duties of the

pastorate, and continued to labor steadily and with gratifying results until January, 1842, when his cough became alarming, and the church gave him leave of absence for the remainder of the winter, that in a milder climate he might seek the restoration of his health. On his return in the spring he felt constrained to resign the charge of church, and after two brief pastorates, one in Charlottesville, Va., and a briefer one at Mobile, Ala., he was called to his rest on high.

The accessions to the church during the pastorate of Brother Gilette were: by baptism, thirty-four; by letter, eleven; by restoration, one. The total membership increased from eighty to one hundred.

After an interval of two months, Rev. Joseph B. Breed was called as pastor, who entered on his work in Rahway June 1, 1842. This, though with a single exception the shortest of the pastorates, is memorable in the history of the church as having been marked by a revival exceeding in power anything previously experienced in that region of country. The years 1842 and 1843 were in all this part of the State eminently years of revivals, and the Rahway Church shared largely in the general blessing. During the winter of 1842-43 the membership more than doubled, one hundred and ten being added by baptism. Thus nearly the whole period of Brother Breed's pastorate was crowded with work peculiar to such a time of ingathering, and with such abounding mercies conferred on the church and crowning its pastor's labors, it would be but rational to suppose that a sure foundation had been laid for a loving and lasting union.

Yet here it proved, as it has often elsewhere, that prosperity is at times the fire in which God tries his people. While the work was yet in progress, and it seemed as if the church with recruited ranks was entering on a higher plane of influence and usefulness, difficulties and divisions arose so serious as in the judgment of the pastor to render it expedient that he should retire from the field, and on the 29th of January he handed in his resignation. His determination was greatly regretted by the many whom he had so recently baptized, and resulted, on his subsequently leaving, in heart-burnings and alienations, by which the Spirit of God was grieved away and great injury done to the young converts thus left like sheep without a shepherd; a few withdrew from the church, and some were scattered among other denominations.

It was a period of severe trial to the older members of the church; for months they sought earnestly for a pastor on whom all could unite, but the personal antagonisms which had sprung up prevented any approach to unanimity.

In May, 1843, Brother William Rollinson, then a young licentiate of the First Baptist Church, New York, was invited to supply the pulpit for one Sabbath, the services of which day resulted in their offering to him a unanimous call to the pastorate of

the church. He had just engaged himself to the Jersey City Baptist Church for the ensuing six months, and declined to ask release from that engagement, when the church, on June 4th, voted to renew their call, the same to take effect at the expiration of his prior engagement. This call he accepted, and on the 28th of November was ordained as pastor of the church, Rev. Spencer H. Cone preaching the sermon.

Their disappointment in not immediately securing the services of the new pastor was overruled for good, as in the six months which intervened the previous difficulties slowly subsided, and in the united welcome they gave the young pastor on his settling with them, all former variances were forgotten. From first to last, during a pastorate of six years, Brother Rollinson received the hearty co-operation of the church. The new material brought in during the great revival needed moulding, instructing, and cementing, together with the usual amount of sifting the chaff from the wheat. In this important work the then inexperienced pastor found efficient helpers in the older members who had been trained under such men as Parkinson, Lathrop, Webb, Dodge, and Drake. The church co-operated in all the benevolent enterprises of the denomination more fully than at any previous period, and at home it enjoyed a steady growth in influence and ability.

The debt on the church edifice was entirely cancelled, chiefly through a bequest from Sister Ann Compton. Lots were purchased opposite the meeting-house, and a chapel for the Sunday-school and purposes of social worship was erected, all services having previously been held in the main building. In the autumn of 1849, Brother Rollinson feeling his heart drawn to the great West, accepted an appointment from the American Baptist Home Mission Society to labor as their missionary in Racine, Wis., and November 1st of that year he resigned his charge of the Rahway Church.

During this pastorate twenty-three were received by baptism, thirty-five by letter, and one restored; at its close the total membership was one hundred and sixty-one.

During the winter the church remained without a pastor, but early in the spring their minds centred on Rev. William H. Wines, to whom, March 22, 1850, they gave their unanimous call. He entered on the pastorate June 1st, and continued with the church nearly three years. During that period the accessions were of a character to add largely to the social influence and spiritual power of the church, while the conscientious preparation made by Brother Wines for his pulpit duties and the high estimate everywhere entertained of his personal character still further strengthened the position of the church in the community. But, like some previous pastors, this one had to contend with inconveniences arising from an insufficient support, which though they did not affect his usefulness nor lessen his fidelity to the

church, hampered him in his work, and finally led to his retirement from the field, April 1, 1853, when he resigned to take charge of the Tarrytown Church, bearing with him the respect and affection of the church he left.

During his stay at Rahway there were added to the church by baptism thirty-three, by letter twenty-five, restored one; the total membership was one hundred and fifty-four.

The following month the church unanimously called Rev. William B. Tolan, then of Morristown, who accepted and began his work at Rahway June 19, 1853. The new pastor entered on his labors with an earnestness which gave promise of great usefulness. Prompt measures were adopted to cancel a floating indebtedness which troubled the church, the register was revised, delinquents were sought out, and determined endeavors were made to bring the church up to the scriptural standard of life. Among an admirable series of resolutions adopted at that time was the following, which is given in hope of calling attention to a prevalent neglect of church discipline:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of any member changing his place of residence into the vicinity of a sister church, with the intention of remaining, to take a letter of dismission to said church; and any member so removing who shall for the space of six months thereafter neglect to call for such a letter shall be considered a proper subject for discipline, or for exclusion, at the discretion of the church."

The social qualities of Brother Tolan secured him many warm personal friends, and in his labors he was cordially sustained by a large majority of the church. Additions to the membership were frequent, and the prospects of the church were never, up to that time, so favorable as they appeared at the close of the second year of this pastorate.

Again, however, the church was called to pass through a period of trial. Divisions, the responsibility for which can be determined only by God, resulted in the resignation of the pastor, Dec. 18, 1855. After vainly seeking to harmonize among themselves the differences which had sprung up it was decided to seek advice from sister churches in the neighborhood, and May 2, 1856, a council was called from the Plainfield, Newark, Somerville, Scotch Plains, and New Brunswick Churches. This council met at Rahway on the 23d of the same month, and succeeded by their judicious and impartial advice in restoring to the church that peace which for the last thirteen years has continued unbroken.

During the pastorate of Brother Tolan there were received into the church by baptism seventy-three, by letter thirty-three; the total membership increased from one hundred and fifty-four to one hundred and ninety-two.

The same week that the above-mentioned council was called, a former pastor of the church, Rev. William Rollinson, landed in New York on his return from California, having spent the six years of his absence from them in labors at the West. The minds

of the church at once turned to him, and on the day the council met the church being then assembled gave him a unanimous call to resume the pastoral relation. After a few weeks of deliberation the call was accepted, and July 1, 1856, Brother Rollinson entered on a pastorate which continued for the eight and a half years that followed. The house of worship was at once remodeled and improved at a cost of two thousand dollars, and with restored union in their ranks the church engaged with fresh ardor in the service of their Lord.

The records show the seven years which followed to have been the most prosperous period in the history of the church. Brother Thomas W. Conway, afterwards ordained as pastor of the West Baptist Church, Staten Island, was employed by the church as missionary colporteur in the destitute neighborhoods about; two Sunday-schools were maintained, one a mission school, which became the nucleus of the Bethany, now Irving Street, Baptist Church; frequent prayer and other meetings held at out-stations extended the influence and usefulness of the church, while the work at the centre was not neglected. The results were shown in the increase of the church, which during this pastorate reached its greatest numerical strength.

In the midst of their prosperity the late civil war occurred. The extensive manufactories of Rahway, nearly all of which depended on Southern trade, were prostrated. In their letter to the Association in 1862 the church wrote, "The year to us has been one of trial; the business of many of our members has been for the time destroyed." It proved to be not only "for the time," but for all time; many in the church and more in the community were financially ruined. Still God's blessing rested on the united labors of pastor and people, and for another year they struggled on together, unwilling to sunder a relation which had strengthened with each passing year; but finally, compelled by the increasing financial pressure, in November, 1863, Brother Rollinson resigned, and subsequently accepted the position of post chaplain at Fort Schuyler, where he continued till after the war had closed.

During this pastorate seventy-three were baptized, fifty-eight added by letter, and two restored; the membership increased from one hundred and ninety-two to two hundred and thirty-five.

During two years, owing chiefly to the embarrassments of that stormy period of civil strife, the church remained without a pastor, yet the pulpit was regularly supplied, and the ordinary church life kept up. Sept. 10, 1865, a unanimous call was given to Rev. E. Everett Jones, by his acceptance of which the church was again blessed with an under-shepherd in whom all hearts were united. Brother Jones preferred that his ordination should take place in the Spring Garden Baptist Church, Philadelphia, where his membership was held, and the church appointed

Deacons White and Crane to represent them at the council. After the ordination Brother Jones was installed as pastor of the Rahway Church with appropriate services Oct. 5, 1865.

The young pastor entered with whole-hearted energy on the work before him, and under his leadership the church relieved itself of the debt which had accumulated during the two preceding years, and at the same time extended its facilities for prosecuting the work of the gospel. It was not long before God's Spirit revisited the church, and the baptismal waters were often stirred. As during the business disasters many had removed or had gone into the army without taking their letters, a revision of the church register was ordered, and the names of all of whom no satisfactory account could be had were dropped from the record.

Nov. 18, 1866, letters of dismission were granted to seventeen members to unite in the organization of a Second Baptist Church, who, with a few from other churches, were subsequently recognized as a Baptist Church, now the Irving Street Church, Rahway, connected with the Central New Jersey Association.

Brother Jones continued with the church, enjoying many tokens of the divine favor in his ministry, till Oct. 1, 1868, when he resigned to take charge of the Bridgeport Baptist Church, Pa., from which he subsequently returned to this State, and is now the esteemed pastor of the New Market Church in this Association. During his pastorate at Rahway there were added to the church by baptism thirty-six, by letter twenty-five, and by restoration two; total membership at its close, one hundred and thirty-nine.

After an interval of sixteen months a call was extended to Rev. C. G. Gurr, then pastor of Samptown, which he accepted, and at once assumed the duties of the position. The records of the church during this pastorate are too meagre to give much information as to its condition. There appear to have been no baptisms, and several troublesome cases of discipline, arising from a departure from the faith on the part of certain members, occupy most of the recorded proceedings. April 29, 1870, Brother Gurr resigned for the purpose of visiting Great Britain. The church requested him to remain with them, but he persisting in his determination, on the 31st of July his resignation was accepted. During this pastorate fourteen were added to the church by letter; the membership at its close numbered one hundred and thirty-six.

In January of the following year the church called Rev. E. A. Wheeler, who in response to their call commenced his labors Feb. 1, 1871. Soon a revived interest in spiritual things was experienced, followed by accessions to the church through baptism; these continued at brief intervals through the year, greatly encouraging the church.

Brother Wheeler's social disposition led him to devote his time largely to purely pastoral duties; he was a frequent visitor in the homes of his people, and he

gathered a return in their warm personal regard, the loss, if any, being in the lessened power of the pulpit. Still the church continued prosperous till, in the winter of 1873, the pastor's health became so impaired by a severe bronchial difficulty as to render it necessary for him to temporarily suspend his duties. The church cordially assented to his request for a leave of absence for three months, at the same time providing the means to enable him to spend the time in the milder climate of Florida.

Brother Wheeler's earnest efforts during the second year of his pastorate were given to secure a new church edifice, the original building, erected more than forty years before, having become so worn and in many respects uncomfortable that both church and pastor felt it essential to their progress that better accommodations should be provided. Money was raised, and a lot of ground in what was deemed an eligible position was purchased, on which \$1300 was paid, but the great commercial crisis which shortly followed, prostrating the business of the entire country, together with the failure of their pastor's health, discouraged the church from proceeding.

In the spring of 1874 Brother Wheeler returned to Rahway with recruited health, and for a few months continued with the church, when he offered his resignation, to take effect August 1st. During his pastorate thirty-five were baptized, thirty-seven received by letter, and four restored. The membership increased from one hundred and thirty-six to one hundred and seventy.

From Aug. 1, 1874, till June 1, 1875, the church was without a pastor, though much of the time the pulpit was regularly supplied by Rev. A. C. Lyon, whose kind spirit and wise counsels did much to cheer and animate the church under the difficulties occasioned by the severe pressure of the times and the discouragements of their position. As the Irving Street Church was affected similarly by the difficulties common at that period, there was in both churches a feeling that it might be wise to consolidate the two interests in a single organization, and a proposal of that nature was made, committees of conference were appointed by the two churches, who united on a plan of union, but which finally failed between the churches owing to their inability to agree in some details of the plan proposed.

At this juncture the church once more recalled their old pastor, Rev. William Rollinson, at that time settled in Newark, pledging their earnest co-operation in all measures necessary to secure the prosperity of the church. The call was accepted, and before the pastor had entered on his work among them a subscription of \$5000, which was subsequently nearly doubled, was made towards the erection of a new house of worship.

The following winter the church shared in a powerful revival of religion which extended to all the evangelical churches of the city. In the autumn of

1876 work was commenced on the new building, which by the close of the year was sufficiently advanced to allow the church to hold its services in the lecture-room, and in June following the completed house was dedicated. It is a handsome structure of brick, ninety-one by fifty-two feet in extreme outside dimensions, tastefully finished, and complete in all its appointments, and will long remain a monument of the zeal and devotion displayed by the church during the severest pressure of the trying period in which it was erected.

Of the period of this pastorate, which still continues, it is sufficient to add that the church has worked in perfect harmony with its pastor and with each other, and that they look hopefully towards a future which they regard as being bright with promise, yet leaving all, sunshine or shadow, to the control of Him whose faithfulness has never failed them. During this last pastorate there have been baptized twenty-one, added by letter thirty-eight, and by restoration one. The membership has increased from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and ninety. Since then the membership has increased to two hundred and ten.

Summary.—During the entire history of the church there have been baptized 511; received by letter, 315; restored, 12; making the total additions 830. There have been dismissed 328; died, 102; excluded, 86; making a total of 516. The number unaccounted for are those who, from unexplained absence, have been "dropped" at the different revisions of the church register.

The deacons of the church have been B. B. Moore, William S. Pangborn, S. E. Gibbs, Arbor Hoff, M. Decker, D. B. Coles, E. M. Noe, R. M. Crane, J. H. Wyckoff, E. Richardson, A. White, J. Pierson, L. Hoff, A. W. Williams, Eli Pierce, A. C. Watson, L. J. Runyon, D. F. Coles, G. Marsh, Henry Watson, Joel Osborn.

The clerks of the church have been William Ross, R. B. Moore, A. E. Brown, H. Holton, E. Noe, M. Decker, I. M. Clark, William Runyon, D. B. Coles, J. Pierson, W. W. Timmons, A. A. Rice, L. Hoff, D. F. Coles, James A. Wilson, and George White.

The following persons have been licensed to preach the gospel: B. C. Morse, J. C. Brittel, D. T. Morrell, Ferris Scott, David Haynes, and J. T. Tingley.

The first board of trustees consisted of Charles Cox, Lewis Drake, M.D., Joel Clarkson, E. W. Frazee, William Marsh, and Thomas Ball. The present board is composed of J. L. Brown, William Mershon, Joel Osborn, D. F. Coles, T. Thorn, J. A. Wilson, and A. P. Barber.

Second Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1849 thirty-two members were dismissed from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway for the purpose of forming a second church in the lower part of the city. The new organization took the corporate name of "The Second M. E. Church of Rahway, N. J." The society enjoyed the gratuitous

services of a number of ministers, local and itinerant, until the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. Winner, appointed as a regular supply Rev. Frank Bottome, who had a short time previously arrived from England, and who has since attained distinction as a member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services were regularly held by the new society in the old Athenian Hall, since burned down, which stood on Main Street near the site of the Second Presbyterian Church. About seventy persons were added to the church during the first year under the labors of the young pastor, and such was the interest manifested that a subscription was started for the erection of a church building by William M. Esler (still living and a member of the church), Henry Miller, and Daniel Wood, trustees.

At the session of the New Jersey Conference of 1850, Rev. A. L. Brice was appointed to the charge and remained two years. During his first year the church edifice was built upon the corner of Milton and Railroad Avenues and Broad Street. It is of brick and cost about six thousand dollars, a sum which at that day meant no small sacrifice and faith on the part of the congregation. During Mr. Brice's second year the church was visited by an earnest revival.

In 1852, Rev. Fletcher Lummis was appointed pastor. He remained but one year. Although a Southerner by birth, he was a pronounced anti-slavery man and an uncompromising advocate of temperance. Rev. Henry M. Brown was appointed as his successor in 1853 and remained two years, his pastorate being memorable for one of the greatest revivals in the history of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. William E. Perry in 1855, and in 1856 Rev. R. S. Arndt became the pastor. During his second year (1857) the New Jersey Conference was divided into the New Jersey and Newark Conferences, the former embracing all that portion of the State south of the Raritan River, and bounded on the northwest by Lambertville on the Delaware River, and the latter all the northern part of New Jersey, with small portions of Pennsylvania and New York States.

In 1858–59, Rev. John Scarlett was pastor of the church, and during his ministry the parsonage adjoining the church on Broad Street was built at a cost of about three thousand dollars. In 1860–61, Rev. Thomas Walters was appointed to the charge. He was succeeded in 1862–63 by Rev. B. O. Parvin, during the last year of whose ministry much religious interest was manifested. Mr. Parvin is still a resident of Rahway. He was succeeded in the pastorate in 1864 by Rev. S. H. Opdyke. J. Wesley Young became pastor in 1865, and remained two years. Much religious interest was felt both in the church and Sunday-school, and special efforts were made in behalf of missions.

Rev. John S. Porter, D.D., was the pastor in 1867, '68, and '69, the pastoral term having been extended to three years as its maximum. During Mr. Porter's pastorate the entrance to the church was changed.

Originally the entrance was made from what is now the basement, which is now several feet below the sidewalk, but was then several feet above it. But the improvements by the railroad company from year to year, and the great improvements in grading, etc., by the corporation necessitated the change of entrance. The present slightly front was constructed, the interior was remodeled and frescoed, and the lecture-room beautified. At the reopening Bishop James presided in the morning, and Rev. William Corbitt in the evening.

In 1870, Rev. B. O. Parvin entered upon his second pastorate of the church. Unusual religious interest was manifested during a portion of his third year (1872). During several months of this year also the pastor was not able to conduct religious services, and was assisted by George W. Smith, then of the Drew Theological Seminary, but now a member of the Newark Conference.

Under Rev. R. B. Lockwood, pastor in 1873, an extensive revival prevailed and many were added to the church. During the three years, 1874, '75, and '76, of Rev. T. H. Landon's pastorate "the interest of the church was well sustained and meetings profitable." In 1877, Rev. J. W. Seran was appointed pastor; he remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. Halleron, 1879, '80, and '81. During these years an effort has been made to discharge the debt upon the church, and considerable progress has been made in that direction, although it has not been entirely liquidated. One of the methods adopted has been a course of public lectures, which has yielded a fair profit to the society.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—This parish was organized in the year 1843, and the beautiful brick edifice erected on corner of Irving and Elm Streets. They have also a commodious chapel and rectory belonging to the church. The valuation of the property is estimated about \$30,000; sittings, 600; membership, 160. The following have been the rectors: Revs. A. E. Ford, 1843; F. Ogilbey, 1844; Dr. Edmund W. Peet, 1844-55; Horace Hills, 1857; J. E. Homans, 1861-61; R. M. Abercrombie, 1863-74; R. G. Buenel, a few months; William H. Van Antwerp, 1874-81; Levi W. Norton, A.M., 1882. Senior Warden, Lewis Drake, M.D.; Junior Warden, John M. Tuffs.¹

Church of the Holy Comforter.—This Episcopal parish was organized in the year 1873. A few members residing in the upper part of Rahway, desiring to have services regularly, built a neat edifice, naming it the Church of the Holy Comforter, on the corner of St. George's Avenue and Seminary Street. The parish is large, including Clark township, and the prospect in a few years of a large congregation. Communicants, thirty; sittings, two hundred and fifty. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Broadwell, who

remained a few months. The present pastor, Rev. Evelyn Bartow, 1882.

Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church.—This church was incorporated in 1875 by a few of the members withdrawing from St. Paul's Church. They have a neat edifice valued at \$3500, with a membership of 50. The wardens are George W. Savage and Jonathan E. Hill. The following have been their pastors: Revs. Mason Gallagher, 1875; Edward Wilson, 1876; George Howel, 1877; J. S. Harrison, 1880.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1858. They first worshiped in a hall until their frame edifice was erected. It cost some \$7000, with 175 pews, capable of holding 600 persons. It is situated in the centre of the city, upon Central Avenue and Campbell Street. The following have been the pastors: Revs. Father McCarthy, 1858-60; Father Quin; Father Smith, D.D., 1873; and the present priest, Rev. Father McCosker, 1880.

Bethel Methodist Church, situated on Central Avenue, was built by colored Methodists in 1862. Their society is small, with a membership of about fifty. Revs. Joseph Palard, J. J. Tinman, — Howe, John Kamish, — Mills, and others, have been the pastors.

Zion Methodist Church was built for the colored people in 1871. They have a membership of twenty. Their edifice, which is neat, is located on Main Street. The Rev. Thomas Kelsey and Samuel J. Berry have been the ministers. There is a prospect of the two churches being united as one society.

Free Methodist Church.—This church was established about the year 1874. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, John T. Hanland, and others have supplied this church with occasional preaching. The membership is small. The church, which is of brick, was formerly used by the Universalist society, which has become extinct; sittings, two hundred and fifty; value of building, three thousand five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XLIII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.—(Continued.)

Cemeteries.—The oldest memorial stone in Rahway is that in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church on St. George's Avenue, which bears the following inscription:

"IN THE YEAR 1724

JOHN FRAZEE

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, BEING FORTY-NINE."

A large number of memorial stones of early date show that the remains of many members of the Frazee family have been interred here. It is known that the Frazee family were among the original proprietors of land on the Rahway River in this vicinity. It is

¹ After diligent application, the writer failed to obtain any records of this church.

probable that they followed the example of many of the early settlers in this community in burying their dead on their own estate. As the interment of the remains of John Frazee occurred eighteen years before the building of the church in 1742, the presumption is that this was the Frazee family burying-ground before it became the principal burying-place of the neighborhood. The Frazee family, in its several branches, may have donated the same and adjoining space to the Presbyterian society when about to build, or the land was purchased from the family by the society for church and burial purposes.

There have been at least nine different purchases of land by the church added to the original plot, making an area, according to the city records, of thirteen and one-tenth acres. The names of persons making deeds to the trustees for these additions, with dates of indenture and record, are as follows:

Oct. 9, 1824. John Y. Vantuyt made a deed to the trustees of the church for one acre of land he had purchased of Dr. David S. Craig and Joseph Shotwell, executors of the estate of John Anderson, deceased, for \$200. Deed recorded Jan. 11, 1832, in Book I. 3 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 495-96.

July 17, 1844. Samuel Oliver and wife made a deed for two acres and forty-four one-hundredths for \$366.50. Deed recorded May 2, 1845, in Book H. 6 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 24-25.

July 14, 1847. Samuel Oliver and wife made a deed for one acre and sixty-five hundredths for \$300. Deed recorded July 23, 1847, in Book Q. 6 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 529-30.

Feb. 26, 1848. Archer Miller and wife made a deed for lots Nos. 27 and 28, as described on map made for John High, Jr., and George H. Webb, each 25 feet front by 120 feet deep, for \$170. Deed recorded Feb. 26, 1848, in Book U. 6 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 39-40.

June 2, 1853. Washington B. Oliver, executor for the estate of Samuel Oliver, deceased, made a deed to the trustees for three acres for \$600. Deed recorded Oct. 6, 1853, in Book R. 8 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 344-45.

March 31, 1854. Randolph De Camp and wife for lot No. 245, 25 by 120 feet, on High and Webb map, for \$50. Deed recorded April 18, 1854, in Book X. 8 of Deeds, pages 406-8.

Sept. 15, 1855. Moses T. Crane and wife made a deed for lot No. 80, 25 by 150 feet, on High and Webb map, for \$89. Deed recorded Sept. 5, 1855, in Book 213 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 481-83.

Sept. 1, 1862. Archer Miller and wife made a deed for lots Nos. 249 and 251 on High and Webb map, for \$800. Deed recorded in clerk's office of Union County, N. J., Sept. 23, 1862, in Book 10 of Deeds, pages 414-15.

The land on which the present church and parsonage are built, together with land continuing north to the Rahway River, making in all seventeen acres, was

purchased Nov. 18, 1830, from John Morris by Samuel Oliver and Job Squier for \$1800, and by them sold to the trustees of the church for the same they gave for it. Deed made by John Morris, recorded Dec. 3, 1830, in Book E. 3 of Deeds for the county of Essex, pages 460-61.

It seems to have been a question of the past as to whether this place of burial could not be more efficiently managed by private individuals or corporate company than by the trustees of the church. In 1836 certain parties purchased several acres of land contiguous to the church burial-ground on the west, and offered lots in the same for sale. This enterprise was not successful, and the land reverted to Samuel Oliver, from whom it had been purchased. This tract with the several lots that had been sold in it was subsequently purchased by the trustees. At a special parish meeting held April 25, 1860, "the trustees were authorized to dispose of all their rights in the cemetery belonging to the church to any company who will purchase the same and continue to use it as a cemetery, and bind themselves to expend in beautifying and improving it all the profits derived from the sales of lots for interment." This overture for negotiations, after having been open for four years, was rescinded at a parish meeting April 13, 1864.

During the year 1876 a neat cottage, constructed of material taken from the side galleries removed from the church, was erected in the cemetery, containing an office and waiting-room, also a room for storing all the implements of the sexton. In April, 1866, it was resolved to build the receiving-vault located on the new ground, facing the entrance from High Street.

THE ABRAHAM CLARK MONUMENT.—This cemetery has a national sanctity in that it contains the mortal remains of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Passing into the cemetery through the entrance from St. George's Avenue, about forty yards from the gate, then thirty feet to the left, there is an upright brown sandstone, with the following inscription:

"A. C.
In memory of
ABRAHAM CLARK, ESQ.
who died
Sept. 15th, 1794.
In the 69 year of his age.
Firm and decided as a patriot,
zealous and faithful as a servant of the public;
he loved his country and adhered to her
in the darkest hour of her struggles
against oppression."

In a southwesterly direction from the grave designated by this memorial stone, where the remains of Abraham Clark still repose, is the monument erected to his memory by the citizens of Rahway in 1848. It is a plain obelisk twenty-two feet high. The shaft on its east side near the top, encircled with a wreath of olive and oak, bears the simple word "Clark." Commencing with the east face of the

base supporting the shaft, thence passing around to the north, we have the following inscriptions:

"ABRAHAM CLARK,

born

at Rahway

15th Feb. 1726.

died

15th Sept. 1794.

In private life

a Christian,

exemplary, consistent, zealous.

In public life

a Statesman and patriot.

In 1775 a member of the First

Provincial Congress.

In 1776 one of the Committee of

Public Safety.

A delegate to the Continental Congress,

and a signer of the

Declaration of Independence.

Erected

by the citizens of Rahway,

4th July, 1848."

The dedication of this monument to its memorial purpose on July 4, 1848, was characterized by a spontaneous outpouring of the people of Rahway and neighboring towns. Social, beneficiary, and military organizations of Rahway, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark with bands of music made a stirring and animated scene for Rahway as they marched under the direction of the officers of the day from the depot to the First Presbyterian Church, where the formal exercises were held. The capacity of the church was too limited for this occasion. When the audience-room was filled the services were formally commenced by Rev. J. J. Janeway, D.D., of New Brunswick, pronouncing the invocation. Rev. Mr. Ayres, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, read the Declaration of Independence. Hon. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, was the orator of the day. This discourse is spoken of as possessing rare beauty and pertinence, clothed in a style of singular purity and strength. The leading thought of the orator was "The contrast between European revolutions and the American Revolution." Speaking particularly of Abraham Clark, he in substance said,—

"The peculiarity of his career—and it is one well worthy of meditation—is that he was a member of the old Congress from first to last, from the day that it asserted a substantive existence as the representative of an independent nation till it relinquished its trust on the formation of the Federal Constitution. Of the fifty-one members of the Congress of 1776 he alone survived in office in 1783, and rarely, so far as can be ascertained from the printed journal, was he absent from his post."¹

At the close of the oration the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, when the procession was reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the dedicatory address was made by the Rev. Charles K. Imbrie. The words of dedication and the inspiration of the day were pointedly and beautifully expressed in the following words:

"In the name of the citizens of the republic, in your name, who have erected this structure (the citizens of this township), I dedicate this monument to the memory of Abraham Clark. I need not identify him. The signatures of the enduring record stand alone engraved in one consecrated tablet in the heart of every American freeman. Let that simple name, encircled by its wreath of olive and oak, designate the man, record his virtues, and proclaim the glory of the monument which is consecrated to his memory."

"Let this monument inspire you and your children with patriotism. Let it fire our hearts with a warmer devotion to our country and of gratitude to our God."

Among the quaint and admonitory inscriptions found upon some of the memorial stones we have the following specimen:

"MR. JOHN LAWRENCE,

"Who November 6th, first drew his breath,

And October 16th, 1766, yielded to death.

From London truly felled I came;

Was born in Stains, a place near by;

In Rahway at old age did die,

And here entombed in earth must lie

Till Christ ye dead calls from on high."

HAZELWOOD CEMETERY is situated just west of the limits of the city of Rahway, partly in Union and partly in Middlesex County. It comprises an area of about forty acres, very tastefully laid out by the original designer, William Saunders.

The Hazelwood Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1859, under the general act for the incorporation of rural cemeteries, Thomas H. Shafer, Jonathan Woodruff, Dr. S. Abernethy, Eden Haydock, A. C. Watson, A. E. Brown, Dr. Lewis Drake, Jacob R. Shotwell, George W. Hall, A. Stoats Bonney, and others being the incorporators. The articles of association were filed Oct. 1, 1859, and upon the organization of the association the following officers were chosen: Dr. L. Drake, president; Joseph T. Crowell, vice-president; Joel Wilson, secretary and treasurer; Dr. L. Drake, Thomas H. Shafer, John H. Lufberry, George Hartshorne, Joseph Gatchell, Joseph S. Smith, Joseph T. Crowell, H. H. Bowne, J. R. Shotwell, A. C. Watson, George W. Savage, Isaac Osborn, trustees; Patrick Clark, surveyor; William Kneiley, superintendent.

Dr. Drake still holds the office of president (1882). Joseph T. Crowell remained vice-president until 1880, when he was succeeded by Hon. Benjamin A. Vail. Mr. Woodruff, who was first elected secretary and treasurer, resigned at the next meeting, and his place was filled by George F. Webb, who served until 1861. Since then the secretaries and treasurers have been as follows: Joel Wilson, elected Dec. 30, 1860, and served from 1861 to 1875; John Bowne, elected Nov. 30, 1875, and served till Nov. 28, 1876, when the present secretary and treasurer, Ross Vanderhoven, was elected. The present surveyor is Patrick Clark. Kyren Tierney, superintendent.

The first interment was made in Hazelwood Cemetery Jan. 18, 1860. Up to Oct. 31, 1881, the number of burials had been eleven hundred and fifteen. The grounds contain some very fine and costly monuments, several of which have been erected quite recently.

¹ Newark Daily Advertiser, July 5, 1848.

We append the following summary of facts regarding the purchase of lots, condensed from the act of incorporation :

That purchasers of lots acquire not merely the privilege of burial, but also the fee simple of the ground which they purchase ;

That they are the sole proprietors of the cemetery ;

That by their vote in the election of trustees they control the government of the institution ;

That, as all the receipts of the institution must be expended in the purchase, improvement, and preservation of the grounds, no speculative interest can conflict with the wishes of lot-owners respecting its management ;

That, as all the resources will be thus appropriated, either immediately or in the ultimate formation of a fund, the interest of which shall be annually appropriated as required, ample provision is made for the perpetual embellishment and preservation of the grounds ;

That, as the ground is exempt from public taxes and from liability for debt, and is sold in lots which are not subject to assessment or annual charge, the proprietors can never be forcibly deprived of their ground.

Purchasers may choose from all unselected ground not reserved for public monuments or other special uses. Mounds and hills, and places requiring peculiar improvements, will be sold, however, only in the forms and dimensions suggested by the agents of the institution.

is an artesian well-driver and resides in Newark ; and Abner Pierson, a carpenter and builder, resides in Rahway.

John R. Ayers started a business life at the age of seventeen as an apprentice under Moses Dodd, of Newark, to learn the carpenter's trade. Becoming



John R. Ayers

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN R. AYERS.

His grandfather, David Ayers, with two brothers, emigrated from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled at Scotch Plains, now Union County, N. J. All three served in the Revolutionary war. One of the three subsequently settled at Metuchen, but David went over the mountain and settled at Liberty Corners, Somerset Co., where he followed farming the rest of his life. He became influential in that county, was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was on his way to court when, at about the age of eighty-five, in 1815, he was accidentally killed by the upsetting of his carriage.

William, son of Judge David Ayers, was a farmer during his active business life at Basking Ridge, in the same county, and there died in 1864, aged eighty-seven. His wife was Elsey Burgey, who died in 1857, aged eighty, and who bore him the following children who grew to maturity: Catherine, wife of Pierson Collyer; Eliza, died at eighteen years of age; John R., subject of this sketch; Thomas was a master-mason, and lived and died in Rahway; David lived and died in Newark, where he kept a hotel; Samuel

master of his trade upon reaching his majority, he came to Rahway, and superintended for his first contract the building of the First Presbyterian Church edifice of that place, which he completed in 1832, and which subsequently he rebuilt, donating his time to the church. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Samuel Williams as contractors and builders, which continued for thirteen years, when the firm bought out the interest of Joseph O. Lufbery in the saw-mill and lumber business established by him in 1827, and formed a partnership with his brother, John H. Lufbery, in the same business, under the firm-name of Ayers, Williams & Lufbery. Mr. Ayers has been connected with this interest since, and the firm for several years has been Ayers & Lufbery.

Mr. Ayers began to take quite an active part in politics during the election of Andrew Jackson for President, and for him cast his first vote. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Ayers was elected to the State Senate from Union County, being the first State senator from the county after its erection, and served for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

During his public life he was an intimate friend of ex-Governor Haines, Judge Campbell, and other influential men of the State, and as a member of the committee on corporations reported the bill favoring the construction of the New Jersey Railroad from Elizabeth across Newark Bay to Communipaw.

His wife, Eveline, who died April 15, 1879, was a daughter of Isaac Stansbury, Esq., who for many years was a justice of the peace in Rahway. His children are William, Isaac, John, Albert (inventor of a patent sash-holder), and Ira.

WILLIAM H. FLATT.

James Flatt, the grandfather of William H. Flatt, emigrated from Scotland in his youth, and was known as "Captain" Flatt, because of his occupation, which he followed for many years. He was proprietor of a line of vessels plying on the Raritan River between New Brunswick and New York.

After the introduction of vessels propelled by steam, Capt. Flatt retired from the transportation business, bought farming lands at Metuchen, N. J., and tilled the same during the remainder of his life. He was a man of commanding presence and sterling integrity.

Phineas, son of Capt. Flatt, married a Miss Mundy, of Metuchen. Phineas was a wheelwright by trade, lived in Rahway many years, and died at Westfield, N. J., in 1879. His first wife died, leaving a family of six children, all of whom died young except William H. Flatt, the subject of this sketch, who was born at New Durham, N. J., Aug. 25, 1822. He had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but he improved the time allowed him during his residence with his grandfather at Metuchen, and was also able to attend school for a while in Rahway. The school-house which he attended was on the ground where he afterwards erected a large carriage manufactory. Thus early in his youth, with a fair common-school education, he commenced the conflict of life. He had nothing but his own willing hands and resolute heart in which to trust, but, like many other American boys, he determined to dare and to do.

In the carriage-factory of Milan Ross, of Rahway, he learned the trade of body-making, and continued with Mr. Ross until he was able to make and sell carriage-bodies on his own account.

In 1846, Mr. Flatt established a factory for making carriages, which proved successful, and resulted in his erecting the large building now occupied by Taylor & Bloodgood in 1882, and also the large and commodious brick buildings now (1882) used by D. B. Dunham. These two buildings, the first used as a factory and the second as a repository, enabled Mr. Flatt to do an extensive business, and he ranked among the largest carriage manufacturers in the State. By the establishment of repositories in the South and in New York City his name became generally known throughout the Southern States. He employed about three

hundred workmen during many years and up to the breaking out of the war with the South, when, like all other Southern dealers, he lost heavily, and his business was naturally reduced. In 1870 he leased



Wm H Flatt

his factory to Miller Bros., and his repository to D. B. Dunham, but during this time he had erected several buildings, among them the large brick structure on the corner of Irving and Cherry Streets.

Mr. Flatt contributed liberally to the public improvements of Rahway, and was always ready to help those who were trying to do for themselves. Although of a retiring disposition, he was esteemed and beloved. He was noted for maintaining an honest, sterling, Christian character, and from early manhood was a consistent member of the church; and at the time of his decease, Oct. 11, 1878, he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway.

Mr. Flatt married, Oct. 14, 1846, Caroline, daughter of Vincent and Thomazine (Lancefield) Keeler, of Canterbury, County Kent, England, whose parents came to America with a family of eight children, and settled in Woodbridge, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Flatt had four children, three daughters and one son.

HON. JOSEPH W. SAVAGE.

The Savage family has an illustrious ancestry on both the paternal and maternal side. The following is copied from Burke's Peerage, viz.:



J. W. Savoy

"The family of Savage is very ancient. Sir John Savage was engaged (with Edward I., king of England) at the memorable siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, and there for his signal service was, with his brother Thomas, created knight baronet.

"Sir John Savage (ancestor of the Earl of Rivers) commanded the left wing of the Earl of Richmond's army at Bosworth Field, and was afterwards made Knight of the Garter by Henry VII., king of England.

"Thomas Savage, one of the descendants, went, in the year 1635 A.D. (with Sir Henry Vane and several persons of rank and family), to New England, where he became Speaker of the House of Representatives, representing Boston for eight years, being major of artillery, and in the earlier part of Philip's war was commander-in-chief of the forces."

Samuel Phillips Savage, one of his sons, was a native of Boston, presided at the meeting held in Boston, 1773, which decided that the tea should not be landed; he held various public offices, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died at a good old age about 1790.

Maj. Joseph Savage, of the Revolutionary army, was one of his sons, while Samuel A. Savage, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Maj. Savage.

"The Savages of Cheshire, in England, are mentioned by Wingfield Yorks Herald among the few distinguished houses that are by prescription right entitled to use supporters to their coat of arms. The supporters of this family are a falcon billed and a unicorn arg, as they now appear on the monument of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, in the same chapel, at the side of the old church at Macclesfield, County Chester. This Sir John Savage was grandfather of Thomas Lord Viscount Savage, and great-grandfather of John Savage, first Earl of Rivers.

"The Savage chapel at Macclesfield was erected by Thomas Savage, Bishop of Rochester in 1492, Bishop of London in 1497, and Archbishop of York in 1501, brother of John Savage, K.G., and nephew of Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, and it was for many years the burial-place of the Savage family."—2d vol. *Burke's Landed Gentry, Corrigenda*, page 424.

His grandfather, Maj. Joseph Savage, resided in Berwick, Me., was an officer in the heavy artillery during the Revolutionary war, was stationed for a while at West Point, thence ordered to Savannah, Ga., to build a block fort, and commanded one portion of the heavy artillery at the battle of Yorktown. He was a man of fine physique, commanding appearance, and well fitted for an officer in the army, and an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. His sons were all seafaring men and commanded their vessels. Samuel A. Savage, father of our subject, born at West Point, Oct. 29, 1789, was a merchant at Highland Falls, near West Point, and in New York City during most of his active business life, and died in 1830. His mother, Latitia, daughter of Philip Webber, of New York, whose ancestors were among its original Dutch settlers from Amsterdam. Wolford Webber, born in Holland in 1604, came to New York in 1649. She was born Feb. 11, 1787, and died in March, 1879. Their children are Joseph W., subject of this sketch; Susan Maria, now Mrs. Freeman, of Rahway, N. J.;

and George W., a resident of Rahway, who was president for some time of the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, president of the International Insurance Company of New York, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Union County, N. J.

Joseph W. Savage was born in the city of New York, Aug. 5, 1812, and received a good English and classical education in the best private schools of the city. Naturally active and energetic, before reaching his majority he was a clerk for a ship-broker in Wall Street, and also a clerk in different dry-goods houses there. He had early in life taken an active part in local public matters, and while yet under age was a candidate on a general ticket for the Assembly, and defeated by only twelve votes. In 1833 he obtained from the State Legislature a charter for the National Fire Insurance Company, and for several years served as secretary and subsequently as its president. While connected with this company he was the first man to send out agents to establish branch offices and examine into the risks taken by the different agencies.

He was also president of the Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company of New Jersey for several years. Mr. Savage was elected one of the alms commissioners of New York about 1853, and in 1854 he was elected from the Twelfth Ward, on the Whig ticket, to the State Legislature, where his opposition to the use of the public school moneys for sectarian schools was felt by the advocates of that measure, and when, upon his own resolution, "*Resolved*, That our representatives in Congress be requested to vote for the purchase of Mount Vernon," he made the following speech in the House, that gave the influence of the New York Legislature to that measure before Congress:

"Mr. Savage, of New York, called up his resolution and said, He earnestly hoped that this resolution would be adopted by the House without a dissenting voice. The subject is one of deep interest to every man who first drew his breath on American soil. Sir, it was beautifully said of Washington that 'God made him childless that the nation might call him father.' Mount Vernon was his home, it is now his grave. How fitting then is that we his children should be the owners of the homestead, and of our father's sepulchre. No stranger's money should buy it, and no stranger's hand should drive the plowshare over ashes sacred to every American. No mere individual is worthy to be the owner of a spot enriched with such hallowed memories. The mortal remains of the nation's idol should not be subject to the whim, caprice, or cupidity of any man. These memorials are national and to the nation they should belong, and it is the duty of every citizen to guard them from violence and dishonor. Sir, no monument has ever been erected over the grave of Washington. He needs none but that which rises in majestic grandeur before the gaze of the world, in the existence of this great republic, with its millions of people rejoicing in the light and liberty of a free government. While the stars and stripes, waving above every capital, shall symbolize our National Union, will any ask where is the monument to Washington? I believe, sir, that his name will prove more lasting than marble or brass. When every structure which filial love and gratitude may erect shall have crumbled to dust, the fame of our patriot father will still remain the theme of study and admiration.

"There has been but one Washington, and God in His goodness gave him to us. Let us cherish his dust and revere his memory. Let us together own his venerated mansion and tomb. Let the youth of our

nation make pilgrimages to the sacred spot and slake the thirst of unhalloated ambition at the well where Washington was wont to draw, and when patriotism declines let the vestals of liberty rekindle the flame at the fireside of the nation's sire. Thus, sir, may we do much to keep alive through successive generations that patriotic fire which burns in the heart of every true American. Sir, no man can read the life of Washington without rising up from the task a better man; nor can a freeman step within the sacred precincts of Mount Vernon and not feel the power of those associations which environ him. The troubled sea of passion in his soul subsides, and he seems to hear a voice whispering to his spirit, 'Peace, be still, for Washington lies here.' Who could visit the farm of Washington and not experience a new thrill of patriotism, or who, without a new incentive to love his country, could ramble through that garden, stand in the hall where heroes of the Revolution were welcomed and refreshed, sit down in the library where Washington studied and meditated, and behold the chamber in which he slept and died?

"Sir, I am no prophet. But when from such sacred memories as these I turn to view the opposite picture the veil of futurity seems to be lifted. I will suppose that this opportunity is unimproved. That cherished inheritance which with characteristic patriotism the family of Washington now offer to their country is forfeited to parsimony. That family pass away and with it the last hope of securing this peculiar treasure. The heritage enshrined in the hearts of millions is the subject of speculation. Mammon, the earth-ruling demon, flaps his dark wings over the consecrated spot, and dooms it to his most accursed uses. It becomes the resort of the idle, a den of gamblers and inebriates. But, sir, I forbear; I can pursue this picture no further. If such desecration is to befall the home and the grave of Washington, then let the curtain fall which hides the future from my view; that day of shame I pray not to see.

"It needs no prophet's eye to scan along the line of time the majestic outline of our nation's destiny, when the fruits of our free government shall be more and more developed until this vast continent shall be peopled with freedom from sea to sea, when the fame of the nation shall reach the farthest islands and shores, when our star of empire, radiant with the beams of liberty, shall have grown to such magnitude as to attract the eyes and guide the steps of all nations, and when some Queen of Sheba shall come over seas and continents to behold our greatness and see the happy results of the wisdom of Washington, then, sir, will Mount Vernon be sought, and thousands now unborn will wish to kiss the earth which cradled and which now covers the Father of his Country. How will we appear in that millennial day of our nation's destiny, when, if it shall be truly recorded, that the most sacred spot which God committed to our custody was thrown away a sacrifice to parsimony, or some fashionable fine-spun theories with which true patriotism has no fellowship? Will not every American blush with shame, and wish that he could cover from the gaze of nations so dark a blot on the page of our history?

"Sir, shall no spot be held sacred by Americans? Have we no reverence for the symbols of departed greatness? True, there are monuments at Bunker Hill and Baltimore; we have here and there a national memento. The curious can yet trace the crumbling ramparts and the remains of hasty breastworks, behind which the stout hearts of our forefathers beat with patriotic zeal, and over which they dealt dismay and death to our enemies. But, sir, as we have been reminded by our Governor, these memorials like ourselves are fast passing away. Let us then secure this honored patrimony. Let Mount Vernon be the perpetual memento of our country's great deliverance, and let the reverence with which it is regarded be the token of our gratitude. And when in ages hence the banks of the silvery Potomac shall resound as now with the bill of the passing vessel, uttering its tribute to the memory of Washington, and the flag at the masthead shall humbly droop, and the mariner stand uncovered in honor of the sacred spot, let future generations learn the lesson of gratitude and patriotism which these tokens shall daily recite at Mount Vernon."

Returning to New York he was made president of the Knickerbocker Bank, and vice-president of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company and St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.

In 1854 he was Whig candidate in the Syracuse Convention for Governor, but was defeated by Myron H. Clark by only some two or three votes, who was nominated in the interest of making W. H. Seward

United States senator. He was then tendered the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, which, however, he declined. He was appointed one of the commission by the controller of the State of New York, and acted as chairman, to examine into all of the assets, etc., of all insurance companies in New York City. In 1855, Mr. Savage settled in Rahway, N. J., and organized the State Fire Insurance Company, of which he was president for several years, until ill health compelled him to resign. Upon the occasion of the acceptance of his resignation of the presidency he was presented with a handsome silver plate as a token of appreciation for his efficient services while the incumbent of that office.

In 1860 he purchased sixty-five acres of land within the present city limits of Rahway, built his present substantial residence, and laid out the surrounding grounds with such taste as to make the location one of the most desirable for a residence. Here he has lived ever since, his time being largely spent in the care of his property.

Since the organization of Rahway as a city he has served several years in its Common Council, was its third mayor, and was also elected and served in 1880 and 1881.

While a member of its Common Council he strongly opposed the lavish expenditure of money by the city in extending its boundaries and in laying out and improving streets, which has placed so large a debt upon its taxable property.

Mr. Savage is a man of keen perception, broad ideas, and great earnestness in his advocacy of any measure which he undertakes to carry forward to a successful issue, and his ability in the discussion and presentation of topics of importance have on many occasions received favorable comments from the press of the country. In his nomination of Gen. Scott in the New York Convention in 1861 for the Presidency of the United States, and upon invitation his lecture on the "Resources of New Jersey," delivered in Jersey City, and also in the assembly-room of the Capitol at Trenton, evidence is given of a clear mind, and one well stored with useful knowledge.

His first wife, Caroline, daughter of Francis Child, a lawyer in New York, bore him the following children: Josephine, deceased, and Francis. His second wife, Sarah F. Pike, of New York, bore him seven children,—Joseph W., Jr., Walter P., Charlotte E., Lavinia, Latitia W., John M., and Sarah F. His present wife is Frances C. Parcells, a native of New York City.

WILLIAM MERSHON.

The Mershon family are of Norman origin, and were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Trenton. Deeds and other papers are in the possession of Samuel D. Mershon, the father of William, the subject of this sketch, showing conveyances of land in



Wm. Meston



William L. Gurne,

1708 to Henry Mershon in the township of Maidenhead (now Lawrence), Hunterdon County, and Henry to Benjamin Mershon in 1761 in the same vicinity. This Benjamin Mershon was the great-grandfather of William, and resided on the present homestead in the township of Lawrence, Mercer County. At the age of eighteen William Mershon went to Philadelphia, and for three years was a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house there, leaving it in June, 1848, for a situation with a firm in the same city dealing in coal. In July, 1852, he accepted a situation offered him by Messrs. A. Pardee & Co. in their New York office, a firm which for nearly half a century has been very extensively engaged in the mining of anthracite coal and manufacturing of pig-iron; was made their general agent at New York Jan. 1, 1856, and still fills the position, having held it for a period now over twenty-six years.

Mr. Mershon has been married three times, moved to Rahway in 1862, and continues to reside there.

WILLIAM CRANE SQUIER.

Ellis Squier resided in Suffolk County, Long Island, where he reared a family of fifteen children. The place of his residence is still called Squiertown. In 1687 his son, Ellis Squier, came to New Jersey, and resided in the borough of Elizabethtown, and his son Benjamin was one of the founders of the old West field neighborhood, and resided there in 1699. Thomas Squier, son of Benjamin, resided in Westfield, and owned some four hundred acres of land, which was divided among his sons at his death. One son, John, grandfather of our subject, born Dec. 10, 1730, succeeded to a part of the homestead, where he resided during his life, and where he died during the Revolutionary war. His wife, Hannah Clark, born May 19, 1735, was a cousin of Abraham Clark, the New Jersey signer of the Declaration of Independence, survived her husband, and was twice married afterward, dying in Rahway. The children of John Squier were Daniel, born Oct. 19, 1755, was in the Revolutionary war, and took a prize from the British; Abraham, born Jan. 26, 1758, a privateer on the high seas during the same war, was captured by a British cruiser and confined in the Old Sugar-House Prison in New York City, where he died. While in confinement there he sent his Bible to his sister Letitia, and the book is in 1882 in the possession of the subject of this sketch. John, born July 22, 1860, succeeded to the homestead, which remained in the family until 1880; Rebecca, born Oct. 6, 1763; Jonathan, born May 15, 1766; Letitia, born Sept. 28, 1768; Reconciliation, born Feb. 24, 1771; and Hannah, born Aug. 6, 1774. The father of these children was captured by the British at his own house during the war, together with his sons, who were released, and he was taken to Elizabethtown, where he was very soon afterward also released and allowed to return home.

Jonathan, fourth son of John Squier, owned and

resided on a farm of one hundred acres, now comprising the western part of the city of Rahway. He established the manufacture of hats and clothing in Rahway about 1800, and did a large business in the Southern States, as well as at home, having branch houses in New Orleans, Mobile, Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. His wife, Hannah Crane, born May 31, 1771, was a great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Crane, who came over on the "Caledonia" from England, and was a niece of Gen. William Crane, of Elizabeth, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. Their children are John, born Aug. 31, 1794; Job, born Oct. 20, 1796, succeeded to his father's business in New Orleans and Columbia, where he was a merchant for many years; Eliza, born Sept. 21, 1799; David, born April 14, 1805, was a farmer in Rahway; Nancy, born Nov. 18, 1806, died at the age of eighteen; Jane, born Jan. 14, 1809, became the wife of Jacob G. Crane, of Elizabeth; and William C., born Jan. 8, 1812.

William C., youngest son of Jonathan and Hannah Squier, attended school in Rahway during his boyhood, was prepared for college at Princeton, and entered the University of New York City. In 1834 he determined to discontinue his studies and lead a business life. He therefore set out for New Orleans, which he reached by stage-coach after a tedious journey of fifteen days and nights, and at once became a partner with his brother Job in the wholesale clothing business, where he remained until 1846, and returned to Rahway. In 1852, Mr. Squier formed a partnership in the city of New York with Richard H. Manning, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the firm of "Manning & Squier" were sales agents for the New Jersey Zinc Company until 1854, when they organized the "Pas-saic Zinc Company," and began the manufacture of zinc in Jersey City. Mr. Squier acted as president of this company from its organization until 1875, when he resigned the duties of the office, and Mr. Manning has served as secretary and treasurer until the present time (1882).

Messrs. Squier & Manning control the majority of the stock of the company, which owns part of the red oxide of zinc mines at Ogdensburg, Sussex Co., N. J., and the carbonate of zinc mines in Union County, Tenn. The business of this company has rapidly increased, which from a small beginning now manufactures ten tons of metallic zinc and nine tons of oxide of zinc per day, employing some two hundred and fifty men at the manufactory in Jersey City and seventy-five men at the mines.

The Stirling Hill Mine at Ogdensburg, and the Mine Hill Mine, two miles northeast of Stirling Hill, are the only red oxide of zinc mines known in the world, and both were owned by Lord Stirling before the Revolutionary war. He sunk several shafts upon the veins, but never utilized any of the ores.

Mr. Squier has taken an active interest in the local enterprises where he has resided, and while a resident

of New Orleans was a director of the Commercial Bank and of the Exchange Bank of that city, of the Western Marine Insurance Company and of the State Insurance Company. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway for many years, president of the savings-bank since its organization, one of the incorporators of the Rahway Public Library, one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and a life-member of the State Historical Society. The Squier family were formerly identified with the old Whig party, and later generations are Republicans.

He has kept aloof from public place, never solicited political office, and never held any, but has spent an active life devoted to business pursuits. His wife, Catherine, whom he married Nov. 8, 1841, is a daughter of the late Dr. David Stewart Craig, for many years a prominent physician in Rahway, and a great-great-granddaughter of Dr. David Stewart, who came from Scotland on the "Caledonia," and was the first practicing physician in Woodbridge, N. J., where he died.

Mr. Squier has five sons,—Stewart C., in business with his father, William C., Jr., Charles B., Edwin M., and Frederick. The last three are also engaged in the zinc industry with their father.

Relating to the "Caledonia," sometimes called the "Mayflower" of New Jersey, Thomas O. Crane, a former resident of Rahway, given to antiquarian research, who died at an advanced age, has left the following written narrative:

"I had this morning, April 28, 1818, from James Crane, who had it from Alderman William Miller, a pious man, a millstone-cutter, who lived to a great age, and was well acquainted with Stephen Crane, one of the first of the name who came to this town (Elizabeth Town), and related it to said Miller.

"In the reign of —, when the Protestants were persecuted by the Papists, a number in the west of England and Wales resolved, if they could, to escape to the wilds of America. The wreck of the ship 'Caledonia' lay sunk at the shore. Some of the proprietors and others concerted a plan and agreed to raise her and fit her for the voyage. With the help of two pumps and several hundred buckets they freed her of water and stopped the leak, and fitted her out in the night-time; and one hundred and thirteen went on board and set sail in the night-time for fear of detection, and in the morning Providence so ordered it that a thick fog arose between her and the land so that they escaped. They had fair winds and weather all the passage till they arrived on the shoals of Amboy, when she leaked so that the pumps would not free her, and she sank, but all escaped safe to land and dispersed among the Indians. Stephen Crane with others settled at Elizabeth Town. He was a man of note and one of the first Associates. He married a Danish woman with red hair, by whom he had several children."

JOHN C. DENMAN,

the progenitor of the Denman family, from whom the subject of this sketch was descended, settled on Long Island, from England, in 1667. His son, John Denman, came from Southampton, L. I., and settled back "west in the fields," now called Westfield, and



was one of the Elizabethtown Association in 1699, and was among the early Episcopalians of the borough of Elizabethtown. John Denman, Jr., settled on one hundred acres of land in Westfield, now the township of Cranford, in 1723, and this property has been successively owned by his descendants in direct line to the present time (1882). He died in March, 1776, leaving children,—John, Joseph, Daniel, Christopher, Mary, and Jennie, of whom Christopher succeeded to the homestead; was born March 5, 1741, and died Oct. 21, 1808. His wife, Abigail Hendricks, bore him the following children: Susanna, Anna, Abigail, John, Huldah, and Mary. Of these children, John succeeded to the homestead, where he was born Feb. 28, 1782, and died Sept. 25, 1849. He was a farmer and a representative business man, being widely known throughout the State. A sketch of his life will be found on another page of this work. His wife, Lockett, died July 30, 1875. The Denman family were members and attendants of the Episcopal Church at Elizabethtown until the Revolutionary war, when that church was closed, and afterwards of the West Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J.



Jonathan Woodruff

John Christopher, son of John and Lockey Denman, was born on the homestead Nov. 17, 1815. His early education was received at the school in his native place at the Rahway Athenian Academy. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn carriage-making with Charles Hedenberg, a large manufacturer in Newark, N. J., in whose service he became conversant with the manufacture of all kinds of carriages, and there laid the foundation for his subsequent remarkable and successful career as a manufacturer and dealer in carriages and vehicles of all descriptions. Soon after he reached his majority he commenced working at the shop of his uncle, Rolph Marsh, of Rahway, and while there made the first paneled coach-body ever gotten up at Rahway. He continued there one year, but the disasters of 1837 having overtaken all branches of trade and commerce, he was induced to start in search of more remunerative employment. He finally reached Columbus, Ga., where he took charge of a large carriage-shop for Mr. George W. Way, remaining one year. He then proceeded to New Orleans, but not succeeding in his expectations went to Mobile, where he remained one year. About 1840 he formed a partnership in New Orleans with John E. Matthews, under the firm-name of Matthews & Denman, as dealers and manufacturers of carriages. There they had a large repository, being supplied partly by large purchases in Northern markets and partly by their own manufacture. They became large contractors during the Mexican war, furnishing supplies of wagons, mules, horse-shoes, etc., for the army. In the spring of 1852 he retired from business, feeling that he had accumulated a reasonable competency, but in a short time found that inactivity was "unconstitutional," and that it was preferable to wear than to rust out.

At the close of 1852 he connected himself with his brother, I. Marsh Denman, under the firm-name of I. Marsh Denman & Co., at New Orleans, and Denman & Co., at Rahway, he taking charge of the business at the North, and his brother of that at New Orleans. In 1856 he purchased the interest of his brother, I. Marsh Denman, in both the New Orleans and Rahway establishments, and associated with him at New Orleans a younger brother, under the firm-name of Rolph M. Denman & Co., and at Rahway with John L. Freeman, under the name of Denman & Freeman. The latter remained his partner until the decease of Mr. Denman, Feb. 4, 1864. At the opening of the war the business in New Orleans was closed, and he connected himself with Fisher, Rickards & Co., of Australia, shipping them large consignments of carriages.

John C. Denman was a man of remarkable energy, sagacity, and enterprise, and during his active business life his name was known in business circles throughout this country and quite extensively in foreign lands. He was a man of quick perception,

fixed purposes, frank and outspoken, and his great kindness of heart, marked liberality for any enterprise he conceived to be right, and especially his sympathy and help to those in need have made his name remembered in many households, where, in an unostentatious way, he gave of his means, commensurate with his spirit of liberality. Politically, Mr. Denman wielded a large influence, and he was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Legislature from Essex County in 1858, and successfully advocated the bill to make a new county, to which he gave the name of "Union," and the removal of the mill-dams at Rahway. After one turn of service at Trenton as a legislator he took up his residence in Newark, N. J., where he was elected and served in the board of chosen freeholders, and where he resided until his decease by heart-disease, Feb. 4, 1864. His wife, who survives him, is Eliza H., a daughter of Aaron V. and Eliza Buckalew Hendricks, of Middlesex County. His children are George Hendricks, Lillie Orlean, and Rolph Marsh Denman.

JONATHAN WOODRUFF.

The Woodruff family have been one of prominence in this section of the State for more than two centuries. They were among the early settlers of Elizabethtown, and John Woodruff appears as one of the prominent citizens of that place as early as 1678.

John, Jonathan, and Samuel Woodruff are mentioned also by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield in his history of Union County as among the founders of the Westfield families who settled there as early as 1699.

Jonathan Woodruff, the grandfather of our subject, owned a large farm on the four corners of the cross-roads, one mile north from the Westfield Church, and there resided in 1750. He left five sons,—Jonathan, Aaron, Noah, Joseph, and William,—who all lived to be old men except William (who died at the age of forty-six years of bilious fever). Jonathan lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

William Woodruff, father of our subject, was born in Westfield March 6, 1781, and resided there until the spring of 1816, when he purchased and settled upon a farm of ninety acres near Rahway, on the old King George road between Elizabeth and Rahway, where he resided until his death, Sept. 7, 1826, leaving a family of ten children. He had always enjoyed excellent health, and was a thoroughgoing business man, dealt largely in timber, and built many bridges in this section of New Jersey. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, and upon his removal to Rahway united with the First Presbyterian Church of that place. His wife, Phebe, born Oct. 3, 1786, daughter of Jacob Ludlow, of Westfield, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, survived him, and died June 4, 1856.

After the death of her husband she remained on

the farm for many years, and reared her family of ten children with the greatest care, instilling into their minds those principles which have made her children what they are, and which make her memory dear to their minds as a devoted Christian mother.

There were eight sons and two daughters,—Jacob L., born Oct. 19, 1803, residing in Rahway; Sarah, wife of John C. Meeker, born Sept. 25, 1805, residing in Newark, N. J.; Joseph, born Jan. 1, 1808, residing in Rahway, a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church; John, born May 9, 1810, a resident of Boston, Mass.; William, born Jan. 24, 1813, died in Elizabethtown, April 12, 1837; Jonathan, born Sept. 1, 1815; Aaron Augustus, born Feb. 8, 1818, died in Rahway, Dec. 6, 1836; Amos, born April 4, 1818, a resident of Memphis, Tenn., since 1845; is an active and influential citizen of that place; president of the State National Bank and president of the Cotton-Press Association there. Erastus Washington, born March 6, 1822, a carriage-manufacturer in Rahway; and Margaret Pool, born June 13, 1824, widow of John F. Disbrow, now residing at Roselle, N. J. No death has occurred in this large family of children during the past forty-five years, the youngest being now nearly sixty, and the eldest nearly eighty years of age. They all advocate temperance; not one of them ever uses tobacco in any form.

Jonathan, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the district school. At the age of seventeen he went with Mr. Harned, in Rahway, to learn the carriage-making business, and remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1837 he was offered and accepted the superintendency of the New York office of Thomas Hale, proprietor of the Rahway Silk and Print Works, which position he held for three years. Resolving to go into business for himself, and wishing to obtain some knowledge of the dry-goods trade, he accepted a position, and spent one year as salesman in the jobbing-house of Ely & Freeland, of New York, and in the spring of 1842, with his brother Amos as partner, under the firm-name of J. & A. Woodruff, started a general merchandise store in Rahway.

By their industry, energy, and close application their business rapidly increased, and their names became widely known throughout this section of New Jersey as substantial business men.

Mr. Woodruff's knowledge of carriages led the firm to deal in them, as well as in carriage supplies, and finding that the carriages could not be sold here to advantage, Mr. Woodruff went South in the winter of 1845, and located at Memphis, Tenn., where he opened and established a carriage repository. In the spring his brother Amos took charge of the business in the South, and he returned to Rahway and took charge of the business North, carrying on a large business in dry-goods and carriage supplies, manufacturing and buying carriages and shipping them from Rahway and the Eastern markets to Memphis.

In 1857, J. & A. Woodruff sold out the mercantile part of their business to their brother John and David B. Dunham, and gave their undivided attention to the carriage business.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Woodruff and his brother Amos deemed it advisable to dissolve their partnership.

In 1865 the Union National Bank was organized. Mr. Woodruff was elected its first president, and has since continued to be president of the association.

In all matters of a local nature Mr. Woodruff has been one of the foremost citizens to contribute of his time and means in support of every enterprise which had for its object the welfare, growth, and prosperity of his native place. He is a large property-owner, and, in addition to several dwelling-houses of architectural beauty, he has erected several substantial buildings, which have added much to the appearance of the city. In 1854 he erected the large brick store on Main Street, and in 1872 he purchased the mansion house property adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and at a large expenditure of money remodeled it into what is now known as the Exchange Building.

In 1849 he, with a number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, met at his residence, and there resolved to organize the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway. Mr. Woodruff took a very active part in the enterprise. The church was organized, Mr. Woodruff being one of the building committee, and was for many years one of the trustees of the church.

Mr. Woodruff has always been active and earnest in Sunday-school work. He has been for sixty years in the Sabbath-school, as scholar, teacher, and superintendent, believing that the influence of the Sunday-school is only for good, to the scholars, teachers, parents, and to the entire community.

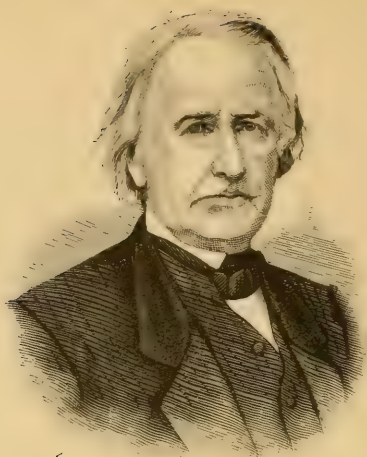
In 1852 he established and was superintendent of a Sunday-school three miles out in the country at Uniontown, and for fifteen years was most regular in attendance. In 1867 the Second Presbyterian Church started a mission Sunday-school in East Rahway. Mr. Woodruff took a deep interest in the enterprise, and in 1869 he, with other friends of the Sunday-school, contributed freely, purchased a lot, and built for the use of the school and for a place of worship what is known as the Grand Street Chapel.

In 1855, Mr. Woodruff, in connection with two other gentlemen, Messrs. William Edgar and A. C. Watson, realizing the need of a school in the place where an education could be obtained higher than the public school afforded, purchased a lot, and erected a suitable building on Milton Avenue, and furnished it free to a suitable teacher.

Mr. Woodruff has never sought political preferment, but his opinions on the great questions of the day are decided. Originally a Whig, when the Republican party was formed he was a decided Repub-



Isaac Adams



Joseph H. Buffum



John H. Lybbury

lican, strongly opposed to the extension of slavery. He believes in the faith of the Presbyterian branch of the Christian Church, of which he has been a member since he was nineteen years of age, and for the last twenty-five years a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church in Rahway. He has been repeatedly sent by the Presbytery of Elizabeth Town as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

His wife, whom he married in August, 1842, is Alvira, daughter of William and Sarah Crowell Martin, who was born May 9, 1816.

Their children are Lizzie, Amos, Edward, educated under the private instruction of Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Elizabeth, and at Princeton College, graduated at the Columbia College Law School, in New York, 1874, and is now practicing his profession in that city; Laura J., wife of David Jones, of Rahway; and Carrie, wife of R. M. Hunting, of Sag Harbor, L. I.

ISAAC OSBORN

is one of the oldest business men of Rahway, and has led an active business life here since 1822, a period of fifty-nine years. The family were among the early settlers at Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., where his great-grandfather, John, resided, and where his grandfather, John B. Osborn, was born, spent his life as a farmer, and died in 1848 at the age of ninety-six years. The first homestead of John B. Osborn consisted of forty acres of timbered land, upon which he erected his log cabin, and which he cleared of its original forest. To this he added until he was the possessor of some four hundred acres, which he acquired solely by his own industry. He was known as "Deacon Osborn," and for seventy years officially served as deacon of the Baptist Church at Scotch Plains. Born in the middle of the last century, he lived during the Revolutionary war, and served in that memorable struggle for the independence of the colonies. His wife was Mary, a sister of Hon. Ezra Darby, an early member of Congress; she lived to be ninety-two years of age, and died in the house where she had spent her married life only a few weeks before her husband. The children of this venerable couple were Patience, Joel, William, Charles, John, Jonathan, and Mary, of whom Joel was father of our subject, and inherited the homestead of forty acres, where he was born, and where he died in 1853, aged seventy-five years and seven months. Joel Osborn was a carpenter by trade, and resided respectively at Scotch Plains, New York, Rahway, and Westfield, where he worked at his trade. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Joseph Halsey, of Newark, who died in 1861 aged seventy-eight years. Their children were Isaac; Susan, wife of Isaac Moore of Rahway; William, a carriage-maker of Rahway, who died in 1865, aged sixty; Joel, a carriage-maker of Rahway;

Ferdinand was in the same business, and died in 1860 in Rahway; Mary; and Albert, who is a tinsman near Bound Brook, N. J.

Isaac, eldest of these children, born July 8, 1803, went with his parents to live in New York in 1809, and remembers that city when there were only two houses on Canal Street between Broadway and Hudson Street, and of crossing Broadway at Canal Street on a wooden bridge. He came with his parents to Rahway in 1815, where his father had been engaged at work in building the Taurino Factory, superintended by William Shotwell. Here he received three years' schooling, and for four years he was an apprentice to the trade of harness-making and carriage-trimming.

In 1822, as before stated, Mr. Osborn established himself in the business of carriage-making in a small way, which he gradually increased and carried on until 1830 on Mechanic Street, now Grand. In that year he opened a general store for the sale of dry-goods and groceries at 91 Main Street, which he successfully carried on until 1855, when he retired from the trade, and has since given his attention to the care and improvement of his property. The Rahway Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded in 1833. Mr. Osborn succeeded Mr. Crowell as president of this concern in 1859, and his official relations with the company have given it increased strength and confidence. He was president of the Rahway Fire Association for twenty years prior to its being a city, was a director and stockholder of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway from 1850 to 1864, was one of the incorporators of the savings-bank and gas company, and since 1838 he has been a member of the Methodist Church at Rahway, and since 1845 a trustee and president of its official board. Mr. Osborn remembers that in 1815 there were only twenty-nine houses in upper Rahway, and no streets except St. George's Avenue and Mechanic Street.

His life has been one of industry, care, and honesty of purpose, and he may be safely classed among the representative business men of a generation nearly gone.

His wife, Emily McDonald, died Jan. 11, 1879, aged seventy-seven years. Of his children, Uzal, eldest son, survives. Eliza Augusta died at the age of twenty-two, and Emily Caroline died Feb. 16, 1879.

JOHN H. LUFBERY.

His father, Abraham Lufbery, died in Rahway, Aug. 5, 1825, aged about seventy-one years. He came to Rahway soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and for several years worked at his trade as a ship-builder. Subsequently he engaged in the bakery business, which he carried on during the remainder of his active business life. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, and upon the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Rahway

in 1824 he was made chairman of the committee for the reception of that distinguished son of France. His wife, Jenet Conger, survived him, and drew a pension during the remainder of her life, dying March 15, 1861, at the age of seventy-two years, and leaving the following children: Sarah, wife of Brittin Haines, of Rahway, died July, 1874, aged fifty-eight years; John H., subject of this sketch; Margaret and Isaac having died young.

By a former marriage to Charity Oliver on March 20, 1785, he had the following children: Joseph O., a prominent business man of Rahway, who established the saw-mill and lumber interest in 1827 now carried on by Ayers & Lufbery, was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway, was a merchant for many years, and also carried on a nail manufactory (the nails being made by hand), and who was born Jan. 29, 1786, and died Dec. 25, 1865; Lydia H., born Oct. 26, 1789; Edward and Mordecai, born May 15, 1790; Phebe, born April 12, 1794; Daniel and Oliver, born April 2, 1796; Nancy, born Feb. 3, 1798; Mary, born Jan. 7, 1800; and Ann, born in 1802.

John H. Lufbery, born Sept. 2, 1818, had only the educational opportunities of the schools of his native place during his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen began as an apprentice to learn the carpenter's trade. After four years he went to work for his brother, Joseph O. Lufbery, in his saw-mill, where he remained until 1846, when his brother retiring from the business, in partnership with others, the firm of Ayers, Williams & Lufbery continued the business, which in 1882 is carried on by Ayers & Lufbery. A planing-mill was erected in connection with the lumber interest by them in 1846, and since June 28, 1855, they have done all their sawing and planing by steam-power.

Prior to the transfer of a part of Woodbridge to Union County, Mr. Lufbery took an active interest in local matters relating to the township and county, and for some four years served on the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex County. He has served in the same capacity for several years in Union County, was the second mayor of Rahway after its incorporation as a city, and has served for some thirteen years in its Common Council, being for three years its president. In the fall of 1870 he was elected on the Republican ticket from Union County to the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature, and for two years (1871, 1872) honorably discharged the duties as assemblyman.

Although of Quaker parentage on the paternal side, he has adhered more particularly to the views of the Baptist denomination. His wife, whom he married April 6, 1845, is Henrietta C., daughter of Frederick and Ann (Burnett) Freeman, of Woodbridge. Her father was a tanner and currier and farmer there, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of that part of Middlesex County. She was born May

8, 1823, and their surviving children are Margaret, wife of William Chamberlain, John H., Anna, wife of Samuel Williams, Abraham Frederick, Joseph O., Jr., and William R. Lufbery.

JOEL AND IRA LAFORGE

are among the enterprising and active business men of Rahway, N. J., in 1882. Their grandfather, John Laforge, settled in Woodbridge township from Staten Island during the latter part of last century, and there carried on farming and tanning until his death. His children were Cornelius, a ship-carpenter; Betsey, wife of Ephraim Compton; John, father of our subjects, followed the sea during his early life, was a farmer in Woodbridge, and died in 1848, aged fifty-one years; Mary, wife of David Bloomfield; Ann, wife of Martin Compton; Charlotte, wife of William Acken; Charles, a carpenter and farmer in Woodbridge; William, a farmer; Asa, died in New Orleans, and was a ship-carpenter by trade; and Martha, wife of Albert Edgar, of Newark. The wife of John Laforge was Mary, daughter of Matthias Freeman, who died in 1864, aged sixty years, and whose mother was Mary Dally, of Woodbridge. The children of John and Mary (Freeman) Laforge are Joel; Isabella, wife of Elijah Hutchinson, of Trenton; Ira; Mary Ann, wife of George W. Wooley, of Rahway; Asa, deceased; John Edmond, resides in Staten Island; and Ellis, deceased. By a former marriage to Joanna Tappan John Laforge had two daughters,—Harriet, deceased, and Joanna, wife of Jerome B. Ross, of Woodbridge.

Joel Laforge was born in Woodbridge, Nov. 5, 1825, and from eighteen to twenty-one years of age was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade with David L. Depue, of Rahway. After the death of his father, he was a partner of Benjamin Conaway in a grist-mill in Piscataway for two years, was in New York for a time as carman, and in 1853 came to Rahway, and until 1861 worked for his brother Ira in his sash-and-blind manufactory. For four years following he was engaged in making bayonets for Joseph Gatchel in Rahway, to be used in the late civil war. Since 1865 he has been the partner of his brother in the spoke, wheel, and spring manufacturing business, under the firm-name of I. & J. Laforge.

He married in 1850, Susan, daughter of Reuben and Sarah Potter, of Woodbridge, and their children are John Lester; George William, died young; and De Witt Edson.

Ira Laforge was born in Woodbridge, Feb. 24, 1830, and from eighteen to twenty-two years of age learned the carpenter's trade, first with Daniel N. Gardner, then with Jonathan B. Nichols, of Newark. In 1852 he established a sash-and-blind factory in Leesville, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Rahway, which he carried on successfully, first by hand and afterwards by machinery, until 1861, shipping his



Joel Leforge



Ira Leforge

goods mostly to Mobile and Georgia. From 1863 until 1867 he was engaged in the coal and lumber business in Rahway, but in 1865 he established a spoke and wheel manufactory on the site of his former manufactory, where he carried on business in partnership with his brother (I. & J. Laforge) until 1870, when they purchased their present brick manufactory, which is seventy by fifty-six feet, and four stories in height, placed in it a fifty horse-power engine, and began the manufacture of spokes and wheels on a more extensive scale. In 1874 they made large additions to their building, and added to their business the manufacture of carriage-springs. Their manufactured goods are sold in New York, Baltimore, Wilmington, and in Eastern and Southern markets, and are among the best manufactures of the kind. Ira Laforge married, in September, 1851, Helen C., daughter of Caleb W. and Mary Woodruff, of Newark. Of his four children, Theodore W., Mary A., Emma C., and Frederick F., only Mary A. Laforge survives.

Ira Laforge built the first residence on Milton Avenue in 1865, and a second one in 1860.

The Laforges started out in life without pecuniary assistance, and, like many of our best business men, in early life met the obstacles incident to obtaining much education from books, but learned the lessons of economy and prudence, which with well-directed energy form the basis of practical and successful business men. Neither of them have ever sought official place, but devoted their whole time to business pursuits.

DANIEL K. RYNO.

Pack Ryno, who was supposed to be of French extraction, was grandfather of Daniel K., and resided in Woodbridge township, Middlesex Co., N. J., where he died of typhoid fever at the age of forty-eight years, leaving a large family of children. One son, Lafayette, settled in California about 1850. Clayton, father of our subject, born in 1800, was a carpenter by trade, resided in Woodbridge township, now Piscataway, during his life, and there died in 1849. Wilson lived and died at Plainfield, N. J. John died in New York City. William, retired, resides at West Henrietta, near Rochester, N. Y. Sarah is the widow of the late Joseph Dunham, of Cranford, and Rachel was the wife of Lewis Dunham, and resided near Plainfield. The mother of Daniel K. Ryno was Mary, daughter of Daniel Kelly and Huldah Drake, whose uncle was familiarly known as "Priest Drake," a Presbyterian clergyman of Plainfield, N. J. She died in 1867, and by a former marriage to David Lane had two daughters,—Rachel, wife of Barzilla Randolph, of Piscataway, and Catharine, wife of Drake Randolph, of the same place. By her marriage to Clayton Ryno she had children,—Caroline, wife of Randolph Pack; David, of Rahway; Daniel Kelly, subject of this sketch; William, of Rahway; and Howard.

Daniel K. Ryno was born in Piscataway township, then Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., Sept. 21, 1830. He lived with his half-sister, Mrs. Randolph, from seven until he was thirteen years of age, and for three years following worked on a farm, attending school a few months in winter. For one year at the age of seventeen he resided with Jonathan Randolph, and for his



services received twenty dollars and his board and clothes. Thus he spent his boyhood, meeting the obstacles incident to limited advantages for both education and place. With only eighty-seven and a half cents in money, at the age of eighteen he came to Rahway in the spring of 1847, and became an apprentice to learn the cabinet, furniture, and undertaking business with John A. Briant, then in business here, with whom he served for four years, and became conversant with all departments of the trade. He had a particular liking for the undertaking part of the business, which Mr. Briant gave him the supervision of, and in 1849, during the cholera epidemic in Rahway, he was the only one who remained in his line of business and buried those who died with that terrible disease. After completing his term of service, and working a year and a half as journeyman at Plainfield and Rahway, he in the spring of 1855 bought out Mr. Briant's stock of goods and established business on his own account. In 1848, Mr. Ryno purchased the property of Mr. Briant, on the corner of

Irving and Hamilton Streets, in Rahway, the old stand when the business had been carried on, and there he has continued the undertaking business since.

The same year, 1855, he established the furniture business on Main Street, Rahway, which he continues in 1882, and about 1865 he established a branch undertaking business at Elizabeth, which he sold out the next year to a partner, George C. Ford.

Mr. Ryno's business life has been one of constant activity, and his devotion to it, his naturally social disposition, frank manners, correct habits, and integrity in all his business relations have made his name widely known throughout Union and Middlesex Counties. He is an advocate of temperance reform, and a member of and officially connected with the Second Methodist Church in Rahway.

In 1855 he served as township clerk of Rahway, and in the spring election of 1875 he was chosen on the Democratic ticket, as an advocate of retrenchment in city expenditures, mayor of Rahway.

His wife, whom he married Nov. 8, 1855, is Rebecca V., daughter of Rev. Sedgwick Rusling and Electa Cummings. Her father was a Methodist clergyman at Rahway for two years, and labored as a minister of the gospel for thirty-six years, preaching in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and died in 1876, aged seventy-six years. Her mother died in Rahway in 1865, leaving children,—Mary, Rebecca, Joseph F., Mrs. Col. Woodruff, Sedgwick C., Sarah E. (Mrs. Ayres), and Thomas.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ryno are Sedgwick Rusling, Harry P., Charles, Stella, and Walter (deceased).

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWNSHIP OF PLAINFIELD.¹

THE township of Plainfield was erected by act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1847.

Natural Features.—The most striking natural feature of this township is its plain surface, from which the name Plainfield is derived. Throughout it is moderately undulating, but there are no abrupt declivities or elevations, the highest rise of land being the Short Hills, on the southeasterly border, which centre in Fanwood and Raritan townships. The soil is chiefly composed of clay, gravel, and sandy loam, and is regarded as one of the most fertile farming sections of Union County. The township has an extreme width of about four miles, and is some seven or eight miles in length. On the east is the beautiful village of Scotch Plains, settled in 1667, and on the westerly border of the township is the village of Dunellen.

It is some eight miles from Rahway on the south. The township is bounded by Green Brook on the north-westerly border, giving it ample water privileges for manufacturing, while Cedar Brook lies upon the south-easterly border. Artesian or tube wells are largely used by the inhabitants for procuring water for domestic purposes. Excellent pure water can be obtained at a distance in the gravel of from fourteen to thirty feet, and it is never failing.

A short distance across the border in North Plainfield township, on the range known as the First Mountain, stands "Washington's Rock," from which it is said that that immortal patriot and soldier surveyed with paternal solicitude the movements of the British forces about Amboy and New Brunswick. The rock is an immense trap boulder, and stands out so boldly in the southern face of the mountain as to command a view for many miles.

Early Settlement.—In 1684, Thomas Gordon, John Forbes, John Barclay, Thomas and Robert Fullerton settled some two miles south of Plainfield, at the place now called New Brooklyn, sometimes "Tow Town," or near there on the borders of this township. In a letter written by Robert Fullerton to his relatives in Scotland very soon after their arrival he remarks, "We have the honor of being the first of planters in this inland part of America." The first frame building was erected in 1735, at which period there were a few log huts and Indian wigwams belonging to the Delaware Indians.

The first grist-mill was built in the year 1760, on the banks of the upper mill-pond, but about the year 1790 was removed to where it now stands on Somerset Street, and the place was then, and subsequently for a long time, known as "Mill Town." Here all the grain for a long distance round was brought to be converted into flour. The first store was kept by Thomas Nesbit, and after he left it John Fitz Randolph kept a miscellaneous store, selling "dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.," and taking in exchange "skines, furs, tallow, wax, and honny." This primitive store was on the corner of Front and Somerset Streets. The first hat manufactory was built in 1808, by John Wilson, and in 1812 there were twelve hat factories, supplying some sixty thousand dollars' worth of hats to New York market and other places. Plainfield was a small country village in 1800, containing two hundred and fifteen inhabitants, and had a regular line of stages, connecting New York with Philadelphia, passing each way three times a week, called the "Swiftsure."

For many years after the first settlement the people had no place of worship. In 1788 the Society of Friends erected their meeting-house. There had been a small building erected in 1736 near the line of this township, in Raritan, on the Laing property, near what was then called "Tow Town." In 1818 the First Baptist Church was built, the congregation being from "Samptown." In 1825 the First Pres-

¹ The histories of this and the following townships of Union County were compiled from data furnished by C. A. Leveridge, Esq., of Cranford.

byterian Church was organized, and the corner-stone of the edifice was then laid. In 1830 the Society of Friends, on account of their tenets, was divided, and one portion thereof built a meeting-house. In 1832 the Methodist Episcopal Church was reared. In 1838 the Seventh-Day Baptists, who had long worshipped in their church at Piscataway, found the distance too great, and so built themselves a small church. In 1842 the Second Baptist Church was organized, and in 1844 the Second Presbyterian Church was built on Front Street. It is within a few years that the other churches have been organized, proper mention of which is made under head of "Churches."

In 1726, Coddington, White, and Vanneste each purchased and "had surveyed to him 877 acres of Land; John Barclay, 700 acres; Peter Sonmans, 2500 acres; Robert Fullerton, 300 acres; James Coles, 125 acres; Andrew Gullena, 350 acres; and William Gerard, 350 acres." These are probably the first who owned land in this township and cultivated the soil at this early date. From 1731 "many came up and took land," among whom were the Ackens, Bacons, Browns, Curtis, Dunham, Fitz Randolph, Force, Frazee, French, Geddis, Harriott, Hendricks, Hoogland, Hsleys, Jackson, Kelly, Kent, Lacey (Lacy), Lawrie, Marsh, Meeker, Mores (Moore), Osborn, Pangborn, Pearce (Pierce and Parse), Perkins, Jennings (Gennings), Lane (Laing), Price, Shotwells, Ross, Shippy, Marcellias, Smith, Pound, Stelle, Strangman, Hatfields, Connett, Sutton, Toppen (Tappen), Thorp, Thorn, Tingley, Vail, Vermuele, Wall, Maning (Manning), Webster. And at a much later date, or after the year 1785, the following residents owned lands here: Halsey, Dunn, Titsworth, Pope, Rolfe, Morgan, Wilson, Freeman, Deare (O'Dera), Boyce (Boice), Compton, Melick, Stillman, Bond, Leonard, Harris, Bryant (Briant), Allen, Hands, Jones, Lees, Miller, King, Lawrence, Smock, Lithgow, Livingston, Lyons, Merrill, Terry, Terrill, Ford, Drake, Darby, Chandler, Pruden, Stewart, Cory (Corey), Conover, Potter, Craig, Crane, Gilmon, Harriman, Hart, Ogden, Pack, Mulford, Melyen, Pinhorne, Berny, and some others who came and stayed but for a few years.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the principal officers of the township since its organization in 1847:

TOWN CLERKS.

Robert Anderson, 1847-54, 1856-67. Nelson Runyon, 1868-73.
John P. Runyon, 1855. Joseph B. Coward, 1874-77.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Frazee Cole, 1847-49. Randolph Dunham, 1852-54, 1856.
Zachariah Webster, 1847, 1849-51. William M. Jennings, 1861.
1857-60, 1862-68. J. Frank Hubbard, 1861-62, 1869-70.
John Layton, 1848-55. William C. Ayres, 1863-67, 1871-77.
Jonathan Cory, 1850.
Manning Vermuele, 1851-60.

ASSESSORS.

Charles Boice, 1847. Elisha Runyon, 1854-55.
John Harris, 1848. Jacob Thorn, 1856.
William C. Ayres, 1849-50. Isaac S. Dunn, 1857-62.
Joel Dunn, 1851. Elias R. Pope, 1863-67.
Enos W. Runyon, 1852-53. Joseph A. Hubbard, 1868-77.

COLLECTORS.

Daniel Bullman, 1847. Elisha Runyon, 1852.
Henry A. H. Martin, 1848-51, 1853. Lewis E. Clark, 1875-77.
1855-74.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

William Hand, Jr., 1847. Daniel J. Marshall, 1856.
Frazee Lee, 1847-54, 1857-60. Thomas H. Force, 1857-60.
Corra O. Meeker, 1847. William S. Dunham, 1861.
Manning Vermuele, 1847, 1854. William McD. Coriell, 1861-67,
Randolph Runyon, 1847, 1849-53, 1870, 1872-77.
1855-71. Joseph A. Hubbard, 1862-67.
Joseph O. Meeker, 1848. Samuel Fitz Randolph, 1862.
Elisha Runyon, 1848. Wallace Vail, 1868-72.
Tunis C. Tunison, 1848. Elias R. Pope, 1868.
Robert Anderson, 1848. Theodore J. Gillies, 1868-69, 1876-77.
Daniel Drake, 1849-54. Job Male, 1869.
Oliver Runyon, 1849-53, 1861-73. Edward C. Mulford, 1871-73, 1875-77.
Randolph Dunham, 1849-54. Ethan Lamphear, 1871.
William C. Ayres, 1854-55, 1859-60. Lellius L. Compton, 1872-75.
John Harris, 1855. C. B. Rogers, 1873.
Edgar Ayres, 1855. Jonathan R. Dunham, 1874-77.
Corra O. Meeker, 1855, 1861, 1863-65, 1869-70. Martin M. Thorn, 1874-76.
James Leonard, 1856-60, 1866-67. Edward L. Morris, 1877.
Warren Green, 1856.
Randolph Drake, 1856-58.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Charles H. Stillman, 1847-54, 1856-66. Lewis Bond, 1855.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Elias Kirkpatrick, 1848-53. Peter Moore, 1864-69.
Elius Runyon, 1848-53. Joseph B. Jenkins, 1866.
Joel Dunn, 1850-51, 1856. Alfred Berny, 1867.
Corra O. Meeker, 1850. Peter P. Good, Jr., 1868.
Abraham Runyon, 1851. John A. Staats, 1869.
James Moore, 1856. Lewis E. Clark, 1874-82.
Elisha Runyon, 1858. Stephen O. Ryder, 1874.
John Harris, 1858, 1863-69. J. Oakley Nodyne, 1877-81.
William J. Dunham, 1861. Theodore J. Gillies, 1877.
Henry P. Bronk, 1861. Levi S. Wadsworth, 1880.
Abraham D. Titsworth, 1863-64. Joseph N. Richardson, 1878.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

Frazee Lee, 1847-48, 1856. William M. Jennings, 1851-55,
Simeon Fitz Randolph, 1847-49. 1857-59, 1872.
James Leonard, 1847-50. William C. Ayres, 1854-58.
Jacob Thorn, 1848. Enos W. Runyon, 1855, 1861.
Jesse Vail, 1849-50. Alvah Garlner, 1856, 1869, 1862-66.
Manning Vermuele, 1850, 1871, David Thickston (supply).
1873-77. Elisha Runyon, 1857-59.
Manning Stelle, 1851-53, 1859, John Harris, 1862-69.
1860-65, 1870, 1874-77. Joseph B. Coward, 1867-73.
Elston Marsh, 1851-54, 1859-60. William McD. Coriell, 1869-77.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD was incorporated as a city in 1869. It is divided into four wards, and is governed by a mayor elected for two years and a Common Council. The assessed valuation of personal property and real estate within the limits (including North Plainfield) is about \$6,000,000, which is not fully up to the true value. There are nearly 2000 legal voters in the corporate limits, and about 600 in the North Plainfield District mentioned. The population is about 12,000,

including both sides of Green Brook. Of this number less than 2000 are foreigners. The city covers an area of some seven square miles, and about 4500 acres, as embraced in the territory inclosed by Terrill Avenue on the northeast, the city limits on the southwest, and extending from Mountain Avenue on the northwest to the eastern limits of the city and township line. It is about twenty-four miles southwesterly from New York City, and on the new through line to Philadelphia about ninety minutes' ride therefrom, and pleasantly located on a gently sloping plain about one hundred feet above tide-water. Evona on the westerly and Netherwood on the easterly sides of the city proper are thriving hamlets.

We insert here the following list of city officials, with the years in which they held their respective offices:

MAYORS.

Job Male, 1869-70, 1877-78.	John C. Sutphen, 1873-76.
John H. Evans, 1871-72.	Nathan Harper, 1879-80.
Charles H. Stillman, M.D., 1873-74.	L. V. Fitz Randolph, 1881-82.

ALDERMEN.

Peter Moore, 1869-70.	John A. Staats, 1869.
John Harris, 1869.	Henry J. Hankinson, 1871.

MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

William C. Ayres, 1869.	Joseph W. Yates, 1869-70.
Robert O. Edwards, 1869.	John Simpson, 1869-71, 1874-75.
Edmund P. Sanger, 1869.	1878-79, 1882.
Nicholas W. West, 1869.	John B. Brown, 1869-71, 1874-75.
Evon Jones, 1869.	1878-79.
Enos W. Runyon, 1869. He was the first president of board.	Daniel T. Marshall, 1870, 1878.
William McD. Coriell, 1869-70, 1872-74, 1879-81.	James H. Ackerman, 1871.
Rufus K. Case, 1870, 1872-73.	Levi Hetfield, 1871, 1874.
Aaron F. Campbell, 1870.	David J. Boice, 1871.
John C. Sutphen, 1870.	Edwin M. Daniel, 1871.
Nathan Harper, 1870, 1872-74.	Clark Rogers, 1869, 1871-73.
Lebbeus L. Compton, 1871-73.	John G. Voorhees, 1871, 1873-74.
S. Alpheus Smith, 1872-78.	John Allen, 1871-73.
Alexander Gilbrt, 1882. In place of William Flanders, who died 1881.	J. Everitt Tracey, 1876.
George T. Young, 1872-74, 1876.	Edward L. Moris, 1876, 1878.
J. D. Spicer, 1872.	John N. Whitton, 1876, 1880-81.
Oliver Runyon, 1872-74.	Samuel T. Varian, 1873.
James E. Martin, 1872-73.	Salvin C. Baker, 1878.
Mason W. Tyler, 1873, 1881.	Frederick R. W. Knowland, 1878.
John I. Perine, 1873.	Robert Simpson, 1878-82.
J. B. Dumont, 1873.	John Cameron, 1878.
Charles W. Opdyke, 1873.	Rockhill W. Potts, 1879-80.
Isaac L. Miller, 1873.	Washington Lithgow, 1879-80.
Morgan Bird, 1873.	W. S. Darling, 1879-81.
Edmund V. Shotwell, 1873.	Roland W. Stover, 1879.
James Parker, 1874.	Gilford Mayer, 1879.
John H. Tier, 1874-75.	Walter E. Stewart, 1879.
John H. Gilligan, 1874.	Ephraim H. Depow, 1879.
Isaac W. Rushmore, 1874, 1879, 1880-82.	Henry Redfield, 1879-80, 1882.
John H. French, 1874-75.	Edwin L. Finch, 1880-81.
William H. Voorhees, 1875.	Alvan V. Dunlap, 1880.
Edward C. Mulford, 1875-76.	Charles E. Ryder, 1879-80.
Charles A. Hunter, 1875-76.	Charles S. Guion, 1881-82.
Martin M. Thorn, 1875.	Theodore B. Hamilton, 1881.
Stephen C. Ryder, 1875.	Andrew H. Smith, 1881.
John Harris, 1875-76.	Henry Smith, 1881.
Augustus Pettibone, 1876, 1878.	O. J. Warong, 1881.
Charles Potter, Jr., 1876-78.	J. E. Tracy, 1881.
Jacob K. Myers, 1876.	Henry B. Newhall, 1882.
John J. Demarest, 1876.	Henry Lindsley, 1882.
	Robert L. Livingston, 1882.
	William Thompson, 1882.
	William S. Kaufman, 1882.
	William E. Gardner, 1882.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel T. Varian, 1869.	George M. Angleman, 1879-80.
George W. Fitz Randolph, 1870.	William Hand, 1881.
John Wilson, 1871-78.	

CITY ATTORNEYS.

Enos W. Runyon, 1869-70.	George B. Suydam, 1874, 1877-80.
John H. Van Winkle, 1871.	William B. Maxson, 1875-76.
Joseph B. Coward, 1872-73.	Charles W. Kembell, 1881-82.

CITY CLERKS.

Nelson Runyon, 1869-77.	O. B. Leonard, 1880-82.
William B. Smith, 1878-79.	

CITY TREASURERS.

Cannon Parse, 1869-70.	Jeremiah Van Winkle, 1871-82.
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CITY JUDGES.

J. Hervey Ackerman, 1874.	Nelson Runyon, 1880-82.
Peter P. Good, 1875-79.	

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

John Johnson, 1882.	J. Oakly Nodyne, 1882.
Daniel L. Allen, 1882.	Jaaper Berges, 1882.
Vincent W. Nash, 1882.	Lewis E. Clark, 1878-82.
Levi Hetfield, 1882.	John J. Lee, 1875-79.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

William M. Ayres, 1878-79.	Rowland M. Stover, 1882.
J. Frank Hubbard, 1882.	

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

J. H. Vincent, 1872.	William B. Stewart, 1877.
E. M. Brown, 1872.	Nathan Harper, 1878.
R. M. Titaworth, 1872.	Charles H. Stillman, 1879.
Jacob Kirkner, 1875.	Mason W. Tyler, 1882.
John W. Murray, 1876-81.	

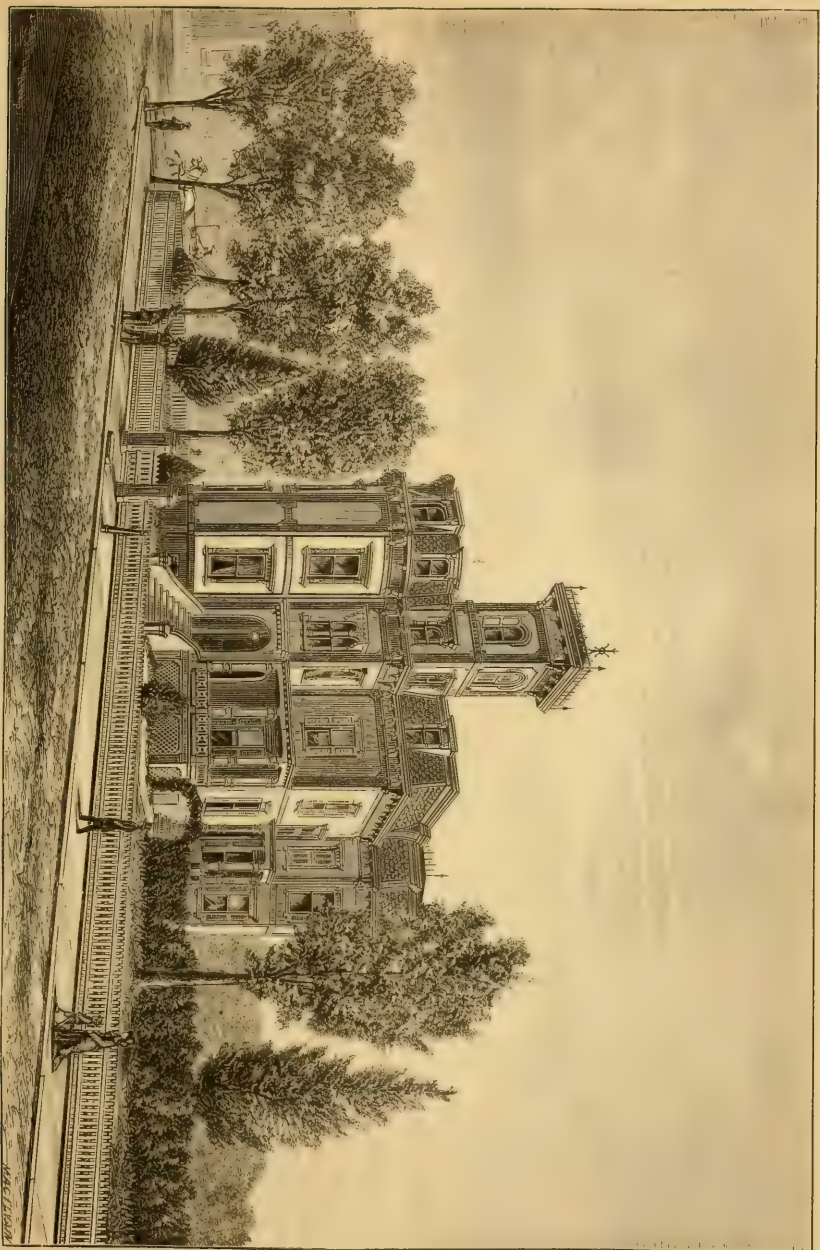
Census Report.—The population of the city proper is 8126,—males, 2669; females, 3457,—showing an increase from 1875 to the present time,—1875, 7216; 1880, 8126; increase, 1110.

The city of Plainfield is now (1882) divided in four wards.

Schools.—The early settlers after building themselves rude habitations also built the "log school-house." Among the early settlers in this township was James Fullerton, whose parents, Thomas Fullerton, his wife, and ten servants, and Robert Fullerton, with nine servants, arrived in October, 1684. They settled on Cedar Brook, just near the city of Plainfield. At this late date it cannot be determined whether James Fullerton was a son of Thomas or not, but it is now known that he was a schoolmaster, as he and Master Robert Coles, of Westfield, taught school in the township. As early as the year 1689 the few settlers, the Gordons, Ormstons, Forbes, Mashs, Farrers, Jacksons, and many others, had settled within short distances of each other, and James Fullerton is spoken of as the schoolmaster. There are a number of teachers spoken of after the year 1701 to 1800, as a Mr. John Boacker (Baker), and one John Conger, a Mr. Brown, also a Mr. McNulthy.

The following is a description of one of the early Plainfield schools: It was situated on the forks of three roads, surrounded by maple and live-oak trees, and in the centre of the school district, convenient

RESIDENCE OF JOB NALE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.



for the children. "School took in from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.," a much longer session than is the custom at the present time. Boards were nailed for desks against the side of the wall; long benches made of oak slabs from the saw-mill near by, with holes for the rude legs; a few smaller and lower ones for the little scholars; they were without backs. Bible-reading was a custom; the few school-books that could be obtained were not very satisfactory, and so many times we selected letters and words from the Bible."

Joseph Fitz Randolph, about 1809 and also 1812, taught the school, which stood near Mr. James Leanard's residence; William Marsh was also the teacher for five years from 1816 in the same building. Miss Sallie Page kept a Quaker school in 1805-7, and perhaps longer; it was situated on the corner of Peace and Front Streets. Mr. William Davis and Thomas Wallace (and one other in the basement of the Presbyterian Church) taught from 1835 to 1838. Mr. Frazee Coles, about 1805 to 1809, taught the school in the village of Plainfield and in the Jackson school-house, on or near the Terrill road, for a number of terms. He is spoken of as a "successful tutor." He has just died (Nov. 12, 1881), at the advanced age of ninety-six. A building called the academy was built in the year 1812. Rev. Buckley Morse, a Baptist clergyman, taught for some time, also a Mr. Randolph.

"We had a number of teachers and many Yankee schoolmarms and masters," says an old resident. It was burnt down in the year 1834. Mr. Joseph Randall taught in the "village" in 1811 and 1816. Another account of these early schools says that the inhabitants desired their children educated, and built a school in 1760, on the corner of what is known as Peace and Front Streets, and this and the one that was built near "Tow Town" were the first. A little later a school-house was built on the corner of Somerset and Front Streets, where Messrs. Pope Brothers' store now stands, and James Fitz Randolph (who was a Quaker) taught there as well as at the Quaker school.

There was a private school-house built where the late residence of Cornelius Boice, Esq., stood, and before his house was built. Here Ezra Fairchild kept a select school from 1837-40.

About the same time there was a school-house, which afterwards was changed into a dwelling, opposite the First Baptist Church. The teachers who taught here were Amos Lyon, from near Scotch Plains, 1835; Mr. Whitney, 1833-34, and again in 1840; Jacob Wood was the next teacher, who taught in 1841-43, and after his term expired it was sold to Mr. Abraham Runyon for a dwelling. Mr. E. Dean Dow is mentioned as a teacher in the seminary, and afterwards editor of the *Central New Jersey Times* at Plainfield.

The Plainfield Seminary was a frame building, forty by thirty-six feet, which was built on the land after-

wards owned by Mr. Cornelius Boice, on the southwest and adjoining the First Presbyterian Church.

The Plainfield Classical Institute, a rival educational interest, was organized in 1834, and was also in a frame building, sixty by thirty-five feet. It stood opposite the First Baptist Church, and both buildings are still standing, having been converted into private dwellings.

In connection with the history of the schools in this city should be mentioned the name of Charles H. Stillman, M.D., who died so suddenly at his residence on Front Street early on Sunday, Nov. —, 1881. The cause of education seemed to belong to his life-work. We refer to his labors in founding the public school system in Plainfield, and to his disinterested and unbroken services of thirty-four years in developing that system as a trustee and president of the board of education. The story of the early struggle to lay the foundations of our public schools show what persistent and enthusiastic labor was necessary to achieve that result. On the occasion of presenting the oil portrait of Dr. Stillman to the Board of Education, some three years ago, to be placed upon the walls of the High School Chapel, a sketch of the doctor's life-work was given in an address by the editor of the *New Jersey Times*, — Leonard, Esq. This was the first free school founded in New Jersey. There was not even a law on the statute books of the State to provide for raising money to found and carry on such a school as this. Dr. Stillman took the first step to accomplish this result in securing proper legislation, and he encountered not only the difficulties which always meet one in attempting the passage of important laws, but the prejudice of those who opposed the free school as an innovation. A law was at length passed appropriating one hundred dollars to carry on the school for a year, together with the three hundred dollars which the State had appropriated in years gone by for the use of poor children. This was also secured through the agency of Dr. Stillman for the free school of Plainfield, and thus the sum of four hundred dollars was obtained with which to start the work, and the public school was founded Aug. 16, 1847.

But when this point was reached he looked around for a suitable building, and there was none to be found. Finally it was decided to select two buildings, one at the lower end of the town and one at the upper end, the latter being the upper story of a deserted cabinet-shop, and the other at the west end a deserted and dilapidated hatter's shop. But after a short time they were found to be entirely inadequate to the purpose, and through the persistency of Dr. Stillman another law was passed by the Legislature appropriating two thousand dollars for the purpose of building a school-house and defraying other expenses of the school. Thus it is seen that this important work was accomplished. Dr. Charles H. Stillman, M.D., was for thirty-four years the trustee, and also in 1847 as town-

ship superintendent of schools, and held the last position for twenty years, or until the office of superintendent was abolished. He was then re-elected under the new law as a school trustee, and for fourteen years more or until his death was president of the board. The success of his work as seen in our public school system is his best eulogy.

The following statistical report relates to the city schools of District No. 12: Amount of apportionment from the State, including the two-mill tax and the \$100,000, \$6772.72; amount of district school tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries, \$13,146.24; amount voted for building purposes, \$5389.40; amount ordered to be raised, \$18,535.64; total amount received from all sources for public schools, \$25,308.37; present value of the school property, \$56,000; number of children in the district between five and eighteen years of age, 2019; number enrolled, 1258; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 23.

Board of Education.—President, Jacob Kirkner; Secretary, John W. Murray; Mason W. Tyler, Nathan Harper.

There are under the care of the board four schools, viz., one high school, one grammar school, and two primary schools. These are all under the direction of Miss J. E. Bulkley, principal. The High School is on Union, corner of Fifth Street. Teachers: Misses J. E. Bulkley, C. E. Niles, Anna Stevens, and A. H. Morton. Grammar school, on the corner of Fifth and Union Streets, Miss C. R. Runyon, Mrs. E. R. Hallock, Misses Mariana Shreve, E. L. Gavett, A. M. Day, Cornelia Anderson, P. R. Fisher, teachers. Primary school, on Fifth Street; teachers: Misses M. E. Humpston, A. B. Miller, A. W. Booream, S. L. Wood, A. E. Wilson. Special: Miss E. J. Utter, teacher of vocal music. Primary school, on Fourth Street; teachers: Misses Josephine Shreve, F. A. Willets, S. G. Kenny, E. U. Force, J. J. Ketcham, and E. A. Holmes.

The average attendance in all the schools for the last school year has been 937, and teachers' salaries average: in the primary grade, \$300 to \$550; in the grammar grade, \$500 to \$600; in the high school grade, \$600 to \$1200.

The following is the list of teachers from 1866 to 1882: Miss Julia E. Bulkley, September, 1872; principal, October, 1881–82. Mr. T. J. Miller, High School, October, 1881. Miss Mary A. Gleim, 1881. Miss Ellen E. Niles, September, 1869. Miss Mary E. Lavender, November, 1880. Grammar department: Miss Carrie B. Runyon, September, 1866. Annie M. Day, September, 1881. Mariana Shreve, August, 1875. Esther L. Garnett, February, 1873. Emma Jones, April, 1881. Cornelia Anderson, September, 1880. Mary E. Palmer, October, 1881. Primary department: Josephine Shreve, February, 1876. F. A. Willets, May, 1881. Sarah G. Kenny, September, 1871. Emma Force, October, 1869. Julia J. Ketcham, September, 1877. E. A. Holmes, September, 1879. M.

E. Humpston, September, 1874. A. B. Miller, May, 1880. Annie W. Booream, September, 1876. S. L. Wood, September, 1878. Celia J. Gates, November, 1881.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY, A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Seventh Street near Liberty. At this school students are prepared for business and for college. The principal is Pro-



PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

fessor James Lyon, who has been teaching a number of years in the city. He has introduced an evening class for the study of book-keeping, arithmetic, and writing, which meets on every alternate evening.

There are a number of seminaries and private schools, viz.:

Mrs. Julia Austin's, located in Craig Place.

The Misses Coles', on Sixth and New Streets.

Miss H. M. Conrey's, 82 Park Avenue.

Miss E. E. Kenyon's, Seventh Street, north of Park Avenue.

Miss Joanna K. Maxson's, West Seventh Street, north of Park Avenue.

The Friends' select school was established in 1878 in the new brick Orthodox Meeting-House on Front Street. It is upon a basis of moral as well as intellectual training. The school has a large number of pupils. Elizabeth Burton, principal; Annie Gillies, assistant principal.

The Quakers.—Quakers first settled in the southeasterly parts of this township and in Raritan in 1728, and about the year 1735 many settled on the line of Green Brook, just under the "Blue Hills," as that portion of the First Mountain was often called. The following names are among those of the early settlers:

Nathan Vail, Isaac Vail, Amos Vail, Edward Vail, Joel Vail, Ralph Shotwell, Daniel Shotwell, John Shotwell, Elijah Shotwell, Isaac Webster, Joseph Shot-



RESIDENCE OF J. KIRKNER,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

well, Samuel Shotwell, Smith Shotwell, Zachariah Shotwell, Ephraim Vail, James Vail, John A. Vail, Abram Vail, Jonah Vail, Webster Thorne, Hugh Thorne, John Thorne, Hugh Townsend, Jothan Townsend, and Elijah Pound. These are the names of the first families, and many descendants of most of them are still living, some in the immediate vicinity, and some scattered widely over the country.

A Weekly Meeting was held at the house of John Laing, near "Tow Town," about the year 1723, and Oct. 16, 1725, they applied to the Friends at Woodbridge Meeting for the privilege of holding their meetings nearer their homes on account of distance and bad roads, as it was a long distance to ride every First Day. Their request was granted, but on the 21st of September, 1728, the day of the Plainfield Meeting was changed from the first to the fourth day of the week, in order not to affect the attendance at the Woodbridge Meeting, which was held on the first day, and the residence of the Laings was still the place appointed for service, although John, the promoter of it, was dead. He bequeathed to the Friends a plot of ground on which to build a meeting-house, and on the 27th of March, 1731, the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting gave them permission for its construction, directing that it should not exceed in its dimensions twenty-four feet square and fourteen feet "between joyns." It was completed and all accounts settled by the latter part of the year 1736. In 1744 a "hors stable" was built adjoining the new meeting-house, towards which, as well as towards the building of the meeting-house itself, the Woodbridge Friends liberally subscribed. Here in their burial-ground the first of these families were buried "near the meeting-house," and here their meetings were held for many years.

At their Quarterly Meeting held in 1786 the question was agitated as to the propriety of removing the meeting-house "at John Laing's, deceased, to the settlement at the plains," and for some months the matter was spoken of, until, in 1788, a decided step was taken, and a plot of land was purchased near the depot in the city of Plainfield, and the present building (which is "shingled on the sides") was built. It is still kept in excellent condition, and the surrounding grounds "well fenced and free from brambles." The old meeting-house was removed to this site, and for a time used. They have built substantial horse-sheds, and in the rear of them is their place of interment. As usual but few stones or inscriptions can be found in the yard here. Here rest the dead of one hundred years ago.

The rise and progress of the Society of Friends here has been slow, many having moved to different States and formed colonies, and many of their descendants are still found faithful to the principles of their belief.

Within a few years the second meeting-house has been built of brick. It is neat in appearance, and the upper part is used for a Friends' school. This building is pleasantly situated on the main street.

The following items of interest are found in connection with the early meetings of the Friends:

From the minutes of the Monthly Meeting assembled on the 17th of July, 1755, we learn that legacies had been bequeathed at different times to this meeting, and one item is recorded of the half-acre given by John Laing for building the meeting-house at Plainfield.

In the same meeting the question "respecting a man's marrying his wife's first cousin" was considered, and it was decided that it was a difficult matter to determine. Nevertheless the prohibition of such marriages heretofore existing among the Friends was reaffirmed as the wisest and safest plan to be adopted.

At this time (1758) George Parker had the charge of the meeting-house, and Robert Willis was one of the most active ministers of the Quakers in this part of the country.

In 1760 a proposition was made in the month of August "to remove the Plainfield meeting-house from John Laing's to its present site," which was done twenty-five years after, in 1786. In 1761 a "Preparative Meeting" was established at John Laing's meeting," preceding the Monthly Meeting; one at Woodbridge, etc.

During 1762 the question of holding several Monthly Meetings at Plainfield instead of confining them to Woodbridge was mooted. Afterwards it was altered to include Rahway, and was held there and at Plainfield alternately. For several years the question of holding negroes in bondage had agitated the society. "A report to the Monthly Meeting at Plainfield in August, 1774, shows that at this time only one negro 'fit for freedom' within the jurisdiction of the society remained a slave."¹

"This [Plainfield] meeting is informed that Benjamin Harris has signed a paper for independency, and has suffered his apprentice to go in the army, and has received his wages. Several Friends tried to show Benjamin the error of his ways, but he refused to give them any satisfaction for his misconduct. He was therefore cut off from their communion."

The Quaker meeting-house here was occupied during a part of 1776 by soldiers. Robert Willis, who was a Quaker preacher, had some idea of visiting the South in 1778, but "great commotion" (in Plainfield, where his letter is dated), "occasioned by the war," prevented his contemplated journey. He was loath to leave his friends in the midst of so much distress. A committee for the relief of sufferers was formed this year, consisting of Abraham Shotwell, William Smith, Hugh Webster, John Vail, William Thorne, and Elijah Pound. Subsequently Thorne resigned, and Edward Moore was chosen in his place. Thorne said in the November meeting at Rahway that he was compelled to affirm his allegiance to the Continental

¹ Rev. J. W. Dattly's Hist. of Woodbridge.

Congress several months before, having no choice except to do that or be thrown into prison. Elijah Pound did the same thing, and was therefore relieved of his position on the committee just mentioned, being allowed to resign. Under similar circumstances and at the same time, probably, another Quaker living in this section got into difficulty. He says, "Whereas, I, Marmaduke Hunt, was coming home, was taken by a party of light-horse and carried to Morris Town Goal, where I was confined in a nausious room to the injury of my health and deprived of the necessities of life to that degree that I could procure no more for my support but one meal for seven days. In this distress liberty was offered me on condition of my taking the affirmation of fidelity to the States, which through unwatchfulness I submitted to." John Laing tells the same story. He also was taken to Morristown and locked up for several days in what he describes as a "very loathsom goal," being liberated only on making affirmation of allegiance. Much of the personal property of the Friends was confiscated for taxes and fines at the time when the spirit of resistance to British aggression was overpowering in the colonies.

Their proposition for removal of the meeting-house from John Laing's to the new site in Plainfield dates on the 15th of November, 1789. The dimensions of the new building were to be thirty-four by forty-eight feet. It is now substantially the same as when it was erected about ninety years ago. A recent fire injured the southern part of it, but it was repaired in a style similar to the unburnt portion. May it long remain as a memento of that time long past of which all our dreams are poetic, but which, alas! was a time to many of bitter griefs and scalding tears.

The Hicksite Friends worship on First Day at eleven A.M. First-Day school at ten A.M. Nathan Harper, superintendent.

The Orthodox have built a neat brick meeting-house on Front Street, where they worship on First Day at half-past ten A.M.

Acts were passed in 1870 and 1874 in relation to school funds, authorizing the trustees of Friends' schools at Plainfield, N. J., to appropriate portions of the general school funds for educational purposes.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD.—(*Continued.*)

First Baptist Church.—The history of this church in Plainfield dates from the year 1818. When it was organized it was in a thinly-settled part of Westfield township, said to contain less than 300 inhabitants. The only places of evangelical worship in the vicinity were the Piscataway Church, established in 1689; the Scotch Plains Church, in 1747; and the Samptown Church, in 1792. Many of the Baptist families in this

locality, when not worshiping with either of these churches, used to meet in private dwellings till 1812, when the academy was built. Here a general meeting was called in January, 1818, to consider the feasibility of starting a new church. About seventy-five persons were present, mostly of the Baptist persuasion, and by them it was deemed expedient to attempt the movement. The amount of \$2500 was raised for the erecting of a house of worship. A plot of ground was secured on the main street, the site of the present beautiful stone edifice. During the summer of 1818 ground was broken and a frame building erected 42 by 48 feet, covered and inclosed with cedar shingles, at a cost of \$3500. The building committee reported the completion of the house in the fall, when the Rev. Jacob Fitz Randolph and a number of members from the Samptown and Piscataway Churches, Nov. 7, 1818, with other members, met and unanimously adopted the articles of faith, and this church was organized with Rev. Jacob Fitz Randolph as pastor, Daniel Fitz Randolph and John Manning, deacons, and Drake Dunn, church clerk. This church was fully organized with thirty-four members, Nov. 25, 1818, and Dec. 14, 1818, the first board of trustees was elected. The Rev. Jacob Fitz Randolph, the first pastor, was born in Middlesex County, N. J., 1756; at an early age united, June 10, 1786, with the Scotch Plains Baptist Church. He served as a pastor with the Mount Bethel Church, where he was ordained in 1791, where he served for two years, and left to take charge of the new church organized in the year 1792 at Samptown, where he served for nearly twenty-five years, and with a number left and became the pastor of the new organization in Plainfield. During his pastorate here until his death, Jan. 18, 1828, he was beloved by the congregation, and a large number were added to the church through his labors.

Rev. Daniel T. Hill became the next pastor, and during his stay here extensive revivals blessed the church with a largely increased membership; some two hundred and eighty-five were added to the church. In the year 1837 the church was enlarged. He resigned in the year 1839.

The Rev. Simeon J. Drake accepted a call in July of the same year. During his pastorate (1849) the trustees purchased and beautified a suitable plot of ground for a cemetery. Extensive revivals during Mr. Drake's pastorate added many to the church. The church was repaired at an expense of some \$2350, which materially improved its appearance and accommodations. When his labors ceased on the earth, Sunday morning, April 13, 1862, the church was called to part with a wise counselor, a sympathizing friend, a zealous pastor, and a devout Christian. With united hearts all cherish the memory of his devoted life and peaceful death as a valuable legacy to the church.

After Mr. Drake's death there was an interval of little more than a year when there was no pastor.

But for several successive months immediately following his death the church enjoyed the gospel preaching of the venerable "Father Webb." Never will this people forget his kind words of comfort and consolation in that time of bereavement, and his prayers of faith and counsels of love from a heart rich with a long life of sweet intimacy with his Master.

Rev. David J. Yerkes accepted a call to this church in 1863. His previous fields of labor had been, first, with the church at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1849, next with the First Church of Pittsburgh, in 1856, and just before coming to Plainfield, his charge for three years was the First Church of Brooklyn. Shortly after Mr. Yerkes' settlement the old church building, around which clustered so many hallowed memories, became no longer suitable in size or convenience for the increasing demands of an enlarged membership and the accommodation of a growing community. The old frame meeting-house, still needed for worship until the new edifice was erected, was moved aside far enough to give room for the heavy foundation walls of a large stone structure, the corner-stone of which was laid Oct. 8, 1867. This edifice, 60 by 100 feet, built in the modern Romanesque style, was completed and furnished at a cost of about \$75,000 on the 25th day of November, 1869, when the dedication services were held and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. George B. Ide, D.D., of Massachusetts. During the pastorate and up to this time nearly one thousand persons have been received into this church, and since the organization of this church, 1818, there have been added nearly seventeen hundred persons.

The church is now almost threescore years old, and has had but four pastors, making the average length of each pastorate about sixteen years.

Deacons who have served the church are Daniel Fitz Randolph, John Manning, Thomas Stead, Drake Dunn, William Supardus, Benjamin Stelle, Manning Stelle, James T. Dunn, Elston Marsh, Oliver Runyon, Manning Vermeule, Daniel Fitz Randolph, Insley Boice, Peter Balen, Stephen H. Burr, and John S. Baldwin.

Church clerks have been Drake Dunn, Benjamin Stelle, Jefferson R. Dunn, John Wilson, James C. Ayres, Elston Marsh, and Oliver B. Leonard.

Sunday-school superintendents have been Jefferson R. Dunn, Benjamin Stelle, Jacob A. Wood, James C. Ayres, David Lenox, Oliver Runyon, Levi Hatfield, Elston M. Dunn, O. B. Leonard, William White, W. M. Gray, S. H. Burr, and Charles W. McCutchen.

Trustees, William White, Jeremiah Manning, L. W. Serrell, Nelson W. Gardner, David F. Boice, Alexander Gilbert, and George A. Chapman.

Treasurer, Nelson W. Gardner.

Sittings, 1200; membership, 779.

Presbyterian Church.—It was not until the 10th of July, 1825, that this the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield was organized. Yet it is well under-

stood that there were a few families of this faith settled in and about this section of Westfield township, and that they had connected themselves with the Presbyterian Churches at Bound Brook and Westfield, and they felt no little inconvenience from the distance that they had to go to attend church, therefore occasionally came the respective pastors of these churches and held services in the neighboring school-house, or in their private dwellings.

For a long time they had consulted together upon the subject of building a suitable building for the regular worship on the Sabbath, and after due consideration they appointed certain of their members to solicit help from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and their wish was granted them to have certain members of that body to preach to them occasionally; and at the date mentioned in 1825 this church was duly organized with eighteen members by a committee of the Presbytery, and the Lord's Supper was first administered to this little flock under the shade of some large trees by the Rev. Dr. John McDowell.

In 1827 the edifice was finished and dedicated to the worship of God. The Rev. Lewis Bond became their pastor in 1825 and remained until April, 1857, a period of thirty-two years. He is still living at his residence a few doors from the church, and is able to enter and worship with the sons and daughters of his former parishioners. During his active ministry nearly five hundred were gathered as members. Of these over two hundred were received on certificate from other churches and nearly three hundred on examination. During that time over two hundred were dismissed to other churches, of whom eighty-six united in forming the Second Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, under the care of the Presbytery of Newark. When Rev. Mr. Bond relinquished the pastorate in 1857 there were but two members whose names were enrolled among the founders of this church, and in his quarter-century sermon preached in 1851 he says, "The memory of our kindred, the low whisper of our departed people, invite us to cast one more lingering look at the silent mansions of the dead. There lie entombed nearly two hundred of our flock. Age, Activity, Youth, and Infancy lie slumbering together. Others shall be added to their number, and the sigh of the mourner mingle with the clods of the valley, but these shall still sleep sweetly. In another quarter-century how many of us shall have departed? Who then shall occupy our places? Who shall then stand in this sacred desk, and to whom shall 'he hold forth the word of life?'"

For a few months the church had supplies from abroad, and in the year 1861 a unanimous call was made to Rev. Joseph B. Myers, D.D., which he accepted, and remained for two years, or until the summer of 1861. It being his desire to establish a college in the State of Florida, he immediately went thither. He was an excellent preacher, and highly esteemed by the congregation and the community.

In the fall of 1861 the church invited the Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford as their pastor, and he was installed in November of that year. During his pastorate of two years a number were received into the church. He is now the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J.

The Rev. Daniel V. McClean, D.D., came in 1864, and remained but a few months, and was followed by the Rev. Benjamin Cory, who came from Perth Amboy in 1865, and remained for five or six years, when he resigned; during his term many were added to the membership, the church property improved, and the church was in a prosperous condition.

During the fall of 1870, Rev. Henry L. Teller, a young, eloquent preacher, became the pastor of this church. He resigned to go to Amsterdam, N. Y., after a few months' labor here. The present pastor, Rev. Kneeland P. Ketcham, received a unanimous call to this church in 1871. He came from Allentown, Monmouth Co., N. J. Since his pastorate here the church has increased in membership. He has the love and esteem of this community, and a neat church and excellent congregation.

The following are the names of the elders from the organization: Robert Anderson, 1825; John Layton, 1825; Jarvis B. Ayres, 1833; Lucas B. Hoagland, 1841; Ephraim Coriell, 1847; Job Squire, 1847; Andrew A. Cadmus, Tunnison T. Soper, David Gordon, Peter Hoagland, E. Dean Dow, Ellis Potter, Samuel Milliken, Jr., and Isaac L. Miller, 1881. Communicants, 220; sittings, 450.

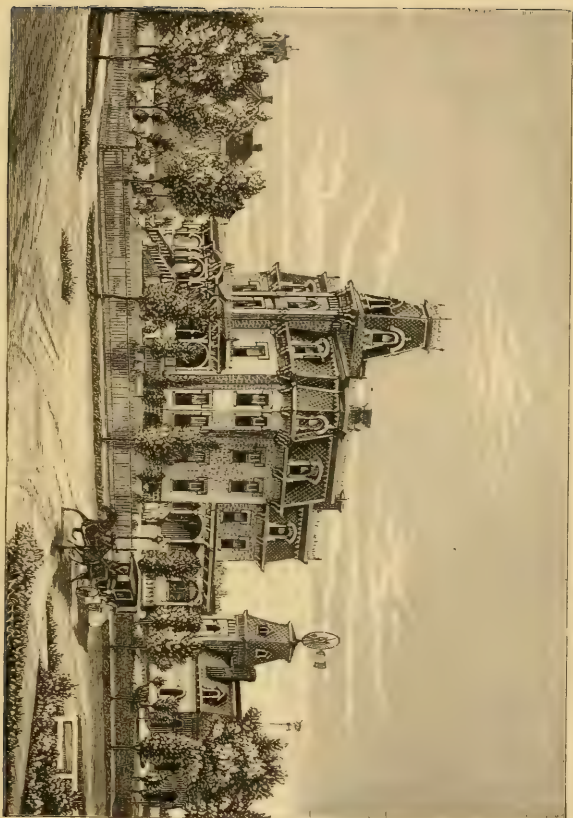
Second Baptist Church.—The Second Baptist Church was constituted in the meeting-house of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, Sept. 1, 1842. The following were the constituent members: John Runyon, Esther Runyon, Ansel Denison, Sarah H. Denison, David Thickston, Mary Thickston, William Sutton, Charlotte Sutton, Samuel Webster, Jr., Mary Webster, William Estel, Mary T. Estel, Asa T. Waters, Mylo Waters, James W. Vail, Olive M. Vail, Isaac S. Manning, Mary Manning, Sarah Ann Manning, Eliza Kinsey, Jephtha Clawson, Thomas H. Force, William Terry, Firman Walker, Caleb Garret, Sarah A. Garret, Elizabeth Shreve, Margaret Ann Compton, Catherine Compton, Reune Runyon, Nathaniel F. R. Compton, Esther Shreve, Rebecca Lyon, Eliza Lyon, Christian Lyon, Eliza Borden, Nancy Holton, Clarinda Putnam, Catherine F. R. Compton, Samuel Webster, Martha Webster, Hannah Webster, Susan T. Parker, Martha Estel, Jannet Martin, Abby Martin, Jerome Pack, Samuel E. Pangborn, Jane Maria Randolph, Eliza F. Randolph, John C. Boice, Abraham Runyon, Jr., Sarah Flatt, Martha Randolph, Sarah A. Boice, Abraham Parker, Jacob Drake, Peter Runyon, Joseph Perine, Sarah Perine, Ezra D. Prudden, Rachel Prudden, John Chandler, Peter Moore, James C. Ayres, Bersheba Manning.

Many of the above had been members of the First Church who withdrew to form this the Second Church.

Rev. William Wood, Rev. J. Wyvell supplied the pulpit for a few Sabbaths. John Runyon was the first church clerk; David Thickston was made deacon.

The Rev. Daniel T. Hill received a call to the church, which he accepted, being their first regular pastor, and remained for about eleven years. Rev. Calvin C. Williams came in 1854, and after a useful service was dismissed in 1857. The church then extended a call to Rev. Horace J. Mason, who accepted and remained until the fall of 1859, when he resigned. For some months the church remained without a regular pastor, desiring to sell the edifice on the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street, which being accomplished they erected the building now occupied by Trinity Reformed Church at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. It is capable of seating about eight hundred persons. Rev. John Dace was invited to become their pastor in 1862; he accepted and remained for nearly six years; many were added to the church during his pastorate, and he left with the great regret of all his congregation. Rev. Charles E. Young became the pastor in 1869, remaining until the last Sabbath in December, 1870. In March, 1871, a unanimous call was made to Rev. S. E. Howlett, who accepted and assumed the pastoral charge on the second Sabbath in April, 1871. He remained until the fall of 1876, when this church dissolved its relations to the East New Jersey Baptist Association and became extinct. During its continuance for the space of thirty-four years there had been seven pastors and nearly eight hundred members. At the present time a number of the members of this church are connected with the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of this church properly begins with the year 1820. In this year there lived in Plainfield a Methodist lady by the name of Martin and also a family by the name of Spiby, who had been Methodists in England. In this latter family in the same year the Rev. Father Hancock, in passing through the place from Madison, N. J., led the evening devotions. This is believed to have been the first services of this denomination. The first regular Methodist meeting was at the house of Mr. Guion, who had recently moved from Long Island, and lived opposite Laing's Hotel in Front Street. John Briant led the meeting; there were six persons present. Rev. Mr. Gearhart, from New Providence, preached in 1822, and until 1825 Plainfield was made part of the very large circuit. Rev. Messrs. Wiggins and Best also preached during this time, using Mr. Guion's dwelling as their church. At the end of that year they had gathered about twenty members. During the year 1825 a lot was bought on Second Street, then called Barn Street, because the only building on the whole street was a barn. For a while the movement seemed promising, but as they were about ready to commence the erection of a house of worship a financial crisis came on, and for a while the work was abandoned.



RESIDENCE OF SEYMOUR HAIL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

About the year 1830-31, Mr. John Briant established prayer-meetings in his house, a three-story house, nearly opposite Laing's Hall. In this house for about a year occasional sermons were preached. Rev. Father Bartine, Revs. Genung and Day, Charles Pitman and others assisted, giving the young church occasional services. In the year 1832 efforts were put forth for a church 30 by 40, with an end gallery. The building committee were John Briant, David Codrington, John W. Morrison, Daniel Osman, and Wesley Roll, and in the following summer it was completed. In the spring of 1853 it was made a station with seventeen members. Rev. John H. McFarland became the first regular pastor. The following have since officiated: Rev. Edwin L. Janes, 1834; Rev. George S. Wharton, 1835; Rev. Benjamin Benson, 1836; Rev. Edward Sanders, 1837; Rev. Vincent Shepard, 1838-39; Rev. George F. Brown, 1840; Rev. Alexander Gilmore, 1841; Rev. Benjamin Kelley, 1842-43;¹ Rev. R. B. Westbrook, 1844; Rev. L. R. Dunn, 1845-46; Rev. James O. Rogers, 1847-48;² Rev. W. E. Perry came in 1849-50; Rev. Thomas H. McCarroll, 1851; Rev. Robert Given, 1852-53; Rev. John O. Winne, 1854-55; Rev. S. W. Hilliard, 1856-57; Rev. George Winsor, 1858-59; Rev. John Atkinson, 1860-61; Rev. S. Armstrong served the church for about nine months, when he was removed by death, and the Rev. Mr. Coyle was sent to fill the year; Rev. E. O. Day, 1863; Rev. A. M. Palmer, a revival that brought to the church over two hundred members, 1864-65; Rev. G. H. Whitney, 1866-67; Rev. William Day, 1867-68; Rev. J. R. Bryn, 1870-73; Rev. I. L. Hurlbut, 1875-77; Rev. William Day, 1878-80; Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, 1881-82; Rev. J. M. Meeker, 1881. Value of church property, \$50,000. Sittings, twelve hundred; membership, six hundred and seven.

Seventh-Day Baptist Church.—This church, whose members had long and unitedly worshiped at New Market, some four miles from Plainfield, met and organized in the latter village in the year 1838. They built a neat frame building, at that time large enough to contain all that would attend. But as the membership increased with the growing village, avenues and streets were laid out, and it became an incorporated city of some thousands of inhabitants, the line of the Central Railroad coming near the church property, they immediately took steps to build a more commodious edifice, which was accomplished in 1868, thirty years from the date of organization. The pastors have been Revs. Lucius Crandell, Samuel Davison, James H. Cochran, James Bailey, A. R. Cornwall, Thomas R. Williams, Darwin E. Maxson. Present pastor, Rev. A. H. Lewis, D.D.; Deacons, Randolph Dunham, Isaac D. Titsworth, A. D. Titsworth, Isaac S. Dunn, Randolph Dunn, Clark Rogers;

present deacons, Daniel B. Rogers, B. D. Randolph, Thomas H. Tomlinson, Thomas T. Randolph, J. D. Spicer; Clerks, Thomas S. Alberti (twenty-nine years); present clerk, J. D. Spicer (fifteen years to 1882). Number of sittings, four hundred; members, one hundred and ninety; value of property, five thousand dollars.

Mount Olive Baptist Church.—This organization of the colored residents of Plainfield was for some months in agitation while they were holding services in different places, and in 1870 they took the name of Mount Olive Baptist Church. The Rev. John Cary was called to assist them in their endeavor to establish a church, and he became their regular pastor in that year. Very soon lots were secured, not only for a church but also for the parsonage, which since then has been completed, on the corner of Liberty and Third Avenue. The church is of good size, with a tower, and capable of holding over two hundred. Rev. John D. Bagwell was called to assist Mr. Cary in raising the necessary funds and to help in the services, which he did acceptably until he was succeeded by Rev. William Burch in the spring of 1875. The latter remained until 1877, witnessing a large number of additions to the church. In 1877, Rev. Robert Newton Fairfax was called and accepted the pastoral charge, which he still retains. The present membership is one hundred and fifteen; value of church and parsonage, five thousand dollars.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—In 1844 the Second Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, was organized, and the year following their house of worship was completed and dedicated. The Rev. William Whittaker was called to this new organization, and in a short time accepted the pastorate, and received by certificate from the First Church some eighty-six members, who had withdrawn for the purpose of forming this new church, under the care of the Presbytery of Newark. Mr. Whittaker remained here until the year 1855, having during the eleven years of his ministry received a large number into the church. He left with much regret on the part of the church, and for a time they were without a pastor. Rev. Theodore S. Brown became the pastor in the fall of 1855; he served the church in this capacity about eight years. The present pastor, Rev. John Collins Bliss, D.D., was settled in the pastorate in November, 1867. For a number of years the church was situated on Front Street, rather out of the growing part of the city. In the year 1870 more eligible lots were secured on the corner of Crescent Avenue and Broadway, and the present beautiful edifice was erected. It is of Ohio stone, with a fine spire, and is capable of holding over one thousand persons. It was completed and the grounds surrounding the church graded and made neat and planted with shade-trees, at a cost of one hundred and four thousand dollars. It was dedicated in September, 1872, free from incumbrance. The beautiful parsonage on Front Street cost some

¹ Up to this time the increase was ninety members.

² During his pastorate was erected the beautiful brick church edifice, with Townsend town clock, at a cost of \$13,000.

twelve thousand dollars. The membership of this church is four hundred and seventy-five; the Sabbath-school contains nearly five hundred members. The ruling elders are as follows: William M. Conell, William B. Ostrom, Theodore Perry, Edmund V. Shotwell, Peter J. Smith, Israel C. Pierson, Henry C. Squires, William H. Sampson, and John R. Van Arsdale; Deacons, S. R. Struthers, Henry O. Newman, and Philip Swain. The present trustees are E. L. Brown, I. T. Closson, E. H. Bouton, O. B. Matthews, Charles Place, Lawrence Myers, and E. L. Wale. This church is now known as "The Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield."

Grace Church.—In the minute-book of the vestry of this parish it is recorded that the first services of the church were celebrated in the village school-house (Plainfield) on the 11th of January, 1852. This building is still standing, and is now a private dwelling-house on Church near the corner of Second Street. The Rev. Philemon E. Coe, of Westfield, N. J., officiated. There were about thirty persons present. Rev. Mr. Coe continued his services without any salary for six years, coming every Sabbath some six miles irrespective of inclement weather, and also loaned them money when they were ready to build a church, and afterwards canceled most of the indebtedness in behalf of the parish.

After Feb. 8, 1852, services were regularly held every Sunday morning. On Easter-day, 1852, the holy communion was celebrated, and nine persons communed. On June 9th a public meeting was held to consider the propriety of organizing a parish. Mr. Coe presided; Mr. Richard Brantingham was appointed secretary. The organization was effected by the election of James Oliver and Jasper Cadmus as wardens; Hugh Pattison, Elias Lynch, Dr. William H. Shodgate, Jacob Wiggins, Richard Brantingham, and George Windle, vestrymen.

On Sept. 21, 1852, the vestry resolved to accept the plot of ground offered by Mahlon Vail and David Rockwell, and on the 12th of July, 1854, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Doane. The church edifice erected at this time was a neat Gothic structure. It appears from the record that the late rector, Mr. Coe, tendered his resignation Dec. 13, 1858, and resolutions are recorded about that time expressive of the regret of the vestry at his leaving, and speaking in terms of high commendation of his untiring efforts to organize and establish Grace Church, and his disinterested and self-sacrificing labors in its behalf.

Rev. W. W. Sever came for a time in 1859, then Rev. J. Legrand Finney was elected rector, but after a short service of a few months, endeavoring to build up a parish school, he became quite feeble, and for months he was not able to take an active part, and resigned after a short and successful ministry in this parish. Rev. Mr. Dougherty was next called to the rectorship of the parish, which he accepted, but remained only a few weeks, and Rev. R. G. Quennell was elected

rector June 28, 1863. In the records not long after there is a vote of thanks to Miss Lloyd for the munificent Easter gift of a silver communion set in April, 1864. July, 1865, the Rev. Dr. Thrall became rector, and continued to officiate until April, 1868.

About this time, and during the early part of the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Fox, who was instituted June 1, 1868, an effort was made to secure a larger and more commodious edifice in a more central location. The building was erected, and consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer March 21, 1870.

After the resignation of Dr. Fox the Rev. W. W. Holly was called to the parish, but declined, when the present rector, Rev. E. M. Rodman, was chosen, and entered upon his duties Nov 1, 1870. From April to July, 1872, the better to accommodate the increasing congregation, services were held in the hall at Laing's Hotel. After this the church on the old site was occupied till it was taken down and removed in 1876. In September, 1872, the vestry gave consent to the putting up of a memorial window to the memory of the late pastor, Dr. Fox, and also to Miss Taylor to put in one in memory of her parents, the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D.D., and his wife. On the 4th of October, 1875, a decision was reached to purchase lots ninety-five by three hundred feet on Sycamore Street between Fifth and Sixth, on which the church now stands, and the corner-stone was laid July 12, 1876. The building was removed and rebuilt here, and on the 15th of October following it was once more opened for worship. Since then the congregation has nearly doubled in size. There are nearly a hundred families identified with the parish. The valuation of property is \$15,000. Wardens, John B. Dumont and William E. Lowe; Vestrymen, Thomas H. Pillis, Charles Tweedy, Gilford Mayer, E. L. Finch, O. T. Waring, E. N. Erickson, and William R. Cock.

The Central Reformed Dutch Church was organized in 1863. The Rev. John Simmonson, of Somerville, became their pastor in 1864-69, and Rev. N. E. Smith, 1869-71. This church after a few years was dissolved.

Trinity Reformed Church was organized in the year 1880 with a few members. They purchased the church on Second Street, which has been put in thorough order, repairs and all paid for by the Ladies' Aid Society, which was organized at the commencement of the year. This young and vigorous branch of Christ Church in Plainfield felt that there was room for them in this city, and their work has been put forward under the care of the Newark Classis.

The Rev. Andrew Van Vranken Raymond (son of the late Rev. Henry A. Raymond, who died at Cohoes, N. Y., July 18, 1877, in his seventy-third year) was invited to the pastorate of the infant church in the fall of 1880, he being then pastor of the Reformed Church at Paterson, N. J. He accepted and entered upon his duties Jan. 1, 1881. During the past year the church membership has grown from seventy-nine



Robert Lowry

to one hundred and fifty-six, of whom sixteen united on confession of faith. They have paid all current expenses, amounting to over \$4500, including \$500 of arrears, have made extensive repairs, and have just completed the payment of a debt of \$2500 before it was due.

Official members: Elders, Henry Lindsley, 1880-81; George L. Van Emburgh, 1880-83; Philip P. Van Arsdale, 1881-83; Daniel G. Van Winkle, 1881-82; R. Titsworth, 1882-83; William D. W. Miller, 1882-83.

Deacons, D. O. Kilbourn, 1880-83; Joseph Meier, 1881-83; Daniel Van Winkle, 1881-83; J. Renwick Glen, 1882-83.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized Sept. 30, 1879. For a few months previous the congregation had assembled for religious worship, and part of the time had occupied the Reformed (Dutch) Church on Second Street. They are encouraged by a liberal donation of land on the corner of Madison Avenue and Seventh Street, where they contemplate building a suitable church edifice at no very distant day. Rev. William Manchee is the present pastor. Deacons, A. J. Clarkson, J. S. Powelson, J. S. Lamson, J. R. France. Trustees, S. G. Roney, Jacob Kirknex, G. W. Rockfellow, P. M. Demarest. Executive Committee, E. Curtis, A. Willett, J. N. Randolph. B. W. Force, church clerk. Sunday-school superintendent, G. W. Rockfellow. Number of communicants, one hundred and twelve.

Park Avenue Baptist Church was organized March 18, 1876, with one hundred and twenty members. The movement was intended to meet the wants of a new and growing portion of the city. The Seventh-Day Church edifice was hired for Sunday services. Robert Lowry, D.D., who had been professor of belles-lettres in Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania, for six years, and who was sojourning in Plainfield for rest, was induced to assume the pastoral charge. A Sunday-school was organized under the leadership of the pastor.

An eligible lot, two hundred and fifty feet front by two hundred and fifty feet deep, on the corner of Prospect and Park Avenues, was given by James Martine, Esq., and on this commanding site the present church edifice was erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars.

In external appearance and internal arrangement this church edifice is a departure from the usual forms of ecclesiastical architecture. Of no defined type, it impresses the eye with its novelty. The material is pressed brick, terra-cotta trimmings and slate roof. The spire rises to the height of one hundred and forty feet, and is conspicuous in every direction. A Meneely bell hangs in the tower. The windows are of stained glass. The main entrance is in the tower, and there are three others, making ample and easy egress for a large audience.

The arrangements within are unique. The different

parts of the audience-rooms are so related to each other that the entire floor space of church and chapel may be thrown into one grand audience-room, seating one thousand persons. The main audience-room measures sixty-five by fifty-eight feet. The floor inclines from three sides towards the pulpit. There are no pews in the church, but five hundred opera-chairs are arranged in concentrically curved lines, each one provided with a book-rack, hat-safe, and foot-rest. The extreme height of the ceiling is forty-five feet. The floor is laid in hard wood. The organ-loft is on one side of the pulpit. In the rear is the entrance to the pastor's study, choir-gallery, dressing-rooms, etc.

The chapel is built in right angles with the church, and consists of two stories. The lower floor measures seventy by thirty-eight feet. It is divided for Sunday-school purposes into three apartments, separated by glass doors. The ceiling is twenty-eight feet high. When all the glass doors are removed there is an available floor space of one hundred and three by seventy feet.

The upper story of the chapel is reached by the tower entrance and the chapel vestibule. It is divided into a church parlor, ladies' parlor, kitchen, pantry, china closet, store-room, and committee rooms. The walls on both floors are covered with fine engravings and Scripture mottoes. Everything needed for religious or social purposes is provided. The ground plan covers one hundred and fifty-three feet by seventy feet. The entire building is heated by steam. Charles H. Smith is the architect.

ROBERT LOWRY, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1826. After receiving a common school education he engaged in secular business in his native city. In 1848 he entered the university in Lewisburg, Pa., as a ministerial student, and was graduated in 1854, receiving valedictory honors. In the same year he was ordained and accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, West Chester, Pa. Here he remained four years, during which time a new church edifice was built. In 1858 he assumed the pastorate of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, New York City. In 1861 he was called to the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he labored over eight years. During this pastorate about four hundred members were added to the church. In 1869 he was induced to accept the professorship of belles-lettres in the university at Lewisburg and the pastorate of the Baptist Church. After performing this double work for six years he retired with the honorary title of D.D. to Plainfield, N. J. He was subsequently elected chancellor of the university. Shortly after reaching Plainfield a new church was organized, which called him to its pastorate. This movement led to the erection of the Park Avenue Church, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. Multitudes know him as a composer of sacred song rather than as a preacher. His melodies are sung in every English-speaking land. Some of his hymns have been translated into

foreign tongues. Music and hymnology are favorite studies with him. His library consists largely of literary works. In 1880 he spent four months in Europe, and participated in the Robert Raikes centennial in London. His oldest son is a pastor in Colorado.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church.—In the year 1849 a few Catholic families living in this part of the county of Union and having no church nearer than Stony Hill or New Brunswick importuned the Rev. Archbishop Hughes, then living in New York, to come and give them occasional services. In 1853, the Rev. James S. McDonough was sent as their regular pastor. Services were held in a room of a private house, still standing on Somerset Street. This little flock increased, and soon it was found necessary to procure a place much larger than where they were, and a building that had been used as a barn was neatly fitted up. The doors opened into a little green orchard, and in this lonely spot, in the stillness of a calm American summer's morning, the great sacrifice of Calvary was repeated for the salvation of man.

After a few months a private school-room was rented, then a hall where all could attend. It had now been thought best that an attempt should be made to raise funds for building a neat church. In 1854, Rev. William McDonough was removed, and a young priest, Rev. Daniel J. Fisher, appointed pastor. He remained pastor until 1856, when he was appointed president of Seton Hall College, then located at Madison, N. J.

In the summer of 1856 the Rev. Terrence Kieran became the third pastor, and remained as such up to his sudden death in November, 1869, when the Rev. John J. Connolly was appointed to succeed him. This young gentleman's health was very poor when he came to this city, and remained but a few months before he died, in 1870, much lamented by his parishioners.

The present pastor, Rev. J. P. Morris, came a few weeks prior to Father Connolly's death in 1870, and is still the esteemed and zealous pastor.

They have built a substantial brick church on the corner of Sixth Street and Liberty Street, at an expense of about thirty-five thousand dollars. They have a large number of families in the parish.

The German Reformed Church was organized in the year 1873. They have secured eligible lots on the corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, where they have built a neat chapel. There are a large number of German citizens in this city who attend the regular services. They intend soon to build a substantial church edifice. The Rev. F. E. Schlieder is pastor.

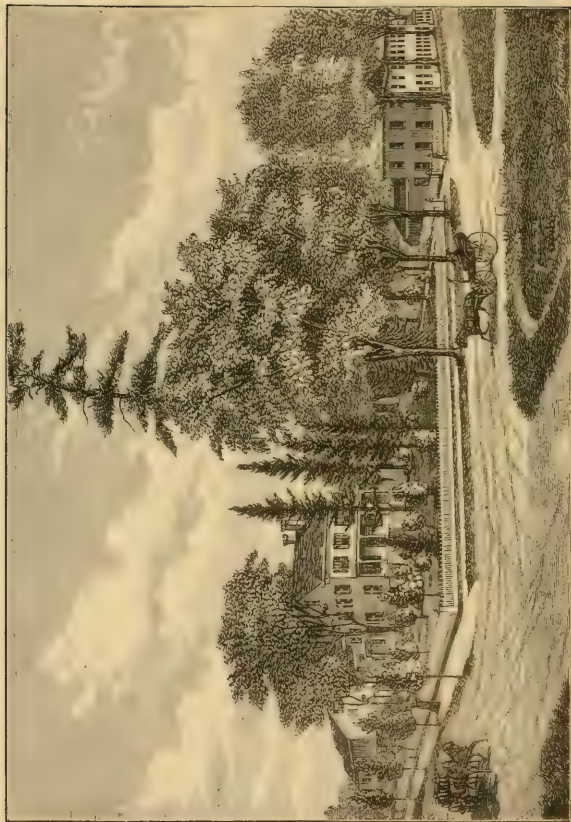
The Church of the Heavenly Rest was organized in 1879 as a mission in Evona, the pastors of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Plainfield having occasionally assisted in the services. They are about finishing a neat chapel at a cost of two thousand five

hundred dollars, with sittings to accommodate some two hundred and fifty persons. The following gentlemen have given material aid to this enterprise: Charles S. Lewis, John O. Stevins, George Brown, and Frederick Chamberlin.

The Business of Plainfield.—The following is a list of the principal business interests of this city: Groceries, 18; meat-shops, 14; dry-goods stores, 7; flour, feed, and grain dealers, 7; lumber dealers, 4; bakers and confectioners, 7; confectioners, 6; baled hay, 4; national banks, 2; savings-bank, 1; barber-shops, 11; billiard-saloons, 5; blacksmiths, 9; book-sellers and stationers, 3; boot and shoe dealers, 10; brick manufactories, 3; cabinet-makers, 3; carpet-weavers, 3; carpenters and builders, 14; masons and builders, 7; builders, 4; carriage manufactories, 5; stair-builders, 2; ready-made clothing, 5; merchant tailors, 5; clothing manufactory, 1; coal and wood dealers, 7; crockery- and glassware-stores, 2; drug-stores, 5; millinery- and fancy-goods stores, 11; expresses, 6; fish and oyster dealers, 5; florists, 8; furniture dealers, 4; hardware, cutlery, farming implements, and builders' supply stores, 3; harness-oil and boot-blackening manufactory, 1; hat manufactories, 2; harness-shops, 4; hats, caps, furs, trunks, etc., 2; stores, hotels, 8; ice dealers, 3; insurance agencies, 8; iron- and brass-foundry, 1; steam-laundry, 1; livery-stables, 7; looking-glass, pictures, frames, and artists' materials, 2; stores, machine-shops, 3; oil-cloth factory, 1; marble-works, 1; dealers in masons' materials, 6; newsdealers, 2; job-printers, 2, and several amateurs; weekly newspapers, 3; daily, 1; paint-shops, 5; photograph-rooms, 3; dealers in pianos and organs, 3; planing- and moulding-mills, 2; printing-press works, 1; saloons and bar-rooms, 14; schools, 7; sewing-machine-dealers, 3; bluestone yards, 2; dealers in stoves and tinware, 6; cigar dealers, 10; upholsterers, 6; undertakers, 3; watch and jewelry dealers, 7; plumbing and gas-fitting shops, 3; real estate agents, 13; beer-bottlers, 2; mineral water manufactory, 1; flour-mills, 4; saw-mills, 2; wood-turning shop, 1; dealers in hides and sheep-pelts, 1; soap manufactory, 1; intelligence offices, 2; sulphur baths, 1; kindling-wood factories, 3; gas-works, 1.

The accompanying list gives the number in the learned professions, trades, and callings represented in the city:

Clergymen, 10; physicians, 19; lawyers, 18; artists, 3; architects, 4; dentists, 7; mining engineer, 1; civil engineers, 2; carpenters, 109; cigar-makers, 11; carriage-makers, 8; cattle-brokers, 3; coachmen, 24; compositors, 17; confectioners, 9; cabinet-makers, 6; clerks, 107; contractors, 3; cutters, 8; barbers, 16; brick-makers, 9; blacksmiths, 21; butchers, 29; bakers, 20; dyers, 2; dress-makers, 27; hatters, 45; harness-makers, 9; hotel-keepers, 8; laboring men, 180; machinists, 5; masons, 40; millers, 9; milliners, 5; painters, 56; plumbers and gas-fitters, 11; shoe-



RESIDENCE OF WM. MCD. CORIELL,
EVONA, N. J.

makers, 24; tailors, 43; teachers, 27. Besides these we have a sprinkling of auctioneers, chemists, correspondents, editors, reporters, students, packers, chairmakers, drivers, surveyors, book-keepers, white-washers, taxidermists, scroll-sawyers, stone-cutters, spike-makers, rustic-workers, shirt-makers, well-drivers and diggers, gunsmiths, deliverers, expressmen, watch-makers, engravers, carpet-weavers, sash-makers, tinsmiths, musicians, marble-cutters, building-movers, veterinary surgeons, telegraph-operators, slaters, trimmers, lathers, sextons, boarding-house-keepers, tanners, wheelwrights, boiler-cleaners, die-sinkers, mining engineers, organist, and milkmen, hucksters, missionaries, gentlemen of leisure, generals, colonels, majors, captains, and so on *ad libitum*.

As early as the closing years of the last century there were one or two hat-factories established here on a small scale, which were managed by Theodore Pound and Piatt Williamson, and in a few years after John Wilson appears carrying on quite an extensive business. His place was where the clothing-house of Messrs. Schepflin, Baldwin, & Tweedy is located, and here he did (for those days) a large business. He was succeeded by his son, Joel Wilson, and hat manufacturing became a leading industry, with which many names well known to the city were identified. Among these we may mention Joseph Shotwell, James Leonard, James I. Compton, Martin Runyon, Elisha Runyon, Ira Randolph, Randolph Runyon, John H. Coward, James C. Ayers, Peter Brokaw, Daniel C. Shotwell, Jonah Vail, John Simpson, Manning Vermeule, and William McD. Coriell. There may have been some others not now remembered. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the business at any stage in the development of this manufacturing interest. But it is discovered that large numbers of workmen were kept employed, that a ready market was found for the products in New York and Philadelphia, and that there was great activity and large returns.¹ It is worthy of note in this connection that there were no railroad facilities, but goods were transported largely by wagons both to and from New York and Philadelphia, though the distance by this method of transportation was shortened by shipping stock to and from Elizabeth and Trenton.

The introduction of silk hats was the first cause, so far as can be ascertained, of the decline of this industry, which was so long the life of the town. Then it became customary for the large city dealers to make contracts and furnish the manufacturer with his material, which greatly limited the profits of the latter. These reasons, together with the application of machinery to the making of hat bodies, are accounted the principal ones for the almost total extinction of this industry where it once had a chief place.

Up to within a few years the manufacture of clothes flourished to quite a large extent. At one time there

were several firms engaged in this business, such as Webster & Marsh, Titsworth & Dunn, Henry Cory, and J. S. Dunham. These were well-known firms, and did a large business; they gave employment to multitudes in the town and vicinity, and were in so far the means of developing the industrial and commercial life of the place. While a marked change has taken place in the character of the business, there is, probably, a larger sum represented in the business now than formerly, on account of the presence here of the large house of Schepflin & Co., whose sales, as far as we are able to ascertain, crowd closely upon a million of dollars annually. A few others who manufacture in a small way complete the list of those engaged in the clothing business.

We have now mentioned the two chief manufacturing interests which have flourished in Plainfield. In addition to these are several of minor importance in comparison. At the head of these is the flour interests. Beyond the time to which the memory of any now living extends there have been flouring-mills at different points, but they were only used as grist-mills to grind the grain consumed in the immediate vicinity. Two of these original mills have an unbroken history to the present day. The one now for many years conducted by Phineas Fitz Randolph was owned by his father before him, by George Wells, also by Nathaniel Drake, the brother of Daniel Drake, and also by his father, which carries the proprietorship back nearly to the days of the colonies and the beginning of our existence as a nation. The other mill is that now owned by Phineas M. French, which was originally located near the dam of the pond that feeds it. From an ordinary grist-mill this has for many years been manufacturing flour and other products, until it now does a business much larger than all the mills in this vicinity combined, amounting to about \$100,000 per annum. Mr. French's two sons carry on the business at the present time.

Next to this may be mentioned the manufacture of bread and cake, which, however, is entirely limited to home consumption. Six of these bakeries are organized to supply the wants of this city. Formerly this business had a wider range under the enterprising management of Mr. Jackson Pound, who made a reputation throughout the State by some of his products. He competed with Newark, New Brunswick, and Trenton, sending out his wagons loaded with material in every direction. But that glory has departed, and Plainfield must look to something besides crackers to make her famous. The manufacture of candy is carried on to some extent in the city. Mr. Compton has been the sole wholesale manufacturer until recently, when other firms have commenced its manufacture. There is something done in the harness-making and also in carriage-making. The Potter Press Works, which have but lately been established near Erona, and also the oil-cloth works of Newhall & Wright, of New York, which within a few months

¹ W. J. Leonard's account.

have been at work, are important industries; also the sash- and blind-factory. The putting up of canned fruits has been tried here with some success, and may be a growing enterprise. Formerly the manufacture of boots and shoes would have deserved mention in this connection, but now but little is done in that line. The manufacture of inks and blacking is now carried on by two firms quite extensively, and is having a large sale. An effort should be made to encourage manufacturers to locate here, for there are certain patent reasons why this would be a benefit both to the manufacturers and to the city. The latter is supplied with abundant water-power, plenty of coal brought to the door from the mines, and also a large gas-house for lighting buildings for factory purposes where light is needed. In short, there is every possible advantage to be gained by encouraging the growth of manufactures in this city and vicinity.

There are three weekly newspapers and one daily,—the *Central New Jersey Times*, the *Constitutionalist*, and *Daily and Weekly Bulletin*. There are three public halls,—Van Deventer Hall, with a seating capacity of seven hundred, Assembly Hall, seating five hundred, and Laing's Hall, which seats some three hundred. There are two national banks, one savings-bank, and three fire insurance companies. The fire department is under control of a board of managers in the city, and is well equipped with men and steam fire-engines. The hotels and boarding-houses are first class, affording excellent accommodations. The educational advantages of this city are of an excellent order, and furnish first-class instruction to both sexes. This city is not deficient in its religious and charitable institutions, having four Baptist, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, one Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational, one Reformed (Dutch) Church, two Friends' Meetings, and one Roman Catholic Church. Some of the church edifices may claim considerable architectural pretension. Two of the largest buildings are of stone, having a seating capacity of one thousand each, are costly in their construction, and provided with every convenience.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1867. They have a fine reading-room and a library of some two thousand volumes. The Relief Association is thoroughly organized for the benefit of the needy, and furnishes help through an employment bureau to those who are able to work; it also dispenses clothing, food, medicine, etc., through a scrutinizing executive board of self-deceiving ladies,—Mrs. G. W. Ferry, president; Mrs. C. E. Ryder, vice-president. The Children's Home is organized for the care and support of little ones,—orphans, half-orphans, or those whose parents are incompetent to provide for their necessary wants. The Holly Tree Inn is a place where the youth of the city can find a welcome, an abundance of reading matter, and a simple lunch without any evil temptation. And last we may gratefully mention the *Muhlenberg Hos-*

pital. The building has been lately completed, and is now in operation. It was incorporated in the spring of 1877, and is located on an eligible lot, the gift of the late mayor, Job Male, Esq., of this city. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1881, and the building was completed in the autumn.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in this city was in the year 1806. It was then part of the township of Westfield. Mr. Samuel Manning was appointed postmaster, he being not only the inn-keeper, but also proprietor of a general country store. The letters were kept in one corner of the bar-room, and here the mail was made up about twice a week. A stage from Amboy passed through this village and stopped at "Manning's Inn" for dinner, carrying a package of letters tied up "and placed in the general bag of all the district for miles around." In the year 1813 a regular route was established from Easton to Elizabeth Town Point. It was called the "Swiftsure," and "Gummins Line," which had its headquarters in the hamlet of Lyons Farms, near Newark, N. J. There Mr. Gummins lived and changed his horses at the same time that the "Newark and York" letters were being assorted. In 1830 this route was abandoned, and Jacob Manning, the son of the inn-keeper (who had died Sept. 20, 1817, in his forty-second year), carried the mail in a bag upon a horse or in a sulky, and for many years carried the mail for a large scope of country, as well as verbal messages including the news of the day. He is now living on Front Street in this city, nearly ninety years of age, and tells us that he was always a welcome visitor, for he carried the news of one neighborhood to the next, being intrusted with many confidential communications, and among the proud recollections of that period is the consciousness that he never broke his "troths" with any one.

In the year 1838, Mr. Jacob Manning gave up the business of carrying and assorting the mails, and the late Dr. John Craig took charge of it, and had the office in his drug-store on the corner of Park Avenue and Front Street, where he had a corner fitted up for the mail-bag and conveniences for correspondence; "many coming from a distance would answer these letters in the drug-store before returning home." The next postmaster was Elias Kirkpatrick, from 1850 to 1857; he was also and still is a magistrate. Elston Dunn was appointed in 1860, and held the office seven years, when Wallace Vail received the appointment, and held the office fifteen years. Elias R. Pope received the appointment Feb. 23, 1882. He was born at Dunellen, March 8, 1836. His ancestor was a Revolutionary soldier, and did good service in the war. His father, John Pope, owned lands in Piscataway township which are still in the family. Mr. Pope removed to this city in 1849, and was clerk for seventeen years with Isaac S. Dunham. He has been since 1866 a dry-goods merchant, latterly of the firm of Pope Brothers.



J. W. Van Dusen

Banks.—"The Plainfield Bank," the first institution of the kind in the village, obtained a charter in 1837, and did business for some time. Its charter was repealed in 1847 by act of the Legislature.

N. Brass was the cashier, but the name of the president does not appear on the single bill in the possession of the writer.

In 1859 a charter was granted for the "Union County Bank." This institution was more successful than its predecessor, and remained in operation until superseded by the First National Bank of Plainfield.

First National Bank.—This institution was first organized in 1868. It has a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of fifty thousand dollars. President, J. R. Van Deventer; Vice-President, E. W. Runyon; Cashier, Carmen Parse; Board of Directors, J. R. Van Deventer, E. W. Runyon, John Simpson, Manning Stelle, A. Berry, I. D. Titsworth, L. Craig, M. D. Williams, McD. Coriell, P. M. French.

JEREMIAH R. VAN DEVENTER.—The Van Deventer family is of Holland origin, and the progenitor of the family in New Jersey is supposed to have been among the early settlers here from that country about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Jacob Van Deventer, grandfather of our subject, resided near Bound Brook, in Middlesex County, N. J., on the New Brunswick road; was a farmer by occupation, and reared a large family of children, who became farmers and mechanics, and settled in different parts of the State. One son, Jacob, born Oct. 7, 1774, settled at Bound Brook. He died July 17, 1870. His wife, Mary Garretson, of Bound Brook, whom he married April 2, 1803, was born Feb. 4, 1767, and died March 6, 1846, leaving four children,—Mary Ann, who was twice married, and died in August, 1860; Jeremiah R., subject of this sketch; Jacob G., a clothing merchant of St. Louis, who was killed May 6, 1853, by a railroad accident in New England; and Sarah Margaret, wife of John Smith, of Weston, N. J. Jacob Van Deventer was a mechanic by trade, but followed agricultural pursuits during the latter part of his life in Franklin township, Somerset County, dying at the residence of his daughter, Sarah Margaret, at Weston, at the advanced age of ninety-six years and ten months.

Jeremiah R., son of Jacob and Mary Van Deventer, was born at Bound Brook Nov. 25, 1805. He remained at home during his minority, and obtained his early education in the common school of his native place. After reaching his majority he learned cabinet-making, and worked at it for three years. In 1829 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and purchased a farm in the township of Warren, now North Plainfield, Somerset County, upon which he has resided since. At the time of his settlement on this farm the village of Plainfield, in Union County, numbered only a few hundred inhabitants, and its business interests were mostly confined to the

village and surrounding country, whereas during the past twenty years its population has rapidly increased, its business has developed, and it has become one of the most desirable locations for a residence, containing, as it does, very many of the finest-designed and beautiful residences anywhere to be found in the State. The contiguity of Mr. Van Deventer's residence to Plainfield and the rapid growth of the place led him many years ago to take an active interest in its business affairs.

He was one of the directors of the old Union County Bank, was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Plainfield in 1865, which superseded the other, and has officiated as its president, with the exception of three years. He has been one of the principal owners of the gas-works of the city since 1870, and served the company as president; succeeded Mr. Elston Marsh as president of the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield, and has served as one of the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of the place for many years. Among other enterprises Mr. Van Deventer and his nephew, Augustus Van Deventer, erected, in 1877, "Van Deventer Hall," on Front Street, in Plainfield, a brick structure of three stories, the finest-designed business block in the city.

His connection with the First National Bank from its organization has given that institution a substantial financial standing among business men, who regard his quick perception of matters, his thorough-going business capacity and integrity as safeguards for the judicious managements of its funds. As a citizen he is frank and outspoken, sociable, earnest, and unostentatious. His life has been almost wholly devoted to business pursuits, and he has never sought official place or the emoluments of office, except several years ago to serve for a time on the board of chosen freeholders of Somerset County, in which his residence is located.

By his wife, Cornelia, daughter of Beekman Stryker, of Somerset County, whom he married in 1830, he has one child, Caroline, wife of Peter Bronson, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Time Savings Institution.—Organized in the year 1868. Motto: "A penny saved is equal to two earned." President, E. W. Runyon; Vice-Presidents, Stephen O. Horton, Isaac R. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, Elias R. Pope; Assistant Treasurer, James C. Pope; Board of Investment, Stephen O. Horton, Enos W. Runyon, Joseph B. Coward, William White; Managers, E. W. Runyon, R. M. Titsworth, Levi Hetfield, Jr., Lewis E. Clark; Auditing Committee, Carmon Parse and Nathan Harper.

City National Bank.—Organized April, 1875. Capital, \$150,000. President, Charles Hyde; Vice-President, E. R. Pope; Cashier, Joseph M. Myers; Directors, E. R. Pope, J. B. Coward, R. MacDonald, C. H. Stillman, Charles Hyde, C. Schepflin, I. F. Hubbard, I. T. Clossin, Lawrence Myers.

The Mutual Assurance Fire Company.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Plainfield and vicinity, convened pursuant to public notice at Abraham Laing's on Jan. 13, 1832, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of devising a plan to insure property that is perishable from loss or damage by fire, Randolph Dunham was called to the chair and Cornelius Boice appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Zachariah Webster and others, it was

"Ordered, That it is expedient for this meeting to form an association for the purpose of insuring property that is perishable from loss or damage by fire upon the plan of a Mutual Assurance Fire Company." The following-named persons attached their signatures to the plan March 12, 1832:

Edmund Webster, Elias Runyon, Daniel Vail, Isaac Titsworth, Dennis Coles, Jacob Manning, James Leonard, Randolph M. Stelle, John Wilson, Piatt Drake, Theophilus Pierson, Enoch M. Randolph, Smith Webster, Joseph Webster, Jacob Thorn, George Thorn, Elisha Runyon, Nathan Vail, William M. Clark, Daniel Carle, Samuel Pound, Caleb Freeman, Francis Runyon, Jobs & Runyon, Ira F. Randolph, Martin Runyon, John T. Cook, Randolph Marsh, Richard Hartshorn, Samuel Webster, Laing Webster, Zachariah Webster, Daniel Shotwell, Alex. Wilson, Randolph Marsh, Nathan Laing, William Hendrickson, Trustum Manning, Daniel Allen, E. S. V. Fitz Webster, Lucas V. Hoagland, John Layton, William Vail, Peter Coriell, Abijah Titus, Jonah Vail, John H. Coward, F. Cole, Eli Pound, David Dunn, William S. Webster, Randolph Dunham, W. P. Williamson, Jon. M. Kinsey, Job Meeker, John x (his mark) Laing, Reuben Dunn, Siles Williams, Peter Wooden, Thomas Stead, A. D. Titsworth, Noah Drake, Lewis Bond, William Tunison, Joseph Fitz Randolph, Joel Wilson, Joel Wilson & Co., James Laing, Edward Vail, David Allen, Robert Anderson, Steven Cooper, John Runyon, Joseph D. Shotwell, Jarvis B. Ayres, John Randolph, John S. Shotwell.

The following officers were then elected: Jacob Manning, president; Randolph Dunham, vice-president; Cornelius Boice, secretary.

The present officers are Alfred Berry, president; Isaac H. Dunn, vice-president; Walter L. Hetfield, secretary and treasurer.

Directors, Alfred Berry, David L. Randolph, Calvin Drake, George Drake, Isaac H. Dunn, William C. Ayres, Oliver R. Stelle, Phineas M. French, Eugene Runyon, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel F. Randolph, Walter L. Hetfield, John Ross, Joseph B. Coward, John Simpson.

Washington Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield was organized in 1875, Elias R. Pope, secretary and treasurer, 1875-82.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD.—(*Continued.*)

Inn-Keepers.—The first public-house in Plainfield was built by Samuel Manning. "He kept a Country Store and Inn" in 1806, near where Lebbeus Compton's bakery and confectionery store is situated on Front Street. In this building was the first post-office. This was the only house of entertainment, and was called "Manning's Inn" and the "Post Store," the spot

"Where gray-beard mirth and smiling toil retired,
And village statesmen talked with look profound."

At the death of Mr. Samuel Manning (20th September, 1817) his son, Jacob Manning, continued the same store and kept the office. It is said that the Quaker influence was against inns, and this community was nearly half of this faith. They were opposed "to revelry and feasting." After Mr. Jacob Manning quit keeping tavern Abram Laing opened a house of "entertainment for man and beast" in 1828. The place soon took the name of "Lane's Tavern." Travel from "up country" was lively in those days. Wagons loaded with beef, hogs, grain, tallow, and honey for the near market of "Amboy Perth" or "Perth City," and the "perriogers" running to New York were constantly passing or stopping at the hotel. Mr. Manning kept the tavern about twelve years. Jacob Thorn opened another in 1837 or 1838; William Craig kept here about two years. After Mr. Laing gave up his original hotel he built the present house on Front Street in 1840, and he remained here until his death, in 1856. It has been long known as "Laing's Hotel." After the death of the senior Laing his son carried on the place until quite recently, being the well-known and popular landlord of the establishment. Mr. George Miller opened the house in 1880, but in a few months he died, and his son, J. B. Miller, is now occupying the stand. The hotel is popular not only as a summer resort for boarders, but for transient customers.

Mr. Jacob Thorn built the present "Mansion House." In 1858 it was called the "City Hotel." Mr. Forman had charge of it for one year, 1856; after he left it Mr. Thorn opened the house in 1858, and Mr. Sanders, "the stage-driver," as he has generally been called, came and leased the Mansion House from 1859 to 1861. He removed, and John T. Lee carried on the business from 1861 to 1863, and Jacob Thorn took it again in 1864; E. P. Thorn, 1866-71; George Miller, 1872-75; William Hughson, 1876; Christopher Vannarsdale, 1877; Mr. De Revere, 1877-79. Mr. Jacob Thorn died May, 1874, in his seventy-third year. His son now keeps the hotel, and has a fair share of the public patronage. There was for a few years, about 1827 and subsequently, an inn kept by John Ayres on the corner of Cherry and Front Streets, where Berry & Thorn's hardware-store is situated.

Force's Hotel, on Front Street, is still kept open, and has become somewhat popular with the traveling public. James H. Force, proprietor.

Park House, a temperance boarding-house, is a family hotel with accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests, open all the year. It was first opened by the owner, Evan Jones, in 1873. George B. De Revere, formerly of the Mansion House, took possession of it as landlord in 1879, and up to this time the house has been popular with families desiring a healthy country home.

There are a large number of first-class houses which are adapted for a few private families, and convenient for the daily trains to and from the city of Plainfield.

Burial-Grounds.—Among the earliest burial-places were family plots situated mostly on the farms of the first settlers, and some of the lands having changed ownership, the graves have been removed or leveled in the process of tilling the soil. Many have but rough stones with initials of the name and date, and many are without any inscription. The burial-plot of the Lenox, Coriells, and Coverts, situated on the George Smock farm, near Dunellen, in this township, is of an ancient date, and a large number are here buried. The following epitaph is found on one of the stones:

"In Memory of
LUKE COVERT,
Who died
Jan. 22, 1828,

In the 94th year of his age.

Come look upon my grave,

All you that pass by;

Where one doth live to such an age

Thou-and's do younger die."

On the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad was the family burial-plot of the Marsellies families. It is just south of Evona Station. A few years ago the stones were removed by the family.

The Coles burial-ground, near the line of Fanwood township, is still used by the family, and kept in excellent order. Here are the first of this family buried, and the gravestones are erected to designate the spot.

BAPTIST BURIAL-GROUND.—It was found necessary that some action should be taken in relation to a proper locality for the burial of the dead in the year 1849, and the trustees of the First Baptist Church took the initiative in purchasing and beautifying a suitable plot of ground for a cemetery, "whither full oft, with saddened heart and solemn step, many have made their pilgrimage to lay beneath the shadow of its evergreen trees the forms of their loved ones."

In the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church a large number are buried. The Quaker burying-ground, near the station, dates back to 1788, when the meeting-house was built. They had previously buried their dead in the old Quaker ground in Raritan township, of which no distinct trace now remains. But their records show that it was first used in 1731.

Here are interred the Shotwells, Thorns, Marshs, Vails, Pounds, Laings, Bonners, Fitz Randolphs,

Kinseys, Wilsons, Griffiths, Hartshornes, Hamptons, Parkers, Rogers, and many of those whose names have become unknown in this township. The ground in Plainfield is still used for burials, but with very few stones placed to identify them.

The Methodist burial-ground is but recently established. In 1864 plots were secured and many of its members are there buried. It is near the Baptist cemetery, and kept in good order, the grounds having abundance of evergreens, and neat paths dividing the lots.

The Catholic burial-ground is also of recent date. It is situated north on the line of the railroad going to Scotch Plains. The ground is kept in excellent order, and has some fine monuments, as well as beautifully-carved gravestones.

The Union Cemetery Company was incorporated in the year 1871, and in 1874 the Plainfield Cemetery act of the Legislature was revived, which law can be found recorded on page 984 of New Jersey Laws, which give them power to own lands for the purpose of interments within the limits of Plainfield.

Evergreen Cemetery is the name given the present place of interment in Plainfield, and where most of the residents own family plots.

Seventh-Day Cemetery, situated on Park Avenue and Ninth Street, is kept with considerable neatness and respect for those there buried.

Roads and Avenues.¹—The distinctive characteristic of Plainfield is not its manufacturing nor commercial interests, but rather its elegant residence property and the interesting drives on level, shaded streets and avenues, generally straight and macadamized, under continuous archways of maples and elms, made delightful by the well-kept, tasteful lawns and many neat terraced banks. The many avenues that might be mentioned are the fine wide Park Avenue, Crescent Avenue, the avenue leading to Fanwood, the wide avenues to Evona, and others, as well as many leading in different directions outside of the city limits. The Johnson drive, as it is popularly called, is a macadamized road leading along the brow of the Blue Ridge range, extending from the notch through which Somerset Street passes to the picturesque gap in the mountains. Some of the highest points on the drive are three hundred to three hundred and fifty feet above the adjacent plain. And also a drive on Netherwood Heights affords a charming pleasure trip of endless variety over serpentine roadways on an undulating surface covered with a natural growth of oaks and chestnuts, passing an unusually attractive class of dwellings and beautiful grounds. And lastly the ride to Washington Rock is another attractive pleasure drive, and well repays any one to visit that upper region of invigorating mountain air and expansive panoramic

¹ An act of the Legislature in relation to laying out avenues and streets was passed in 1873.

landscape. These circumstances, in connection with the local improvements and unsurpassed railroad facilities, have attracted a larger percentage of New York business men than any other suburban city along the eighteen or twenty lines of travel from the great metropolis.

Fire Department.—For many years previous to 1827 the inhabitants of this then small village depended in a sudden emergency when the cry of fire was sounded upon each neighbor bringing his bucket and axe, and it was understood that such or such a neighbor owned a ladder. But, unfortunately, it was sometimes lent out and had not been returned. The necessity of some organization was deeply felt, and in the above-mentioned year some thirty of the townsmen, through Mr. Robert Anderson, the prime mover in the enterprise, secured by subscription of ten dollars each a hand-lever engine for extinguishing fires from New Brunswick called the "Harmony." This was the first fire-engine brought to the village of Plainfield, and a house for its reception was built on a lot belonging to Jacob Manning, where Mr. Green's furniture store now stands. The engine-house remained here for a time until it was removed to near the corner of Cherry Street and the lane to the Quaker meeting-house, now the corner of Park and North Avenue, where *The Constitutionalist* is published. The following composed the volunteer company of 1827: Dr. John Craig, Jacob Manning, Zachariah Webster, Caleb Freeman, Jarvis B. Ayres, James Leonard, Randolph M. Stelle, Eli Pound, Ira Fitz Randolph, Laing Webster, Abraham Parker, Simeon Fitz Randolph, Randolph Dunham, Cornelius Boice, Joel Wilson, Benjamin M. Stelle, Edmond Webster, Jacob Thorn, Lewis Force, Nathan Vail, John Briant, Robert Anderson (he was foreman for a time), Miriam Ormston, John Layton, Joseph Shotwell, and John Edgar. There were probably others, but at this late date it seems impossible to procure a complete list.

Aug. 25, 1853, the following citizens of Plainfield united for the purpose of organizing a new company, to be called "a fire-engine company," in the village of Plainfield: Isaac C. Varian, James M. Dunn, D. W. Dorman, L. E. Barkalew, Samuel Manning, John Cummings, William Gano, E. B. Titsworth, A. Vanderbeck, William M. Webster, R. C. Barkalew, E. W. Bloom, Henry R. Cannon, H. C. Randolph, Ellis Ayres, George Pack, Randolph Marsh, I. W. Martin, John V. Arrowsmith, Warren Marsh, John C. Runyon, Augustus Martin, George Strooks. James M. Dunn was made chairman; Samuel C. Varian was elected foreman. The organization was called "Harmony Fire Engine Company, No. 2;" a constitution and by-laws were adopted Aug. 31, 1853, and Samuel Manning was elected secretary and treasurer.

At the next monthly meeting Messrs. W. W. Webster, Jacob C. Varian, H. R. Cannon, E. B. Titsworth, John Arrowsmith, William Gano, and Lewis E.

Barkalew were appointed a committee to raise money to build a new engine-house and procure a new engine.

At a meeting Sept. 14, 1853, Dr. Cannon, treasurer of the committee, reported on hand \$787.50 in subscriptions, and a committee was appointed to visit the different engine-builders in New York and Brooklyn, to examine carefully the construction and engage an engine for this company not to exceed in cost \$800. The following were said committee: Messrs. D. W. Dorman, Washington Marsh, Isaac Varian, William Gano, Samuel Manning, and William Webster.

At their next meeting, Oct. 5, 1853, the committee reported that they had contracted with Mr. Joseph Pine for an engine to cost \$900. At this same meeting it was decided to determine by ballot the name of the new engine. Three ballots were taken with no choice, when on motion of Mr. Dorman it was decided to call it "Washington, No. 2;" but at their next meeting this action was rescinded and a committee appointed to name the engine, consisting of the following: Messrs. Washington Marsh, L. E. Barkalew, James M. Dunn, E. W. Bloom, Ellis Ayres, and the committee reported the name of "Gazelle, No. 3."

Jan. 4, 1854, a committee was appointed to "prepare and circulate for names a petition to the Legislature of New Jersey for an act incorporating Plainfield into a fire district," and the company held their first meeting in their new house Aug. 3, 1854, called Fireman's Hall. D. W. Dorman was elected foreman, and Ellis Ayres secretary, at the annual meeting Feb. 1, 1855.

At a meeting held March 7, 1855, John Ayres was made foreman of a juvenile hose company. The hose-carriage, or "jumper," as it was termed, was a two-wheeled paint-cart procured from Frazee Marsh. A roller was fixed on the axles, and the same apparatus is in use to-day, known as "Warren Hose-Carriage, No. 3."

Before the purchase of the new engine the company worked an old double-deck engine, loaned them by Mr. Pine while he was building the new engine. This apparatus was called the "Night-Owl," and was surrendered to him when the new engine arrived.

The number of this company was changed about this time to No. 1 Engine, and the company had secured a lot on Cherry Street and commenced the erection of an engine-house next to Martin Brothers' grocery. The new engine arrived about Feb. 1, 1855, also a supply of hose. D. W. Dorman was re-elected foreman, and Ellis Ayres secretary. It was proposed to have a parade the 1st of April, and to invite the superintendent and inspectors of the railroad to attend the parade, which was afterwards postponed for two months.

The following have been elected foremen: 1854-56, Samuel Manning; 1857-58, Edward P. Thorn; 1859, John Roselle; 1860-61, Edward P. Thorn; 1862-63,

John H. Tier; 1863-64, John Roselle; 1865-67, Theodore F. French; 1868, William P. Bailey; 1869-74, William J. Force; 1875-77, Thaddeus O. Doane; 1878-81, Augustus H. Martin; 1882, Thaddeus O. Doane.

The following have been secretaries: 1854-56, Lewis H. Ayres; 1857-58, Alexander Dunn; 1858, Joseph R. Eno; 1859-65, Ellis Ayres; 1866, John T. Lee; 1873-78, William J. Force.

A full regulation uniform was adopted Feb. 6, 1861, —red shirt, belt with name of company, and regular fire-hat.

In the year 1869, just after a fire had taken place, July 6th of that year, a meeting was called at Laing's Hotel to devise some plan to secure another steamer, as that fire proved the inadequacy of the department to cope with such fires. The meeting was presided over by Nathan Harper, Esq., and G. W. F. Randolph was secretary. The meeting was largely attended.

It was resolved to present a memorial to the Legislature asking them to allow of such legislation as would provide means to the extent of \$10,000 for the procurement and maintaining of another steamer and appurtenances. Also a document was presented ready for the signatures of those desirous to contribute money towards this purpose, and money was contributed liberally. Messrs. Wallace, Vail, E. W. Runyon, and George Hoadly were appointed a committee to circulate the petition papers. Through Mr. Vail's indefatigable efforts some \$12,400 were received in subscriptions within forty-eight hours. Chief Engineer Frazee, Fire Commissioner J. W. Manning, and J. F. Hubbard were appointed a committee to at once purchase the engine. The committee lost no time in closing a bargain with the Amoskeag Company for one of their third-class engines, the same as No. 2. On the 4th of October, 1869, a delegation of "Gazelle" firemen and Chief Frazee visited New York and escorted the new engine to Plainfield. While this engine was being built another engine company had been formed of citizens of North Plainfield, under the name of Warren Engine Company No. 3.

When the new steamer arrived at Plainfield all the fire department were in line at the station to receive the engine. The fire commissioner formally turned over to the Gazelle Company the new steamer, and the hand-engine over to the new company, "Warren, No. 3." The fire commissioners secured the needed legislation at the next session of the Legislature, and relieved all the subscribers on the list. Their names were merely pledges of security to the builders.

The Plainfield Company, No. 2, was organized in 1867. They have an excellent company, and have done good service with their steamer at the various fires in this city.

ZEPHYR HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.—Their truck was purchased by subscription through the efforts of the citizens, foremost of whom were the late

respected George Miller, Esq., and Benjamin A. Mumford. The apparatus was afterwards turned over to the fire department.

The first chief engineer of this department elected was the late John Roselle, May 4, 1868. Theodore F. French, James F. G. Fraser, and Frank W. Vail. The first annual parade took place Sept. 3, 1868.

A RELIC.—The following interesting facts are related: In June, 1855, a committee consisting of William W. Webster, John Layton, Jr., and Samuel Manning were appointed to procure a bell to be hung in the belfry of the engine-house. It was rung for the first time on the morning of July 4, 1855. The money to pay for it was raised by subscription. There is quite a history connected with this bell, as follows: In the year 1867 the fire department purchased a steam fire-engine, and it was decided to form the nucleus for a new company out of the members of Gazelle, No. 1. Accordingly the roll was called, and as each member's name was announced he decided by his answer whether he would remain with No. 1 or join the new company. Twelve members decided to form the new company, and eighteen remained with No. 1. Then came a contest as to what should be the name of the steamer company. The men who formed the new company wanted also to take the number with them, and call their company No. 1, and Gazelle No. 2. The members remaining with the hand-engine finally triumphed, and the new steamer company was called "Plainfield, No. 2," and from that time there has existed a friendly strife between the two companies. When the old engine-house was purchased by Mr. Levi Hetfield the members of No. 2 thought to spring a trap on those of No. 1 in securing the bell as a trophy, and obtained the consent of Mr. Hetfield to allow them the bell. But members of No. 1 heard of this and determined that the old relic of the early days of the fire department in the village of Plainfield, which they justly considered belonged to their organization, should not fall into the hands of their rivals. One night the bell disappeared from the belfry, and then there was a hue and cry. The owner of the building threatened to sue somebody for the theft; who that somebody was no one could tell. Finally ex-Foreman Edward Thorn bargained with Mr. Hetfield and bought "a pig in a bag," as the saying is, by purchasing the bell for a nominal sum, the same to become his when found. For a long time that bell remained out of sight to the gaze of any member of No. 2. Finally, on the occasion of their annual ball and supper, the evening of February 22d, they determined to astonish their friendly rivals. During the progress of the dancing, when the "full set" was reached, the assemblage were astonished at hearing the loud clanging of a bell behind the paraphernalia and decorations at the end of the hall, a flag was drawn aside, and the astonished eyes of those members of No. 2 present fell upon the bell

so long sought for. It was beautifully gilded in gold, and hung so that it could be swung at leisure. Information was received that an attempt would be made to rescue the bell, but a strong guard was kept over it, and it was returned again to a place of secrecy until Mr. Thorn announced himself the owner of it, when all attempts to capture it were dropped. This historic bell has now a place in another organization of this city, whose members often listen to its silent midnight tolling with pleasure.

The officers for 1881-82 are as follows: President of Board, Jeremiah Van Winkle; Secretary, T. J. Gillies; Treasurer, E. H. Depew; other members of board, E. L. Morris, Solomon Flaig, W. E. Jones, Chief Engineer, Frank W. Vail; First Assistant, George Kesselring; Second Assistant, Stephen Davis.

Gazelle, No. 1, Steamer.—Foreman, T. O. Doane; First Assistant, Jerry Moore; Second Assistant, Charles P. Sebring.

Plainfield, No. 2, Steamer.—Foreman, William L. Wright; First Assistant, William Laing; Second Assistant, Andrew D. Jennings.

Warren, No. 3, Engine.—Foreman, John Becker; First Assistant, William Harding; Second Assistant, George Becker.

Zephyr, No. 1, Hook-and-Ladder.—Foreman, Ephriam Hedden; First Assistant, Samuel Robinson; Second Assistant, Charles Smith.

Alert, No. 1, Hose Company.—Foreman, A. Salsman; First Assistant, S. T. Varian; Second Assistant, E. N. Erickson.

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Joseph A. Hubbard, president; David W. Rodgers, vice-president; W. R. Cock, secretary; A. D. Mallinson, treasurer; relief committee, A. S. Force, A. D. Jennings, and Frank Whiteley.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD.—(*Continued.*)

Plainfield Gaslight Company.—For a number of years some plan was sought to be adopted for lighting the streets of this growing city. Many plans were proposed and found to be impracticable or unsuccessful. At length an act of the Legislature was passed incorporating "The Plainfield Gaslight Company," March 13, 1857. In 1870 this act was amended. The company have several miles of mains laid in the principal streets, and are constantly extending them as demand increases. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars. The offices are located at the corner of Fourth and Washington Streets; President, I. R. Van Deventer; Superintendent, E. R. Pope; Secretary and Treasurer, P. Brunsen; Engineer, T. H. Morse; Directors, J. R. Van Deventer, Elias R. Pope, Peter Brunsen, George W. F. Randolph, and Carmon Parse.

Water-Supply Company.—An organization of citizens of Plainfield for supplying the city with water was effected in 1869, and the intention is at some future day to develop the much-needed and easily-arranged improvement for receiving a supply of fine, pure water from the neighboring hills, where there are abundant never-failing springs sufficient for all demands, either for extinguishing fire or for domestic or manufacturing purposes. The city will undoubtedly find it necessary sooner or later to draw its water supply from this source.

There were two acts of the Legislature passed in 1874: first, an act to authorize the construction of water-works for supplying Plainfield with pure and wholesome water; and second, an act to authorize the construction of works for supplying with pure and wholesome water, pursuant to an act of April 2, 1869.

Societies.—**THE CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION.**—This society was organized in 1877 of resident Scotchmen. It is devoted to benevolence and the popular sports peculiar to the Highlanders.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.—Among many of the younger portion of this city the Athletic Club is an institution, and has grown in popularity and influence by its successful sports and by its well-managed annual games, with liberal prizes which draw together many of the most celebrated athletes as well as amateur competitors in the country.

The Muhlenberg Hospital was fully organized in 1878. For years previously the want of such an institution had been felt by the citizens. Donations of money were made, fairs, etc., were held, and a fine plot of land was donated by the former mayor of the city, Job Male, Esq. The building was then commenced. It is now completed and ready to receive those needing medical treatment. The building with grounds are valued at about ten thousand dollars. The officers of the board of governors: Right Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., president; Nathan Harper, vice-president; W. R. Cock, secretary and treasurer. Medical Board: H. D. Burlingham, M.D., physician-in-chief; Charles Hart, M.D., surgeon-in-chief; Charles H. Stillman, M.D., consulting physician; J. E. Jamrin, M.D. (New York), and C. M. Field, M.D. (Bound Brook), consulting surgeons; Drs. Probasco, Boone, and Tomlinson, attendant physicians; Drs. G. W. Endicott and Long, attendant surgeons.

Relief Association.—This association have rooms corner Madison Avenue and Second Street. They give needed help to the poor through an employment bureau to those who are able to work, and dispense clothing, food, medicines, etc., through a scrutinizing executive board of self-denying ladies,—Mrs. G. W. Ferry, president; Mrs. C. E. Ryder, vice-president; Mrs. Joseph M. Myers, treasurer; Mrs. John S. Lamson, secretary; Mrs. H. C. Marshall, assistant secretary; Miss A. J. Pray, superintendent.

Plainfield Library.—In 1879 an act was passed by the Legislature creating a library fund. The follow-

ing list of officers has been elected with three terms, viz.: Walter L. Hetfield, Craig A. Marsh, J. K. Myers, secretary and treasurer, hold office until 1883; George H. Babcock, Henry E. Daboll, John B. Dumont, president, hold office to 1884; John H. Evens, Mason W. Tyler, Henry R. Talmadge, hold office to 1885. Within the next six months this library will be opened to the public, and will be a valuable acquisition to the city.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40, R. and A. M.—The committee appointed to reply to certain inquiries of the Committee on Masonic History of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey would respectfully report as follows:

1st. At the annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, held at Trenton, on the 11th day of November, 1817, the following petition was presented:

"To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey.—The petition of the subscribers most humbly sheweth, that your petitioners are all regular Ancient Masons, and having the honor and prosperity of Masons much at heart are very desirous to promote its philanthropic principles. That for the convenience of their respective habitations and for other good purposes they have agreed to form themselves into a new lodge to be named 'Union Lodge,' and have nominated Capt. John Allen to be our first Master, Doctor Elias Runyon to be our Senior Warden, and Captain William D. Sherwood to be our Junior Warden. That in consequence of this resolution they pray for a warrant to empower them to assemble and hold a regular lodge in the township of Westfield, and county of Essex, in East New Jersey, and then and there to make, pass, and raise masons according to the forms of the society and to execute all other duties of the craft. May it, therefore, please your Right Worshipful body to grant this request, and your petitioners faithfully promise strictly to obey and conform to all the orders and regulations of the Grand Lodge that shall be enjoined on them, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed,

"JOHN ALLEN, "ELIAS RUNYON,
"WILLIAM D. SHERWOOD, "JACOB LAZALIAR,
"WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, "SIMEON GAUGE,
"WILLIAM STEWART."

The petition having been read, it was "ordered that a warrant do issue and that Brother John Allen be the first Master; Elias Runyon, first Senior Warden; and William D. Sherwood, first Junior Warden of said lodge."

The lodge was known and numbered as Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40, in the township of Westfield (now city of Plainfield) in the county of Essex.

2d. There is no evidence of this lodge having previously worked under a dispensation.

The first applicant for degrees under the warrant was John Norcett, in May, 1818, and received the first degree in said lodge June 22, 1818.

The first meeting of the lodge under the warrant was held Dec. 27, 1817. The following officers and brethren were present, viz.: John Allen, W. M.; Elias Runyon, S. W.; William D. Sherwood, J. W.; William Williamson, Treas.; Elias J. Thompson, of Chatham Lodge, Sec. *pro tem.* Alexander Kinner, S. D.; Simeon Gauge, J. D.; Andrew Wallace, Tyler; William Stewart, David Smalley, R. W. Dept. Grand Master; William McKissack, R. W. Dept. Grand Secretary; George McDonald from Solo-

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mon Lodge, No. 1, at Somerville; Bros. Luther Little and Elias J. Thompson, of Chatham Lodge, No. 33.

During the entire existence of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40, from Nov. 11, 1817, to April 23, 1834, no name is more prominently identified with its history than that of Col. John Allen. He was present at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge when the warrant was granted, and served his lodge as a representative eleven years. In the year 1832 he was elected to the honorable position of Senior Grand Warden. He was most faithful in his attendance at the regular communications of his own lodge, holding the station of Worshipful Master, serving the years 1818-19, 1823. As a citizen he was respected and honored as one of the most prominent in the community. After the lodge had ceased labor he removed to the State of Ohio. With his change of residence there was no abatement in his love of the institution of Masonry, and at his death, in 1856, he desired to have his remains taken to Plainfield, in New Jersey, and that the usual Masonic services should be performed by his brother Masons of Plainfield. A delegation from his lodge in Ohio accompanied his remains to his old home, and he was interred in the cemetery of the Baptist Church in this place. The funeral services were held on Sunday, July 13, 1856, and the ceremonies at the grave performed by Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., located in Plainfield. This lodge was organized under dispensation by Most Worthy Grand Master Stewart, May 9, 1853, and the following officers were admitted: Elias Runyon, W. M.; Richard Manning, S. W. The minutes of the proceedings furnish the following list of brethren present on the occasion: Elias Runyon, Richard Manning, Stephen Hall, James G. Williams, James C. Lyon, Edmund Seeley, Debruskoss A. Huxson, Thomas Wallace, Samuel Scott, Jonathan M. Wilcox.

The following are the officers of the lodge, Feb. 18, 1882: William R. Cock, W. M.; Benjamin F. Coriell, S. W.; Jonathan B. Johnson, J. W.; John L. Hall, Treas.; Edward Nelson, Sec.; John Ulrich, S. D.; Thaddeus O. Doane, J. D.; John Chandler, S. M. S.; Joseph G. Miller, I. M. S.; David Weaver, S.; William L. Wright, S.; Charles H. Westfall, Tyler.

Jerusalem Chapter meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month in Masonic Hall, the Vandeventer Block, Front Street. John Hall, H. P.; I. C. Pope, E. K.; Edward Nelson, E. S.; I. N. Steiner, Treas.; T. A. Rodgers, Sec.

Anchor Lodge, F. and A. M., meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in Masonic Hall, in City National Bank building, Front Street. W. A. Freeman, W. M.; I. B. Dumont, S. W.; Charles Tweedy, J. W.; J. S. Nason, Treas.; James Lyon, Sec.

Odd-Fellows.—PLAINFIELD LODGE, No. 44, meets every Monday evening at their hall in Coward's build-

ing, Park Avenue. Officers, 1882: C. E. Austin, N. G.; William Boe, V. G.; T. J. Young, Treas.; I. K. Arnold, Rec. Sec.; P. V. Weaver, Per. Sec.

MOUNT HEBRON DEGREE LODGE, No. 11, meets second Thursday evening of each month. Officers for 1882: M. Schenck, D. M.; A. R. Hartpense, D. D. M.; Fred. Slater, Sec.; T. J. Young, Treas.

Knights of Pythias.—PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 74, meets every Thursday evening in hall, Front Street, corner of Park Avenue. I. C. Carney, C. C.; N. H. Guttman, V. C.; Martin Crouce, P.; Webster Grant, R. of F.; F. Whitley, M. at A.; L. Ulrich, Trustee.

Howell's Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, meets at Alberti's Hall, East Front Street, opposite Park Avenue, every Tuesday evening. Webster Grant, W. P.; James R. Perine, W. A.; I. M. Taynor, P. W. P.; J. M. B. Pyatt, R. S.

The Would Be Social Club was organized June 15, 1877, and has occasional meeting at their rooms, No. 12 West Front Street.

Plainfield Sængerbund.—This large association was organized a few years ago for the care of the sick and helping the destitute. The singing society connected with this club give occasional entertainments, which have become popular with the German-speaking citizens of this city. They meet every Monday and Friday evenings at Frederick Caspar's hall.

Ancient Order of Hibernians meets in Association Hall, Park Avenue, the first Monday evening of every month. W. J. Tobin, president; James Muldowney, vice-president; Charles McCann, secretary; Michael Nugent, treasurer.

Children's Home.—This home is located on Hill-side Avenue. It was found that something should be done for the children of this city who needed care and support, and many little ones, orphans and half-orphans, or those whose parents are incompetent to provide for their necessary wants. This home was organized in 1872, and has been the means of doing a good work. The officers: Mrs. Horace Kimball, president; Mrs. James McGee, vice-president; Mrs. Charles Place, secretary; Mrs. L. W. Serrell, treasurer; Miss Lucy Everett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. V. F. Nevius, matron; E. W. South, M.D., physician of the Children's Home.

Holly Tree Inn.—This benevolent institution is situated on North Avenue near the depot. It is a well-patronized resort for the youth of our city, where they can find a home welcome, good, promiscuous reading-matter, and a simple lunch without any evil temptations. It is nearly self-sustaining, though needing the sympathy and assistance of a charitable public. It exists in the interests of temperance, and is doing a good work under the direction of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Officers: Mrs. J. W. Yates, president; Miss H. M. Convey, secretary; Mrs. S. S. Struthers, treasurer; Miss H. W. Convey, superintendent of Inn.

The Washington Monument Association.—This society, for the purpose of erecting upon Washington Rock a suitable monument, was organized in 1859, and its determined purpose is in no distant future to honor the memory of our great American chieftain by erecting a suitable memorial upon this summit, and near the notable rock that bears his name.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1867. They formerly had their rooms upon Front Street, but now have commodious quarters in the Chautauqua Building, corner of Park and North Avenues. They have in membership nearly three hundred, and a circulating and reference library of nearly two thousand volumes, and a free reading-room containing many of the best religious and secular publications. Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association is given every season an excellent course of literary and scientific lectures and musical entertainments. The Sabbath-school normal class, with the main object of pursuing a systematic Biblical study, and the consideration of practical methods of religious instruction, is one of their most influential and important branches of Christian activity, having given to Plainfield a national reputation as a Sunday-school centre. Under its management the first congress of Sunday-school workers of the United States was convened in this place during the spring of 1876, when one hundred and sixty delegates were present, representing thirteen States and twelve different denominations. The efforts of the association in philanthropic as well as religious ways are designed to help and elevate the young men of Plainfield. The following officers, 1882: H. R. Munger, president; George R. Cornwall, vice-president; Walter McGee, recording secretary; H. J. Runyan, corresponding secretary; W. P. Webster, general secretary; H. O. Newman, treasurer; and W. S. Angleman, librarian.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.—The national headquarters is in the Chautauqua Building, corner of Park and North Avenues. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., president; Miss Kate F. Kimball, secretary. Plainfield Branch, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, president; F. E. Marsh, treasurer.

The Potter Printing-Press Works.—They were erected in 1879 by C. Potter, Jr., about half-way from this city to Evona, on the southerly side of the New Jersey Central Railroad tract, having sufficient conveniences for loading and unloading their merchandise at the factory doors. The buildings are of brick, and are commodious, covering nearly an acre of ground,—the machine-shop, foundry, work-shop, and necessary buildings. The firm is an old, well-established concern, having had their works in Rhode Island for many years. Their workmanship is unexcelled by any other in the country. They employ over one hundred first-class mechanics.

The Clothing Establishment of Messrs. Schepflin, Baldwin, Tweedy & Co., ranks among the first



— POTTER PRINTING PRESS WORKS. —
PLAINFIELD N. J. C. POTTER JR. PROP.



D. J. Boice

of this class of industry in the United States. At their massive brick buildings on West Front Street they employ a great many skilled workmen, and afford steady occupation to scores of others in the surrounding neighborhood.

Mutual Agricultural Association of Union and Middlesex Counties.—This association was organized in the year 1879, and in the following month of September they held their first annual exhibition, which proved a grand success. They have ample grounds well located upon the easterly portion of Raritan township and the limits of the city of Plainfield. The grounds contain outbuildings and accommodations for the show of fine cattle. The regulations concerning the horse department are ample, and the past season many have been induced to introduce their fine stock, which these two counties are so well known to pride themselves in. The secretary, Hon. James S. Vosseller, has produced the past season a liberal premium list through the direction of the board of directors.

One of their articles of incorporation is the following: "All articles raised, grown, or manufactured in the counties of Union and Middlesex and in the township of North Plainfield may be exhibited, although the owner may not reside in such counties or townships."

Board of directors, John I. Holley, president; R. S. Little, Hon. Charles A. Campbell, first vice-president; Nathan Robins, second vice-president; J. W. Johnson, third vice-president; James S. Vosseller, secretary; E. C. Pearson, treasurer; James Neilson, M. H. Acker, I. C. Meyer, I. H. Platt, I. T. Pearson, William S. Darling.

Netherwood.—Within a few years a number of gentlemen made purchase of a large tract of land about a mile from the depot of Plainfield, and about the same distance from Fanwood, on the line of the railroad, the land being elevated and having an extended view of the surrounding country, the blue ridge of hills, and the valley. It is a charming elevation, and soon the interest of many who desired to make this a permanent in building a number of neat villas. Plans for a massive five-story brick building, with some two hundred and twenty-five rooms, elegantly furnished throughout, and complete in all its appointments, were adopted, and in 1878 completed at a cost of nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, called the "Netherwood Hotel," and designed for a luxurious summer resort for New York business men and their families. A very neat brick building for the depot is built, a Union Chapel for religious worship and Sabbath-school, store, post-office, etc. The drives surrounding Netherwood are hardly equalled, as most of the avenues are neatly graded, macadamized, trees planted by the side of foot-walks, and during the pleasant days of summer are frequented by many of the residents in their carriages. Netherwood Hotel, near the depot at Netherwood, is built on

high ground, having a fine view of the surrounding country. It is reported that John H. Dean, Esq., has lately become the owner.

The Belvidere Land and Improvement Company of Netherwood, N. J., have greatly improved this part of Plainfield by the erection of fine buildings, and offer plots of land at a reasonable price to actual settlers. The attractions of this beautiful neighborhood are great and convenient to the depot of that name. There are schools, stores, post-office, etc.

Eyona is a small hamlet, has a neat railroad station and some substantial dwellings, the residences of business men of New York. There is a hat-factory here. The roads are kept in excellent condition. The village is about two miles from Plainfield station, and one mile from Dunellen. The neighborhood contains some of the best families, who make it their country home. An Episcopal chapel is about being built a short distance east of the station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID J. BOICE.

His grandfather, George Boice, resided near New Market, Middlesex Co., where he owned and carried on a farm. He had six daughters and three sons. Jacob, Henry (a farmer, succeeded to the homestead and died in Plainfield), and Peter, who was a carpenter by trade, and resides in Newark, N. J., being the only surviving one of the nine children. Jacob was father of David J. Boice, was born in 1789 and died in 1845. He was respectively a farmer, a carpenter, and for many years kept a public-house at Samptown, New Market, and one year at the well-known "Old Sand Tavern" near Plainfield. His wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of David Blackford, of Samptown, who was born in 1790 and died in 1838. Their children were David J. and Mary, widow of Peter Fitz Randolph, of Green Valley, Ill., where they settled about 1855.

David J. Boice received during his boyhood very little education from books, but during his minority learned the invaluable lessons of self-reliance and economy, which often go very far toward making the successful business man. He was not favored with abundant means in starting out in life, neither were position and valuable compensation for labor within easy reach when he had reached his majority. He remained at home until 1840, and in 1842 settled in Plainfield. In 1844 he erected a house on the corner of Centre and Second Streets, where he resided until 1869. His first eight years after settling in Plainfield was spent in the employ of the Central Railroad Company. In 1850 he established a coal and lumber business there, which he has successfully

carried on until the present time, his office and yard facing on Park Avenue. His lumber is purchased at Albany, N. Y., and shipped by water *via* Hudson River to Elizabethport, thence by rail to Plainfield, and also direct by railroad from Michigan. His coal trade is mostly confined to the Lehigh Valley coal. His sales annually, when he first began business, only amounted to some three hundred tons, whereas for many years prior to 1882 they have been three thousand tons.

Mr. Boice is one of the active and substantial business men of Plainfield, was one of the directors of the First National Bank for several years, and a member of Common Council for one term. He is a contributor to the various local enterprises of the city, and has been a member, trustee, and usher of the First Baptist Church there for many years. His wife, whom he married in 1840, is Rachel, daughter of Jonathan F. Randolph, and sister of Peter Fitz Randolph, before alluded to, of Plainfield. She was born in 1815. Their children are Sarah R., wife of J. D. Runyon, of New Brunswick, and Anna E., at home. Mr. Boice's residence, at the corner of Park Avenue and Fifth Street, he erected in 1869, whence he removed from his former residence.

CHARLES POTTER, JR.,

proprietor and founder of the "Potter Printing-Press Works" at Plainfield, N. J., was born in Madison County, N. Y., April 21, 1824. His paternal grandparents, George Potter and Mary Stillman, resided at Potter Hill, R. I., where the former died in 1801, leaving one son, Benjamin, father of John E. Potter, a well-known publisher of Philadelphia, and the youngest son, Charles, father of our subject. Charles Potter, son of George, born at Potter Hill, Sept. 7, 1799. After serving an apprenticeship with his older brother, Benjamin, at the carpenter's trade, at the age of nineteen went to Madison County, N. Y., where he married, June 22, 1823, Eliza, daughter of Samuel Burdick, who was born Sept. 22, 1807. He engaged in the successful manufacture of wagons in 1826, in West Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., which he continued until 1836, when on account of failing health he settled, in 1837, on a farm in the town of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he resides at present.

Charles Potter was a man of sterling integrity in all his business relations, industrious habits, and honesty of purpose.

Charles, Jr., son of Charles and Eliza Potter, received a fair academical education, and for two terms during his minority was a successful teacher. In the autumn of 1846 he went to Rhode Island, and the following winter taught the Potter Hill district school, where many of his relations resided and the home of his ancestors had been.

Although he had intended to take a course of agricultural chemistry at Yale in 1848, with a view of en-

gaging in scientific farming, upon the close of his school at Potter Hill he engaged as clerk with C. Maxsen & Co. there, with whom he remained two and a half years, when he was chosen to manage the affairs of the "Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company," a newly-organized company for carrying on the foundry business at Westerly, R. I. This he conducted so successfully and built up so large a local trade that at the end of three years the company declared a dividend of forty per cent. on the paid-up capital, and this unabated prosperity continued during the entire five years he had the management of its affairs. Believing fully now that mechanics and not agriculture was his forte, and that his experience and thorough education in finance entitled him to an established business of his own, he declined the offer of a large salary from the company to continue for ten years as their superintendent and general manager.

In 1854, George H. Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., invented, patented, and had made a printing-press of about letter-page size for printing in several colors at one operation. Mr. Potter thought he saw in this a short road to wealth, and engaged with Mr. Babcock (now the president of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company) to build the presses, put them on the market, and for such service receive one-half of the profits. In January, 1855, he opened an office at 29 Beekman Street, New York, over James Conner's type-foundry, took several orders for presses of a larger size, and arranged for their construction. By experiments with the small press Mr. Potter discovered that brilliancy in the colors was lost by printing one color over another before the preceding one was dry, and therefore the value of the press was greatly impaired. At the end of seven months he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Babcock, father of the inventor of the press, and in the operation had lost not only his time but all his capital. He became interested the same year, 1855, in a printing-press invented by Merwin Davis, of New York City, and putting his services against the capital of the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company, constructed and exhibited one of these presses in the Crystal Palace Fair in New York the same fall, receiving a gold medal, in 1856 a silver medal at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and at Maryland Institute in Baltimore, and quite a demand sprung up for these presses.

In 1856, Mr. George H. Babcock invented a very simple job-press, which Mr. Potter arranged to build and introduce. While canvassing for these presses, seeing the demand for a cylinder-press for newspaper printing, he, in the latter part of the year, set about the work, made his drawings, and supervised the construction of his first cylinder-press in a machine-shop at Westerly, and from this has grown the business and presses so well known at the present day. This press was completed in the spring of 1858, and was sold and set up in the office of Pearsol & Geist, at Lancaster, Pa., and gave satisfaction. For three years



L. Potter Jr



Richard R. Coriell

following Mr. Potter canvassed the entire United States and most of Canada, selling this (cylinder) and the Babcock & Davis job-presses, having his machines constructed and setting them up. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, in 1861, Mr. Potter lost all he had accumulated and found himself largely in debt besides through all Southerners repudiating their obligations for his sales. Nor did misfortune come only financially, for in April, 1863, while in the office of the *Portland Press*, Maine, he received a fall which resulted in the amputation of his left leg near the ankle, and at a time when the press business looked more hopeful. Finding at this juncture that he had been in the business some nine years, had made no money and was in debt, he resolved that his experience should not be thrown away; that he would not only continue in it, but would not rest until the "Potter Printing-Press" should be acknowledged by all as having no superior. He made new designs, got out new styles of presses. Business rapidly increased until in 1865, not being able to attend to it alone, he associated with him as partner J. F. Hubbard, of Plainfield, under the firm-name of "C. Potter, Jr., & Co.," giving him a one third interest for two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Potter was now able to settle all his indebtedness, paying all claims in full. He at once removed the manufacture of his presses to Norwich, Conn., making arrangements for their manufacture with J. M. Huntington & Co. This business relation continued until 1877, when, upon the death of Mr. Huntington, it was dissolved, and two years later Mr. Hubbard, on account of failing health, also retired from the firm. Mr. Potter then associated with him Mr. H. W. Fish, for twelve years the confidential clerk of the old firm, and Mr. J. M. Fitzworth, his son-in-law, retaining the old firm-name. In 1879 he built new shops for the manufacture of his presses in Plainfield, N. J., contiguous to the New Jersey Central Railroad, which are probably the most complete works of the kind in this country and cover about two acres of ground. A specialty is made of Scott's patent presses, the fastest in the world, which print both sides, cutting, folding, counting, and putting in packages of twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred at the rate of five hundred and twenty newspapers per minute, or thirty-two thousand per hour on a single press, or sixty-four thousand per hour on a double press. In 1850 there were only two printing-press-shops in this country, and of the one doing the most of the business the *New York Tribune* of that year said, "That the house had built almost one per week of their celebrated presses," probably amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars. It is a safe calculation to say that the other built half as much, making a total of about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The business of the firm of C. Potter, Jr., & Co. for the year 1881 amounted to five hundred thousand dollars. Many firms have been established since

1855 for the manufacture of cylinder-presses, and all save one besides Mr. Potter's have failed. A view of his manufactory will be found on another page of this work. Mr. Potter is a thoroughgoing and enterprising business man, liberal in the support of worthy local enterprises, and has introduced into Plainfield an industry that adds largely to the business interests of the city and gives employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers. In 1850, Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P., daughter of Deacon Martin and Mehitabel Wilcox, of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., who has borne him four daughters, all of whom are living.

RICHARD R. CORIELL.

The Coriells are of French ancestry, and tradition traces their origin in New Jersey to three brothers—Elias, Emmanuel, and David—who emigrated from the island of Corsica to America in 1663, one settling at Lambertville, N. J. Abraham Coriell, grandfather of Richard R., settled in Piscataway township from over the mountains, and resided the remainder of his life near Newtown, in Middlesex County, where he reared a family of twelve children. He served as a baker in Gen. Washington's army during the Revolutionary war, was identified with the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, and reared his family under religious instruction. He died Sept. 22, 1828, at the advanced age of ninety years. The maternal grandfather of Richard R. Coriell was Abraham Smalley, also of Piscataway township, a large property-owner, who upon his death at an advanced age, having been born in 1756, divided his property among his sixteen children.

Mr. Coriell's father, Richard, born Feb. 3, 1775, died Dec. 17, 1838. His wife, Sarah Smalley, born April 8, 1774, died March 31, 1848. Their children were Ira, born Jan. 24, 1799, deceased; Deborah, born Feb. 25, 1801, died March 6, 1876, was the wife of John Stanford; Catherine S., born March 11, 1805, wife of William B. Fisher, of Illinois; Richard R., born Dec. 1, 1808; Abraham S., born Dec. 5, 1811, deceased; Sarah Ann, born Oct. 12, 1814, deceased; Andrew S., born Oct. 8, 1815, deceased; Abner S., born Nov. 11, 1820, is postmaster at New Market, N. J.

The father of these children, Richard Coriell, was a millwright by trade, and followed this occupation most of his active business life. He was a staunch supporter of Andrew Jackson, although the Coriell family had previously voted with the opposition. His death occurred on his farm at Harris' Lane in Piscataway.

Richard R. Coriell received only the advantages of a common school education during his boyhood, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the hatter's trade with Joel Vail, of Green Brook, N. J., with whom he remained for four years. After follow-

ing this business as a journeyman for nearly two years at Columbus and at New Market, he married on March 7, 1832, Margaret, daughter of Richard Elliott, a native of England, who emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he resided until his death. She was born Jan. 1, 1811, and died in 1869. The children of this marriage are Isabella, deceased, was the wife of Morgan Bird; Robert E., deceased; Richard E., of New York City; William W., a wholesale produce dealer in Plainfield; Sarah, wife of J. W. Johnson, of New York.

After his marriage Mr. Coriell settled at Chester, N. J., where he purchased the hat-factory of Abraham Smalley, and for two years carried on business there. He settled in Plainfield in 1834, where for a time he worked at his trade as a hatter, and then opened a general fancy goods and millinery-store, which he carried on until he retired from business about 1860, since which time he has been engaged in the care of his property. Mr. Coriell united with the Baptist Church at Samptown, N. J., in 1832, and upon his removal to Plainfield joined the Baptist Church of that city, and is a supporter of all worthy local objects.

His present wife, whom he married June 4, 1873, is Sarah, daughter of John C. Peterson, of New York City, and her mother was Sarah Chadwick, a native of Bordentown, N. J. Mrs. Coriell was born May 26, 1820.

EVAN JONES.

Among the active, thoroughgoing business men who have engaged in real estate operations and contributed materially to the growth of modern Plainfield is the subject of this sketch, who, like most men who have won a place in the financial and business circles of the day, early in life contended with straitened circumstances and poverty, and gradually reached success by indomitable perseverance and well-developed calculations. He was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, on Feb. 24, 1820, and was one in a family of twelve children, seven of whom emigrated to this county at various times. David, deceased, came in 1816, settled in Jersey City, where he carried on the shoe business, and became one of its first aldermen. John settled in the same city about 1828, and was in the same business. Lewis came to Jersey City with his brother Evan in 1836, is a mason by trade, and resided there in 1882; Margaret, wife of Evan Evans, resided in Jersey City until her death; Jane, wife of Evan Davis, resides at the same place, and came to America with her father, John Jones, in 1840; Esther married Benjamin Evans and settled in Ohio. Of the children left at home,—Mary, wife of Capt. John Jones, of New Quay, Daniel, Sarah, Hannah, and Ann,—only the first mentioned survives in 1882. The father of these children died in Jersey City, and was buried in the Jersey City Cemetery.

After landing in Jersey City in 1836, as before

stated, Evan Jones, then a lad of sixteen, spent three years in learning the mason's trade with John P. Hill, a contractor and builder there. For one year following he worked as journeyman. In 1840 he returned to his native country, and married, that year, Miss Eleanor Dudley, who was three years his senior and a native of the same place. Returning to this country, and thinking to better himself, he settled at Ravenna, Ohio, where he carried on business for himself for three years. Returning to Jersey City about 1844, for some three years he was the foreman of William Bumstead, and then with small capital established business for himself. Mr. Jones continued business there as a contractor and builder until 1863, with the exception of five years which he spent as a hardware merchant in the city, having erected for his mercantile business a store on Newark Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73, the length of which was ninety-two feet, and the width forty feet, respectively.

In 1863, Mr. Jones settled in Plainfield, where he purchased the Jacob G. Laing farm, containing fifty acres. This property he laid out into village lots and streets, and has erected several substantial dwellings thereon, the whole now being a part of the city of Plainfield.

In 1867, in connection with Job Male, Mr. Jones purchased twenty-four acres of land on the suburbs of Plainfield, which forms one of the most desirable parts of the city for a residence, and is largely built up with residences, many of which are of fine architectural design. The Second Presbyterian Church is built upon this property.

In 1870, Mr. Jones purchased about two acres of land on Park Avenue and Seventh Street, erected a substantial residence thereon, and in 1872 he erected the "Park House" on the same block, an elegantly-designed building of five stories, an attractive and popular resort by people from New York and other cities. An engraving of this favorite hotel may be seen on another page of this work. Mr. Jones has taken a somewhat active part in local matters since he became a resident of Plainfield, and served in the Common Council of the city during its first two terms. Mrs. Jones died in Plainfield in October, 1875, leaving two surviving children,—Lewis Dudley and David D.; one daughter, Catharine, died at the age of eighteen, and five other children died young.

Mr. Jones' present wife, whom he married Dec. 11, 1876, is Emma E., daughter of Abel Ketcham, of Long Island, who has borne him two children,—Sadie Willet and Gracie.

ELIAS R. POPE.

Samuel Pope, his paternal grandfather, resided in Washington Valley, N. J., where he spent his active business life as a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after his death his widow, who was before her marriage a Miss Moore, drew a



Evan Jones



Henry C. Latimer



E. R. Pope

pension. Their six sons were Samuel, Joseph, Squire, James, Henry, and John, and their daughters were Rhoda, wife of Augustus Moore, of Smalleytown, N. J., and Sarah. Of these children, only Rhoda survives in 1882. Samuel settled in Jerseyville, Ill., where he became a wealthy and influential citizen. Squire settled in Wisconsin; the others settled in the vicinity of their birth. John, father of our subject, born in 1807, married Sarah R., daughter of Barzilla Dunham, of New Durham, N. J., who was born in 1812, and survives in 1882. Their children are Elias R.; David S., of Plainfield; Sarah E., deceased, was the wife of Edward Runyon, of Dunellen; Charles S., of Dunellen; Howard A., of the firm of Pope Bros., dry-goods merchants of Plainfield; Simon R. and Asa D., of Dunellen; and James C.

John Pope was a shoe manufacturer at Dunellen during his active business life, and carried on a small farm there. He took no particular part in matters of a public character, but lived a quiet and uneventful life. He was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at New Market, in Middlesex County, N. J., and for many years served the church as trustee. He died in 1874.

Elias R. Pope, son of John, born at Dunellen March 8, 1836, spent his boyhood at home, and received only the advantages of the school of his native place. At the age of fourteen he went into the busy world to care for himself. Coming to Plainfield, he engaged as a clerk in the general store of Isaac S. Dunham, who was also engaged in the manufacture of clothing. Here he remained for fourteen years, and for three years following he was a partner with Mr. Dunham in his branch store at Basking Ridge. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Pope, Parse & Mundy, general merchants, at the corner of Front and Somerset Streets, Plainfield. After six years Mr. Mundy withdrew, and for the following three years the firm was known as Pope & Parse. Howard A. and David S. Pope then became partners in the concern, Mr. Parse withdrawing, and the firm of Pope Brothers continued until 1881, when David S. Pope withdrew from the business, and the firm has since continued business under the name of Pope Brothers. In 1872, Mr. Pope turned his attention largely to real estate operations and other business outside of his mercantile operations, and from his first settling in Plainfield he has taken an interest in all that pertains to its growth and prosperity. He was one of the founders of the Dime Savings Institution, organized in 1868, and has been treasurer since. He was one of the directors of the First National Bank for ten years, resigned in 1875, and was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, its president until 1879, and vice-president since. He has been a large stockholder of the Plainfield Gas-light Company since 1873, and one of its directors; one of the board of trustees of the Young Ladies' College for several years, and since 1873 he has been treasurer and one of the board of trustees of the Sev-

enth-Day Baptist Memorial Fund, an endowment fund for the maintenance of Alfred University. He has been president of the board of fire commissioners of Plainfield for fifteen years, and a member of the board for eighteen years, and also a director of Washington Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield, and treasurer since its organization, and secretary for four years.

Mr. Pope has for many years been identified with local politics; was collector and treasurer of Union County in 1874-75, a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1875-76, when he served upon important committees, and he was appointed postmaster of Plainfield Feb. 13, 1882. Mr. Pope is an active, thoroughgoing business man, and readily lends his support to all worthy local objects.

He was united in marriage in 1858 to Hannah, daughter of Joseph P. and Clarissa (Davis) Allen, of Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J. Their children are Frank A. and Edward G.

HENRY GOULD LATIMER.

His paternal grandfather, Barzilla, was a jeweler by trade and resided at Wethersfield, Conn., but died at Eastbury, in the same State. His father, Samuel, was prepared for college, but led a business life, and was a druggist at Cromwell, in the same State, and died in Eastbury in 1812. His mother, Anna Stocking, died about 1865 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The children of Samuel and Anna Latimer were Albert S., drowned in Lake Champlain; Henry Gould; William, who was in business in Newberne, N. C., died in Hartford, Conn., and was buried at Cromwell; Mary Ann, living in Cromwell; Horace W., of Boston; Zebulon was in business with William in Wilmington, and died in New York in November, 1881.

Henry Gould Latimer, a resident of Plainfield since the spring of 1847, and one of its oldest residents in 1882, was born at Eastbury, Conn., May 2, 1800. At the age of fourteen he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and in 1816 went with his employer to Petersburg, Va., where, on account of the ill treatment of his employer, he remained only a short time, and by arrangement with the captain worked for his passage on board a vessel sailing to New York. Here he was left with only four dollars, but he had a willing heart and ready hands, with a fixed determination to do something for himself. Returning to Connecticut he finished learning his trade of shoemaking. For two years before reaching his majority he was employed at his trade a part of the time, and a part of the time he was employed by his grandfather Stocking on the Connecticut River fishing, where he owned a quarter-right, and also for a short time went to school at Hartford. In 1821 he went to North Carolina as the agent of William Nott, and sold goods through the country for about eight months, and for one year afterward was also in his

employ. In 1823 he began business for himself, and sold goods through the country in the same State for two years, and then opened a store at 25 Chapel Hill, of that State. After a few months' business there in 1826 he established business with his brother William at Newberne, N. C., and after three years in 1830 took into the partnership another brother Horace, under the firm-name of H. W. Latimer & Co. They continued a successful mercantile business there until 1836, when Mr. Latimer retired from trade and spent the following ten years in Ohio. He came to Plainfield in the spring of 1847, as before stated, and has resided here since, being mostly engaged in the care of his property. He purchased the old bank property of Moses Y. Beach, and upon its site built his present residence.

Mr. Latimer is of a retiring disposition, never sought public place, is a man of correct habits, good judgment, practical ideas, and by his judicious management has secured a competency. In early life he learned the necessary lessons of economy and self-reliance as the main levers to wealth, and his life is only one of the many examples in this country of men who in boyhood faced with resolution and a purpose in life the obstacles incident to straitened circumstances.

Mr. Latimer is interested in the local improvements of Plainfield, and has been a large contributor to its varied enterprises, and although he has passed four-score years, both mentally and physically he is well preserved. His wife, Sarah Mitchell, a native of Chatham County, N. C., was born in 1816. They have no children, yet Mr. Latimer has assisted others to start out in life.

JACOB KIRKNER.

Mr. Kirkner is the son of Casper and Elizabeth Kirkner, who were of German parentage. He was born June 21, 1839, in Bridgeport, Conn. At the age of three years he removed to Flushing, L. I., and devoted his boyhood to study at the public school. Having been at the age of sixteen deprived by death of his father, he began a career of independence, and secured a position as teacher in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. This calling was pursued successfully for a period of five years, when, having determined upon a more active business life, he entered the Bank of New York as check clerk, and ultimately became paying teller of the Fourth National Bank of New York.

He was married April 15, 1862, to Miss Annie E., daughter of William P. Moss, of New York. Their children are George M., May S., Carrie E., J. Casper, John W., and Charles L., deceased.

Mr. Kirkner's health having been impaired by close application to business, he left the bank and engaged as a broker in gold and stock operations. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and is

still actively interested in banking and a general brokerage business, in which he has been eminently successful.

He removed to Plainfield in 1863, which has since been his place of residence.

His early professional labors naturally rendered the subject of education one of unusual interest to him, and caused his appointment in 1869 as one of the Board of Education of the city of Plainfield, of which he was the efficient secretary until 1881. Dr. Charles H. Stillman, one of the ablest exponents of the admirable school system of the State, was president of the board, and Mr. Kirkner his able and judicious coadjutor. On the death of Dr. Stillman he became his successor, and still fills the office. His experience as an instructor enabled him to exercise much practical wisdom in the administration of his duties, and to successfully continue the measures of his predecessor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirkner are members of the Congregational Church of Plainfield, of which the former is a trustee. He donated the land on the corner of Seventh Street and Madison Avenue for the chapel now in process of erection.

Mr. Kirkner may properly be mentioned as a marked example of success, which is the result not so much of early or fortunate surroundings as of the self-reliance, energy, and a steadfast devotion to the principles he espoused at the beginning of his career.

JOB MALE

was born in Somersetshire, England, Aug. 24, 1808. His father, Ambrose Male, by his first marriage to Anna Coxe had children,—James, Betsey, Simon, Sally, now residing at Colborne, Canada, Job, and Ambrose. By a second marriage he had children,—Simeon, John, who died at Colborne in January, 1882, James, William, and Susanna, who resides in Erie County, Pa.

The father, with his first children, second wife, and two eldest children by his second marriage, emigrated to America, landing at New York in May, 1816.

Job Male, then a lad of eight years, went into the busy world to care for himself, and is first found attending the toll-gate over the Hackensack River, and for one and a half years served as clerk in the store of Asa Wright, at Hoboken, N. J. In November, 1819, he removed with his parents to Cobourg, Canada, where they resided until their decease, his father dying about 1861, at the age of eighty.

After remaining there for eight years, Job returned to Jersey City, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter until 1836, when he established business there for himself, and carried it on as a contractor and builder until 1845. Mr. Male was naturally of an ingenious turn of mind, and drew most of the plans for the buildings which he constructed. He then purchased a farm of sixty acres at Scotch Plains, Union Co., N. J., where he removed, and there resided



J. S. Barker



Job Hale

for five years. Returning, he resided in New York and Brooklyn until 1853, when he again settled in Jersey City, and for six years was in the employ of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, building docks, piers, and reclaiming the river front, which included all east of Hudson Street lying between Essex and Wayne Streets. He planned and built the old circular roof depot for the company, which was five hundred feet in length and one hundred feet wide, and was located where the Pennsylvania Railroad depot now is, many substantial blocks for business, his own residence, and a block of twelve stores on ground which he leased from the company for twenty years, lying on the north side of Montgomery Street, between the Pennsylvania Ferry and Hudson Street, which he sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1879. He has also built for the Jersey Associates docks and piers for the accommodation of their Cunard steamers on the Jersey City side of the river, and after removing to Plainfield he constructed for this company a pier five hundred feet long, and widened it.

In May, 1866, Mr. Male and his wife, Maria Glaze, made a tour of Europe, and visited the leading cities and places of interest on the continent, and attended the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Male was a daughter of William Glaze, a glass manufacturer of Jersey City, and was born in Staffordshire, England, April 13, 1803. Returning from Europe in July, 1867, after spending a few months at Yonkers and in New York, Mr. Male settled in Plainfield, N. J., then a small village, where he purchased, in connection with Evan Jones, some twenty-four acres of land in the suburbs of the village, laid it out into village lots and streets, and has erected thereon some twenty substantial residences of fine architectural design, drawing the plans for all of them himself. These residences, with their surroundings, make up a most desirable part of the city of Plainfield, and form a part of his estate in 1882, except two, which he has sold. Since his residence in Plainfield, Mr. Male has perhaps contributed as largely to building up and beautifying the city as any other man, and has been liberal of his means in all worthy enterprises tending to its prosperity. While a resident of Jersey City he was a member of its Board of Education for several years, a member of the City Council, was a director of the Hudson County Bank for twenty years following its organization, and president of it for several years. He was an advocate for the incorporation of Plainfield as a city, and was its first chief magistrate for two years. Although he received a limited education from books during his boyhood, he is a man of practical business ideas, possesses strong force of character, and may be safely classed among the self-made, enterprising business men of the times.

He gave the ground upon which the hospital was erected, and is a worthy supporter of church, school, and kindred interests.

His life has been almost wholly devoted to business pursuits, and is one of the many striking examples in this country of what industry, self-reliance, and judicious management can accomplish towards securing a fair competency, and at the same time fulfill the full duty of a respectable, honorable, and useful citizen.

WILLIAM McDOWELL CORIELL.

The Coriells in New Jersey are descendants of three brothers,—Elias, Emmanuel, and David,—who emigrated from the island of Corsica in 1663, and were of the French-Huguenot stock. One branch of the family settled at Lambertville, N. J. Coryell's Ferry was famous as the place of Washington's crossing of the Delaware in the time of the Revolution.

His paternal great-grandfather, David, born Dec. 19, 1735, married Elizabeth Whitehead, who was born June 19, 1737, and bore him children,—Elisha, Rachel, David, Alice, grandmother of Chancellor Runyon, of Newark; Samuel, Elizabeth, Susannah, grandmother of Judge Runyon, of Plainfield; Isaac, father of Dr. Coriell, of New Market; and Abraham.

Elisha Coriell, grandfather of our subject, first resided at New Market, and subsequently at Dunellen, Middlesex Co., and his farm of two hundred acres was a part of the present site of the village of Dunellen. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension after its close. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook for many years, and at the time of his death. His wife, Mary, daughter of Luke Covert, bore him children,—Ephraim, father of our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Zachariah Pound, of Dunellen; Anne, wife of David Laforge, Newtown; Sally, unmarried; Harriet, wife of David Vankirk, resides in Somerville, N. J., and is eighty-four years old; and David, who resided on the homestead property until his death. By a second marriage to Nancy Dunn, Elisha Coriell had children,—Eunice Maria, wife of Isaac Van Nostrand; Caroline, wife of Ralph Conover.

Ephraim Coriell, born Nov. 21, 1790, was killed by accident near Bound Brook by the cars on the railroad, Sept. 7, 1857. He obtained a part of the homestead at Dunellen by purchase and by inheritance, where he spent his life as a farmer. He was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, and one of its ruling elders. He was also one of the founders of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, and one of its ruling elders until his death. Ephraim Coriell was a representative man of his township, and served several years on the board of chosen freeholders. His wife, Sally, born Aug. 11, 1791, whom he married Dec. 26, 1811, died April 2, 1873. She was a daughter of Levi and Sarah Lenox, of Plainfield.

Levi Lenox was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died Dec. 24, 1828, aged about eighty years, and his wife, Sarah, died Feb. 25, 1837, aged eighty-five years.

The children of Ephraim and Sally Coriell are Levi L., born Sept. 5, 1812, died young; William McDowell, born Dec. 19, 1815; and Abraham, born June 27, 1819, is an ex-member of the State Legislature from Somerset County, N. J., and resides near Dunellen.

William McDowell Coriell received the common advantages of a district school education during his boyhood, and at the age of seventeen began learning the hatters' trade with Van Nostrand & Conover, before mentioned, hat manufacturers at what is now Evona, in Plainfield township.

After reaching his majority, having completed his trade, he spent a few years at home, and without pecuniary assistance, but with a resolve to do something for himself, he worked for a few years as a journeyman at his trade. In 1844, with five others as partners, with small capital, he began hat manufacturing at the factory formerly occupied by Van Nostrand & Conover, which continued for only one year.

In 1846 he bought the same factory, and there manufactured hats until 1849, when he built his present manufactory near the railroad, where he has continued business since. His business has increased annually, and from the manufacture of thirty dozen full stiff-napped hats per week at the beginning he now turns out upwards of one hundred dozen per week of fine soft fur hats.

In 1842 he settled on the homestead formerly owned by his grandfather Lenox, upon which in 1856 he built his present substantial residence, which is near his manufactory.

Mr. Coriell was formerly a director and stockholder in the old Union County Bank of Plainfield; was one of the founders of the First National Bank, which took the place of the other, and has been a director since its organization; is one of the directors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield, a member of the Common Council for several years after the incorporation of Plainfield as a city, and he was one of the founders of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, and succeeded his father as one of its ruling elders in 1858. He married Oct. 20, 1840, Eliza C., daughter of Benjamin Runyon, of Plainfield, who was born March 8, 1819, and died Jan. 2, 1881. Their children are William Henry, Ephraim, born Dec. 16, 1842, died April 5, 1875, leaving two sons, Raymond and Ephraim, Benjamin Franklin, a partner with his father in the hat business; and Levi and David, who died young.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWNSHIP OF WESTFIELD.

Original Boundaries.—The Legislature of New Jersey on the 27th of January, 1794, enacted that all that part of the township of Elizabethtown lying within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the line of the county of Middlesex, where the North and West Branches of Rahway River meet and form a junction; from thence running up the North Branch of Rahway River to the mouth of Nomahiggins Branch, it being the southeast corner of the township of Springfield; from thence running with the line of Springfield aforesaid in a course north forty-nine degrees west to the top of the mountain; from thence on the course to the East Branch of Green Brook; thence down said branch and Green Brook to the line that divides the counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence along the line of Middlesex to the place of beginning, should be set off from the township of Elizabethtown and "made a separate township, to be called by the name of the township of Westfield."

The above, copied from township records of Westfield, 1794, is signed by David Osborn, town clerk.

Plainfield, formerly the southwest extremity of the township of Westfield, was set off into a township in the year 1847. Cranford, formerly the southeasterly extremity of the township, was set off into a township in the year 1870. Fanwood (Scotch Plains), formerly the southwesterly extremity of the township, was set off into a township in the year 1877.

Natural Features.—The northwesterly portion of this township is bounded by the Blue Ridge, called the Westfield Mountains, to the line of Green Brook. The southern part is level or gently undulating. There are no very considerable elevations, except the Short Hills. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay loam and red shale to the southward, with many of the drift rock and red sandstone lying loosely upon its surface. The soil changes somewhat to a gravelly loam on the borders of Clark and Cranford townships. There are many large drift boulders deposited all along the Springfield road in the valley of the Blue Hills, and when broken up are in demand for building purposes. They are mostly a granite intermixed with hornblende and the red sandstone. This township is well watered, and has many facilities for manufacturing.

Organization.—Westfield frontier included in 1699 all back of the Elizabethtown borough, being part of Piscataway, in Middlesex County, New Providence, then called Turkey, Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Westfield township, which included Cranford, Clark, and parts of Rahway townships. It took its name, it is said, from the fields west of Elizabethtown, and went by the name of the Westfields.¹

¹ It has been stated that the settlement of Westfield dates back to the last year (1699) of the seventeenth century. It was the result of what was called "The Clinker Lot Division." Almost immediately after that



Wm M D Horner

It remained part of the borough of Elizabethtown until the 27th January, 1794, when it was set off by an act of the Legislature.

At this time there was but one religious organization in the village, about fourteen houses, one store, one blacksmith-shop, one tavern, and one school-house. It had been in substantially this condition for nearly or quite a century, there was absolutely no growth or increase whatever; the erection of new buildings barely kept pace with the natural decay and dilapidation; the erection of a new barn or house formed an era in the history of the town. The community were tillers of the soil, and improved their lands, cutting and clearing this large township of its heavy timber, and now in this century a beautiful village bedecks the plain, and cultivated fields, farm-houses, fine residences, and numerous groves of verdant trees are spread around in pleasing profusion.

Civil List.—At the first annual meeting of Westfield township, held on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1794, the first town officers were elected. Daniel Marsh, Esq., acted as moderator of the meeting.¹ The following have been town officers since that date:

TOWN CLERKS.

David Osborn, 1794-1822.
Jonathan Osborn, Jr., 1823-37.
Dennis Coles, 1838.
Cornelius Boice, 1839-40.
Frazee Coles, 1841.
Robert Anderson, 1842-44, 1846.
Samuel B. Stevenson, 1845.
Isaac H. Pierson, 1847-48.
Samuel T. Clark, 1849-51, 1853.
Frederick A. Kinch, 1852.
Charles Clark, 1854-55.

Erastus Miller, 1856-57.
Josiah S. Ferris, 1858-59.
Samuel D. Ball, 1860.
Stewart E. Clark, 1861-66.
George Squire, 1867-69.
Matthias Clark, Jr., 1870.
John L. Miller, 1871.
Francis T. Baker, 1872-73.
Charles R. Clark, 1874-80.
Luther M. Whitaker, 1881.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Capt. Benjamin Laing, 1794-95.
Ephraim Marsh, Esq., 1794-95.
Capt. Recompense Stanley, 1796-1800.
Col. Moses Jaques, 1796-1803.
Ezra Darby, 1801-4.
Charles Clark, 1804-7, 1814.
John B. Osborn, 1805-7.
John Squire, 1806-14, 1817.
Joseph Quimby, 1808-13, 1815-17.
William Clark, 1811.
John Wilson, 1815-16, 1822-24.
David Osborn, 1818.
Jonathan Woodruff, 1818-25, 1827-29.
Dennis Coles, 1819-21, 1825-28.
Frazee Coles, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1845.
James Frazier, 1829.
Ira F. Randolph, 1830.
John Denman, 1831, 1833-34.
John Layton, 1831-36.
Benjamin Radley, 1835-36, 1849-54.

Glendon Ross, 1837-38, 1857-60.
James Leonard, 1837-38.
Zachariah Webster, 1839-42, 1844.
Aaron Coe, 1839-42, 1844, 1846-47.
Elias Kirkpatrick, 1843.
Andrew H. Clark, 1843.
Ephraim Clark, 1845, 1847-48.
James B. Ayres, 1846.
Simon Lambert, 1848-54, 1862, 1867-68.
David Miller, 1855-56.
Isaac Little, 1855-56.
Charles Marsh, Sr., 1857-58.
Addison S. Clark, 1859-61.
Amos P. Scudder, 1861-62, 1867, 1869-71.
Francis E. Moore, 1872-74.
C. W. L. Martin, 1875-77.
John S. Irving, 1878.
James L. Miller, 1879-80.
Stephen S. Mapes, 1881.

division emigration from the older parts of the town of Elizabeth began to set towards the interior, especially to the territory lying between the Rahway River on the east and the mountain on the west. It was not, however, until 1720 that the settlers became numerous enough to constitute a distinct community.

¹ Westfield Township Records, p. 2.

ASSESSORS.

James Ross, Esq., 1794-1805.
Capt. Benjamin Laing, 1794-99.
Col. Moses Jaques, 1794.
Peter Trembly, Esq., 1795-97.
David Ross, 1798, 1803.
Ezra Darby, 1800-4.
John B. Osborn, 1805.
James Ross, Jr., 1806-19.
William Hand, 1806-9.
Samuel B. Miller, 1810-14.
Jonathan Miller, 1814-29.
Deunis Coles, 1815-30, 1832.
Glendon Ross, 1820-28, 1830, 1832.
John High, Jr., 1829, 1831.
James Frazier, 1831.
Anthony L. Frazier, 1833-36.
Jonathan Woodruff, 1833, 1837-38.
John M. Clark, 1834-36, 1838, 1840, 1843, 1846-47.
Elias Runyan, 1837-38.

John M. Clark, 1849-51, 1853-54, 1856.
Justin Manning, 1839.
Elias Kirkpatrick, 1840-44.
Andrew H. Clark, 1841-42.
Isaac H. Pierson, 1845.
Daniel W. Ayres, 1845.
S. Haines, 1846.
William H. Clark, 1848.
Samuel Lee, 1852-57.
Jonathan Cory, Jr., 1858.
Simeon Frazier, 1859-60.
Zophar Hatfield, 1861-62.
William C. Stanbery, 1865-67, 1870-71.
J. W. R. Bennet, 1868.
John H. Martine, 1869.
Joseph G. Hanson, 1873.
E. D. Chamberlin, 1874-76.
Joseph S. Clark, 1877-78.
J. M. C. Marsh, 1863-64, 1879-81.

COLLECTORS.

Ephraim Marsh, Esq., 1794-99.
Capt. Recompense Stanley, 1794-99.
Peter Trembly, Esq., 1794.
Joseph Stanbery, 1795.
Samuel Winants, 1796-1802.
Caleb Maxill, 1800-2, 1805-16.
Azariah Clark, 1800-4, 1806-7, 1809, 1813-14.
John B. Osborn, 1803-4.
Jonathan Squire, 1803.
William Baker, 1805.
Jonathan Woodruff, 1808, 1810-12, 1815-16.
Anton M. Osborn, 1817-16.
Frazee Coles, 1817.
Caleb M. Littell, 1818-25.
Israel R. Coriell, 1826-28.
Daniel Shotwell, 1822, 1828-32.
Charles March, Jr., 1829-36, 1841-44, 1846-47.
Jacob Thorn, 1831, 1833-36, 1844-46.

Henry Baker, 1837-38.
John M. Hand, 1837-39.
Eli March, 1839-40.
Martin Runyan, 1840-42.
Elisha Runyan, 1843.
Frazee Lee, 1845.
William Clark, Jr., 1848.
David W. Clark, 1849-51.
David Miller, 1852-54, 1863-64.
Zophar Hatfield, 1855-57.
Stewart E. Clark, 1858-59.
Joseph S. Darby, 1860.
Wm C. Stanbery, 1861-62.
J. M. C. Marsh, 1865-69.
Isaac Littell, 1870.
Frank F. Baker, 1871.
Philemon E. Coe, 1872-73.
W. W. Connerly, appointed by Town Committee to fill Mr Coe's unexpired term.
George Squire, 1874-77.
Isaac F. Scudder, 1878.
W. W. Connerly, 1879-81.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Ezra Darby, 1794-95, 1798.
Capt. Charles Clark, 1794-1814.
Samuel Winants, 1794.
Daniel Marsh, Esq., 1795-1801.
Ezra Darby, 1796-1804.
Philemon Elmer, 1798, 1800.
Luke Covert, 1798-1800.
Ephraim Marsh, 1801.
James Brown, 1801.
Ralph Marsh, 1802.
Jesse Doulber, 1802.
John Tucker, 1803.
John Squire, 1803-5.
James Ross, 1804, 1817-21.
David Osborn, 1804.
Jonathan Woodruff, 1805.
Azariah Clark, 1805.
John Darby, Jr., 1805, 1807-12.
Joseph Quimby, 1806, 1822-24.
Joseph Sayre, 1806.
Melvin Parse, 1806-1831.
Jonathan Woodruff, 1807-25, 1827-28, 1847-48.
Jonathan Meeker, 1806.
John Wilson, 1807-14, 1816, 1822-24.
Samuel B. Miller, 1807-27.
Benjamin Cory, 1808-21, 1829.

Ezra Crane, 1813, 1815-16.
Recompense Stanley, 1814-21.
Frazee Coles, 1815.
William Marsh, 1822-24.
Israel R. Coriell, 1825.
Daniel Shotwell, 1825-26, 1837-38.
Henry Baker, 1826-28, 1840.
Ira F. Randolph, 1826.
Abner Miller, 1826, 1830.
Samuel B. Miller, 1820-29.
John Randolph, 1827-28, 1830.
Jacob Manning, 1827-28, 1842.
Trustum Manning, 1829, 1833.
David W. Clark, 1829, 1831, 1837-38, 1846-48, 1858.
Andrew H. Clark, 1829, 1831-36, 1844, 1858.
Ephraim Clark, 1830, 1832, 1837.
Nathan Vail, 1830.
Elijah Shotwell, 1830-32.
John M. Clark, 1831.
Isaac French, 1831-36.
Ezekiel Ludlum, 1832.
John Layton, 1833, 1846.
Jotham Frazee, 1833-36.
Ebenezer Connett, 1834-36.
John J. Cook, 1834-36.
Martin Runyan, 1837-40.

John Littell, 1837-39, 1841-42.
 Zachariah Webster, 1838.
 Randolph Marsh, 1839-45.
 John Miller, 1839-40.
 William Osborn, 1839-40.
 John M. Hand, 1840.
 Caleb Freeman, 1841.
 Samuel Lee, 1841-44, 1847-51, 1853-54.
 Levi Hatfield, 1841-44, 1851.
 Henry Baker, Jr., 1841-44, 1848, 1856-57.
 Cornelius Boice, 1843-44.
 Zaphar Hatfield, Jr., 1843, 1855.
 Samuel Badgley, 1845.
 James Enders, 1845.
 Corra O. Meeker, 1845.
 Simeon Lambert, 1846-47.
 Jarius A. Freeman, 1846.
 Ezra D. Hatfield, 1846.
 Gideon Ross, 1847.
 Joseph Darby, 1848.
 Simeon Frasee, 1849-50, 1852.
 Cooper Parse, 1849-52.
 Erastus Miller, 1849-50.
 Clark Williams, 1849-51.
 David Miller, Jr., 1851-52.
 William Clark, Jr., 1852-55, 1857.
 Isaac Little, 1852-54, 1860-61.
 Josiah Crane, Jr., 1853-59.
 Vincent L. Frasee, 1853-54.
 Squire Radley, 1855-56.
 Philip Randell, 1855.
 Joseph S. Darby, 1856-57.
 Joseph Cory and Charles Marsh, tie, 1857.
 Addison S. Clark, 1858.
 William Stanbery, 1858-60.
 John R. Clark, 1859.
 John H. Martin, 1859-60.
 Isaac F. Scudder, 1859, 1861-69.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.¹

Daniel Marsh, 1794-95.
 Ephraim Marsh, 1794-97.
 Col. Jedediah Swan, 1794-96.
 Peter Trembly, 1795-95, 1797.
 James Ross, 1795.
 Capt. Reconcense Stanbery, 1796-97, 1800, 1812, 1814, 1816-17, 1820, 1824, 1826, 1830.
 Benjamin Luig, 1796-97.
 Capt. Charles Clark, 1800, 1804, 1807, 1811, 1813.
 Moses Jaques, 1800, 1804.
 Ezra Darby, 1804.
 Caleb Maxill, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1818.
 Aaron Ball, 1815.
 Jonathan Woodruff, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1833, 1845.
 David Ross, 1810.
 Gideon Ross.
 John Manning, 1822.
 Andrew H. Clark, 1831, 1860.

Squier Pierson, 1860.
 George W. Pierson, 1860-66.
 John H. Martin, 1861-67.
 John Grant Crane, 1861.
 Squire Radley, 1862-67.
 Jacob D. French, 1862-69.
 Dr. Joseph Clark, 1867-69.
 Thomas H. Clark, 1868-70.
 Aaron Hatfield, 1868.
 Stephen S. Mapes, 1869.
 Theodore Hatfield, 1870.
 Philemon E. Coe, 1870.
 Levi Darby, 1870-71.
 Joseph G. Hanson, 1871.
 George R. Nicholl, 1871.
 Levi Cory, 1871-72.
 Alzenora Buck, 1871-72.
 Everta M. Pierson, 1872-73, 1879-80.
 A. D. Shepard, 1872.
 Wm. A. McQuoid, 1872-73.
 James A. Baker, 1873-75, 1877.
 E. D. Chamberlain, 1873-74.
 Samuel M. Foster, 1873-74.
 Orvill Pierson, 1874-76.
 Levi Darby, 1874.
 Henry Wilson, 1874-75.
 Jacob O. French, 1875-77.
 J. S. Irving, 1875-77.
 Joseph A. Patterson, 1876-77.
 John S. Burhaus, 1877-78.
 Stephen S. Mapes, 1878.
 George W. Pierson, 1878.
 Ludlow V. Clark, 1878.
 James L. Miller, 1878.
 Robert M. Fairbairn, 1879.
 John H. Worth, 1879.
 R. R. Sinclair, 1880-81.
 Oliver M. Pierson, 1880.
 Henry F. Alpers, 1881.
 James Moffett, 1881.

Ira F. Randolph, 1832.
 James Frazee, 1834.
 Aaron Coe, 1836, 1847.
 Elias Kirkpatrick, 1840.
 Isaac H. Pierson, 1845, 1870.
 John M. Clark, 1843, 1854-55, 1860.
 Corra O. Meeker, 1845.
 Cooper Parse, 1850, 1855-57.
 Joseph S. Darby, 1859.
 James E. Fugley, 1859.
 L. H. K. Snullly, 1862-67.
 Erastus Miller, 1867.
 J. W. R. Bennet, 1868.
 Cornelius A. Levoridge, 1869.
 Samuel T. Clark, 1860.
 Dr. Joseph Clark.
 Dennis Coles, 1839.
 Edward Hartnagle, 1874.
 George Godfrey, 1877.
 Anson Frazee, 1878.
 J. D. Jaques, 1878-81.

ent districts in said township to repair the roads in manner as is directed in and by the said act, which was done accordingly. Daniel Marsh, Esq., chairman; Capt. Charles Clark, Luke Covert, and Ezra Darby, committee."

Early Settlement.—The first settlements were made in this township as the "West Field,"—that is, the *western field* of the borough of Elizabeth,—about the year 1720. The following are found among the first names: Acken, Badgley, Baker, Bryant, Brooks, Crane, Clark, Craig, Cory, Connet, Davis, Denman, Dunham, Frazee, Frost, Gennings, Hendrix, Hinds, High, Hetfield, Hole, Lambert, Littell, Ludlum, Meeker, Miller, Marsh, Mills, Pierson, Robinson, Ross, Spinnage, Scudder, Tucker, Terry, Williams, Woodruff, Wilcox, Yeomans.

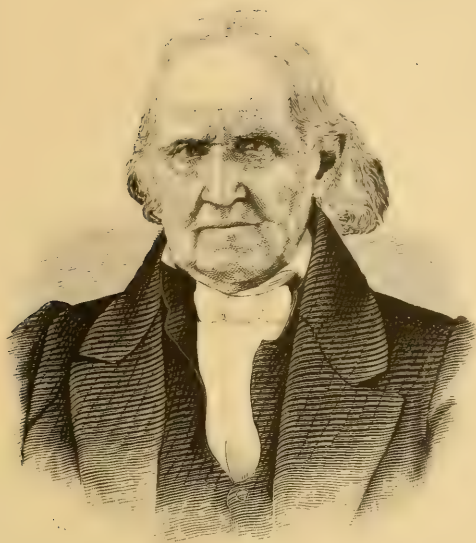
Some of these names have disappeared and new ones come in, but most of them are still common in the township. Messrs. Nathaniel and Henry Baker, brothers, came from Easthampton, Long Island, and bought and lived where the widow of the late Mr. Jacob Baker resided. Afterwards Mr. Nathaniel Baker soon bought and occupied the property of Mr. Thomas Clark adjoining the parsonage. Henry Baker first lived half a mile from Westfield Church towards Springfield. He married Phebe Hedges, of Long Island, and had six children: 1. Daniel, born 3d June, 1753, and died 2d September, 1788. He married Margaret Osborn, born 14th July, 1760. 2. William, who married Jemina Woodruff, daughter of Thomas Woodruff, Esq. 3. Jonathan I., married, first, Keziah Clark, and second, Charity Clark, sisters, daughters of Jesse Clark, Esq. 4. Jeremiah, married 4th March, 1798, Mary King. They moved to Dover, Morris County. He was born 28th August, 1770; she was born 9th June, 1778. 5. Phebe, married Ziba Ludlow, of Berkshire Valley, Morris County; and 6th. Henry, Jr.

Joseph Acken was one of the first members of what was called the Log Church, and made deacon April 7, 1769, and died Aug. 22, 1804. He had five children,—Robert, Jonathan, Sarah (who married Moses McManners), Polly (who married John Ludlow, Jr.), and Phebe Acken (who married John Davis and had seven children, Joseph, Phebe, Mary, Rebecca, Betsey, Jacob, Thomas, and Sarah Anne).

John Briant lived where Mr. John R. Miller now resides. Col. Jacob Crane lived where Mr. Josiah Crane resided for many years and there died. The colonel was for several years a member of the Colonial Legislature, and died 1759, having long been (as we read on his tombstone) on the committee, and a zealous defender of the associate or town rights.

Mr. Jonathan Crane resided where Mr. John Wheeler Foster lived and died, and was for some time an alderman of the borough of Elizabeth, to which this township was until the year 1794. Mr. William Clark lived where Mr. Abner Miller lived. Mr. James Craig lived and owned the farm where

¹ It is with some difficulty that we can trace the justices of this township back of the year 1844, but we believe the list as far as we can give it is correct.



William Clark

Mr. Andrew Craig lived and died a few years ago. Gardner Connett, or Connet, lived near Lambert Mills. John Davis lived near the Branch Mills, and John Denman lived near Cranford. Isaac and Moses Frazee lived where Deacon Henry Baker, Jr., resided.

Mr. Abner Frost owned where James Roll lived. Mr. Isaac Hendrix resided on the farm formerly owned by Mr. Elias Potter. Mr. Samuel Hinds resided at a factory called Williams'. Mr. John High lived in 1753 where the Widow Rachel Mooney resided. Mr. John Lambert, son of Roger Lambert, of Wiltshire, England, and grandfather of James Lambert, lived where Zophar Hetfield, Jr., resided. Messrs. Anthony, Andrew, Abraham, Absalom, Moses, and John Littell resided at the Willow Grove. Mr. Cornelius Ludlum, or Ludlow, owned and lived in 1734 on the premises of the late Mrs. Parsel and Mr. Sanford Vreeland. Mr. John Meeker lived where Mr. Joseph Ogden Meeker lived. Mr. Jonathan Marsh resided where the Widow Keziah Ludlow owned. Mr. Ephraim Marsh lived where Mr. Theophilus Pierson died, now owned by his son, Oliver Pierson. Mr. Marsh lived where Mr. Charles Marsh, Jr., does. Mr. William Miller lived where his grandson, Mr. Clark Miller, resided. He was long an alderman of this ward (Westfield), in the borough of Elizabeth. He was a large landholder, and when he came here his nearest neighbor was Mr. John Lambert, Peter Willcoxie and James Badgley being from him a distance of some miles; others soon gathered around him. Mr. John Miller settled where his grandson, Mr. Abner Miller, resided. He, too, was a deacon in the church, a very regular attendant on the sanctuary, and generally in early life came to the church on foot, and had the curiosity to count the steps from his dwelling to the church. Mr. Enoch Miller came from East-hampton, Long Island, and lived where his sons John and Jacob lived until they settled on their farms near the homestead. The house is still standing, but was altered a few years ago. Mr. William Marsh's house stood in the field opposite the late Mr. Edward Townley's. Mr. Joshua Marsh resided where the widow of Deacon Squier Pierson resides. Mr. Joseph Mills' house stood in the field west of Mr. Samuel Downer's house, and was removed a few years ago to the front of the Westfield road, adjoining the property of the late Maj. Aaron Ball's property, and D. W. Lamon purchased the late Josie Mills' house, as it was called, a few years ago. Mr. William Pierson came from Bridgehampton, on Long Island, and resided where Mr. Sylvanus Pierson died, and where Silas D. Pierson lived, near the late Eli Marsh's farm. Mr. Daniel Pierson resided where Andrew H. Clark, Esq., lived and died, and now occupied by his son, Lawrence Clark. Mr. David Pierson resided where lived William Clark, Jr., now owned by the Clark family. Mr. John Robinson resided nearly opposite Mr. Sanford Vreeland's. Mr. John Ross resided where Gideon Ross, Esq., lived, and still remains in the Ross family.

Mr. John Ross was in 1743 mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. A Mr. Daniel Ross resided a short distance east of Mr. Amos Scudder's. Mr. John Spinage lived where Mr. L. H. Miller owned. Mr. Ephraim Scudder owned and resided on the Rahway road. The farms are still owned by the families of Scudder. It was purchased by the ancestor of the Scudders from a Mr. Nicholls, of Boston, Mass., and was long known as the Nicholls place. Capt. John Scudder resided in the centre of Judge Coe's farm. Mr. Warner Tucker resided where Mr. Robert French lived. Mr. Thomas Terry came from Riverhead, on Long Island, and resided on what was known as the John Terry farm. Mr. — Williams lived on the Jonathan Williams farm. Jonathan Woodruff resided where Jonathan Woodruff, Esq., lived and died, back of the church on Mountain road. Mr. John Woodruff lived where Mr. Sylvanus Pierson resided.

The Indians frequently annoyed these early settlers, and many incidents are handed down to the present generation. It is said that they had growing tobacco and peas, and had some fruit-trees; they had salt and copper beads as well as copper pipes. "There was many battles fought, and the last one about one mile from Westfield Mountain, New Springfield," which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, who were pursued as far as they could be and leave time for their pursuers to reach home at night.

The commencement of what is called the French war in Canada drew off the Indians in that direction, and they never returned in great numbers to this vicinity, and the few that came back resided near the Branch Mills. Their burial-ground is to be found on the late Jacob Miller farm, on a line of the mill stream.

It appears from various records that the early settlers were troubled with wolves, "which caused considerable annoyance. A bounty of thirty shillings was offered for every one that might be killed."

"Ash Swamp, Short Hills, July 16, 1750. About ten days ago a shower of hail as big as hens' eggs destroyed fields of wheat and corn, limbs of trees broke to pieces, and of birds and fowls scarce one was saved."

An advertisement of a singing-school fixes the terms at one dollar for thirteen nights, or two dollars a quarter, subscribers to find their own wood and candles.

The clothing of the pioneers was spun and woven by the women. In almost every household women wore their linsey-woolsey and made the clothes for the family. Nearly every head of family tanned his own leather. The tan-vat of those days was a large trough sunk in the ground; bark was shaved and pounded; ashes were used in place of lime for taking off the hair; bears' and hogs' lard and tallow answered in place of fish oil. The currying was done with a large knife, and the blacking was made of soot and hogs' lard. They made plows of wood and harrows with

wooden teeth. They also made their own cooperware. Some who could not do these things for themselves gave their labor to those who could, and so all were profited and materially accommodated.

At that time when the young corn came it was a perfect jubilee among the young people. They would roast it with husks on in the ashes, and considered it a very great delicacy. Afterwards when it became hard they would grate it on a home-manufactured grater and bake the coarse meal, calling it johnny-cake, which they would take on long journeys in the interior. The hand-mills and hominy blocks were found in most their homes.

The following prices current for the year 1705 and earlier are subjoined for the entertainment of the curious: Veal, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$ per pound; beef, *do.*; venison, $1d.$; capons, $1s. 6d.$; hens, $9d.$; ducks, $13\frac{1}{2}d.$; Indian corn, $1s. 6d.$; turnips, $1s.$; oats, $22\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, $4s.$ to $5s.$; cider, $13s.$ a barrel; sugar, $6d.$; hops, $1s.$; wearing, $8d.$ a yard; a day's work, $2s. 3d.$ for man, $1s.$ for woman; powder, $3s. 6d.$ per pound; shot, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound; oxen, $\pounds 4$ to $10s.$; colts, $14s.$; salt shad, $3d.$ each; oysters, $9d.$ per hundred; wheat, $4s.$ to $6s.$ per bushel; buckwheat, $2s.$; rye, $3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$; pears, $4s.$; apples, $2s.$ to $3s.$; butter, $6d.$ per pound; cheese, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound; flax, $9d.$ per pound; raccoon-skins, $1s. 6d.$ each; shingles, $3s. 6d.$ per hundred; clapboards, $5s.$ per hundred; rails, $6s.$ per hundred; tobacco, $5s.$ per pound; gloves, $4s. 6d.$. Here you see the great difference in prices of nearly two hundred years ago. Many of the goods they imported. For instance, black silk, $4s. 6d.$; stockings, $5s.$; pins, 27 cents a paper, etc. The men wore broad-brimmed hats turned up at the corners, with short pants, lappels and vests worn long, large pocket-fold, and the coats with straight collars, cuffs, and generally gilt or silver buttons; shoes with steel or silver buckles. Many had lace ruffles to their shirt-bosoms; their hair behind tied in a cue with ribbons, generally brown or black.

Speaking of the inhabitants composing this settlement, the first deputy of the Quaker proprietors, Thomas Rudyard, says, "The people were generally a sober, professing people, wise in their generation, courteous in their behavior, and respectful to those in office." The Governor, Gawen Laurie, assures us that there was not in all the parish a poor body or one in want. Their treatment of their servants was mild, and they had beef, pork, bacon, pudding, butter, milk, and good beer and cider to drink.

On coming to this Westfield frontier the pioneers came to an uncultivated soil, and had many hardships and privations to encounter, but there was among them a great degree of kindness, and every man helped his neighbor. As a former resident remarks, "Hardly any were without the means of support, and none thought himself too rich to live without labor, and we are not the less happier for it, but the more so."

The record of the Pierson family is somewhat brief

and imperfect. The first emigration was from England to Boston or Lynn, Mass., about A.D. 1635, and from there to Southampton, L. I., which place they with others founded A.D. 1640. Two brothers are named, Rev. Abraham Pierson and Henry Pierson. Dissatisfaction arose, and Rev. Abraham Pierson and a part of the colony removed to Connecticut, and afterwards to Newark, N. J., which city they founded. Henry Pierson remained at Southampton, L. I., and some of his descendants emigrated to Westfield, N. J., and the names of these are recorded among the early settlers, viz.: William, Daniel, and David. David Pierson married Esther Badgley, and they had eight children: 1, Stephen, born Feb. 10, 1763; 2, Hannah, born Nov. 2, 1765; 3, Squire, born April 20, 1767; 4, David, born Aug. 28, 1770; 5, Moses (1st), born Oct. 9, 1774; 6, Moses (2d), born Oct. 15, 1776; 7, Samuel, born Aug. 6, 1778; 8, Daniel, born Jan. 1, 1783. David, their father, was born Feb. 10, 1737, and died 1790. These have all passed away, and we know nothing of them except the children of Squire Pierson, son of the third child, or Squire first. Our immediate ancestor was Moses Pierson, the fifth son of David and Esther Badgley Pierson, born Oct. 15, 1776. Just one hundred and five years ago his mother died when he was quite young, and he left home early, without education, and fared hardly in his young days. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and gave himself an education to fit him for the duties of life. At about thirty-one years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Martin Brown, of Woodbridge, N. J., by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. They journeyed along in life together for more than fifty years, and now rest side by side in the quiet cemetery of Westfield, N. J.

Moses Pierson, born 1776, died 1857, aged eighty-one; married 1807.

Elizabeth Martin, born 1784, died 1862, aged seventy-eight; married 1807.

Their children:

William Martin Pierson, born Aug. 12, 1808.

Daniel Brown Pierson, born Jan. 10, 1810.

Charlotte Martin Pierson, born July 11, 1811.

George Washington Pierson, born Nov. 2, 1813.

Daniel Marsh Pierson, born Feb. 3, 1815.

John Pierson Pierson, born Nov. 4, 1816.

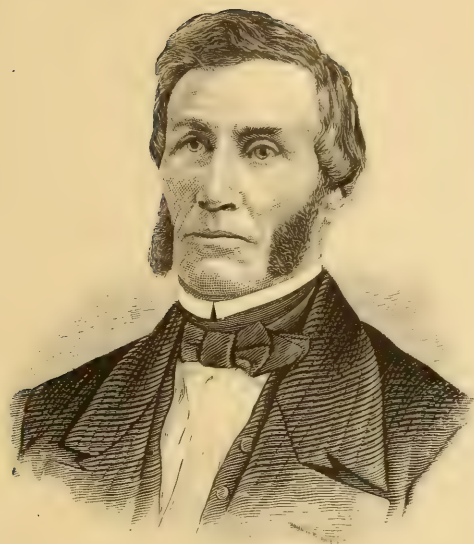
Charles Pierson Pierson, born Aug. 7, 1818.

Araline Martin Pierson, born Nov. 18, 1820.

Lydia Smith Pierson, born Aug. 20, 1822.

At a reunion held at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Mendell, Cranford, N. J., Oct. 15, 1881, these were all present except David, who died in 1867, with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

In Westfield the first who kept store was Samuel Downer (1st); he died Oct. 22, 1824, at the age of one hundred and one years. His son Samuel (2d) took his place, and for many years until his death, which took place May 29, 1846, in his eighty-sixth



William black



A. H. Clark,

year, was the store-keeper opposite the village. He was the first postmaster and elder in the Presbyterian Church. William H. Pierson occupied the store after his death, and built the present one, now belonging to Mr. Gideon Ludlow.

Thomas Baker kept a store on the corner of the Westfield road and road to Rahway for many years, now known as the Dr. Corra Osborn house.

Isaac H. Pierson, Esq., for a few years kept a store where he resided and died, opposite the village green. He was school-teacher and justice of the peace.

Charles Clark was store-keeper and postmaster on the corner of main road and road what was called the Jerusalem. He died suddenly in the year 1869.

Mr. Henry B. Morehouse occupied the store when Mr. Pierson vacated, and went into the coal and lumber business, he being the first one in Westfield in the business, in 1859, but after a few years he sold the business to Joseph Moffitt, and was appointed ticket agent at the Westfield depot. Mr. Morehouse lives at the present time in Plainfield.

Daniel Baker was tanner and currier, and his house and shops were near the late Mrs. Abby Clark's property, by Clark's Lake, now called. He carried on the business until his death, which took place Jan. 15, 1776. He married Abigail Hendricks, of Westfield.

Ephraim Clark was tanner and currier on the Springfield and Scotch Plains road, where he resided until his death. Mr. Clark was a useful man and prominent citizen. He was made deacon in the Presbyterian Church, July 12, 1846. He married for his first wife Phebe Clark, and had four children: 1, Edwin; 2, James; 3, Henry; 4, Anne. For his second wife he married Hannah Baker, and had seven children: 1, Cyrus Osborn Clark; 2, Daniel Clark; 3, Phebe Clark; 4, Margaret Clark; 5, Mary Britton Clark; 6, Catherine Clark; 7, Ephraim Newton Clark. And for his third wife he married Margaret Cory, daughter of Joseph Cory, of Westfield.

Master Coles was a school-teacher as well as a farmer. A number of his descendants reside at Scotch Plains. His farm was for many years after his death occupied by Jacob Miller, who died Dec. 12, 1869, and is buried in the family plot on the farm. His son, William H. Miller, now occupies the Coles farm.

Squire William Clark occupied the farm now owned by James L. Clark in the year 1809. Andrew H. Clark, his son, was also justice of the peace, school-teacher, and prominent in the Presbyterian Church, and was trustee and elder. He died in the year 1864.

John Miller owned the farm that originally belonged to the Mulford family. Mr. William Mulford's descendants reside at or near Elizabeth City.

Ezekiel Ludlam resided on the farm at the corner of Westfield and Cranford roads, now opposite the farm of W. H. Miller. Here he resided until his death as a farmer, and at the same time carried on the business of cabinet-maker and undertaker. He

died in the year 1813. Mr. Eli Marsh, on the death of Mr. Ludlam, carried on the same business on the main road to Westfield. The property is now owned by Amos Clark, Esq., and the house is still standing, occupied now by Silas D. Pierson.

A Widow Baker lived where Mrs. Abbie built her house. She was also a school-teacher.

Warner Tucker bought his land of Mr. Hinds in 1742, and built himself a small house, where he carried on the business of a weaver.

Capt. Matthias Clark lived where William Stitt owned a farm, and built a house back on the road from Presbyterian Church to Westfield. From his epitaph we learn,—

"Capt. Matthias Clark

Died June 7, 1808,

Aged 54 years,

A Revolutionary soldier.

Companions here we lie,

Entombed beneath this stone,

Till Christ shall bid us rise,

And to the judgment come."

Capt. Myreick owned the place some years after, and eventually sold it to Jacob and Joseph Davis, and afterwards was occupied by Benjamin Marsh and David M. Woodruff, and then occupied by William Stitt.

Isaac Hendricks owned the farm now occupied by John R. Miller, and also the farm owned by the late David Miller belonged in 1812 to the Hendricks family.

Andrew Creig occupied the farm of his father, and there died in the year 1860.

John Clark was called "Carpenter" Clark. He owned the farm now occupied by George W. Pierson. He was the general builder in Westfield, and in his earlier days was the head of his trade over a large section of this township and adjoining ones. If there was a house or barn to be built, he with the farmer would go mark their trees in the timber land. Neighbors were called upon, then the hewing and squaring went on. When ready, a large number of his neighbors came. A sheep or calf was prepared and made into a pot-pie, as it was called, and cooked out of doors in the largest iron pot that they had. The building was raised, and perhaps by sundown partly inclosed. His neighbors received his thanks. They returned to their homes early enough to do up their chores before supper.

Sylvanus Pierson, 1st, uncle to Sylvanus, 2d, and William Pierson's brother, owned and lived on his farm, now owned by Squire Pierson's heirs, and opposite Mrs. Pierson's homestead. Jacob Ludlow was the father to John Ludlow, and the property is now owned by his grandson, Gideon Ludlow. Ezekiel Ludlow, who was killed by a fall from his wagon in 1813, coming from Rahway, owned the farm lately occupied by John C. Miller, father of John L. Miller, wheelwright and blacksmith. He is now living in Ottawa, Kan., and Benjamin Ham, Esq., has beauti-

fied the place, built his house and conservatory, and is one of the most prominent men in the township. Squire Marsh was not only farmer but tailor; lived and owned the farm of the late Squire Pierson, who lately deceased, and his widow still occupies the homestead. Squire Pierson's father went to Ohio when he was a young man, and he became an apprentice to learn the clothing business. It was the custom to go from neighborhood to neighborhood in the spring and fall, as the shoemakers did, and make the clothing for each family.

Marsh Crane lived on the road to Springfield to Elizabeth. He had a son, who married in 1822, by name of David Crane, a daughter of Christopher Denman.

Abraham Scudder married Joanna Meeker, daughter of Obadiah Meeker, of Connecticut Farms, in 1807. He resided opposite the farm were C. A. Lev-eridge resided, and formerly the Baker farm. He died in the year 1852. Their children's names were Israel, Clark, Amanda, Cornelia, Julia, Martha. Clark Scudder was one of the most prominent of Westfield citizens in the erection of the present Presbyterian Church, giving liberally towards its erection. He died suddenly of a malignant disease in 1875. His daughter Joanna married Rev. Benjamin Parvin, of the Newark Conference, residing in Rahway.

Isaac F. Scudder owns and lives on his grandfather's farm, John Scudder's, who died in 1848.

Aaron Ball was a blacksmith in the centre of the village. The property is now owned by James R. Ferris, who bought it in 1851.

David Townly, who was called "Boss," the shoemaker, lived next to Mr. Ball's. The family are all deceased except a grandson, David Pierson, son of Charles Pierson, of Cranford.

There is also a David Townly, a shoemaker, son of William Townly, deceased, but no relation to "Boss" David. Moses Ross lived where Benjamin Clark resided, and now the lands of L. V. Clark, Esq.

Judge Aaron Coe, father of Rev. Philemon Coe, owned all of the Elmer farm of nearly four hundred acres in the centre of the village. The homestead was opposite to the village. Benjamin Pierson, son of William Pierson, lives on the homestead road leading to Elizabeth and Rahway. On the bluff of this farm, nearly on the line of Charles Marsh's farm, is where the first log church was built, near where Mr. Marsh's barn stands, and the log cabin of the Pierson family stood just within two hundred yards east of the church.

Orrin Pearson bought and lived till within a few years on the Moses Decamp farm, below Charles Marsh's. The Charles Marsh (3d) farm belonged to Charles Marsh (1st), his grandfather.

The house where Charles F. Withe lives was originally the Elias Mills farm-house, and stood back some eight hundred feet on his farm from the main

road. Joseph Mills, who died a few years ago in New York, was his son, and a granddaughter married Joseph Clark, and lives in Linden township. Mr. Clark was killed in 1863 by the falling of a tree.

On the farm now owned by Daniel Fink, and where Amos S. Miller lived and died in the year 1865, a singing-school teacher lived by name of Halsey. He was chorister in the village church, and taught during the fall and winter the school for singing, at one shilling a lesson, and to find their own candle-lights, or eight shillings for thirteen lessons. He was considered in his day an excellent singer. On Love Lane, as it was called, and is known by the older inhabitants, lived Sambo, a Guinea negro, just above the road back of Sylvanus Pierson's house, and where Cuff Wood lived and raised a large family. This Sambo was a jack of all trades and sexton of the meeting-house as long as he lived. It is said after the old church-bell had been brought back from Staten Island, where the British soldiers had taken it in 1780, and was heard ringing while Azariah Clark and other Westfield men were in the Sugar Prison-House in New York, they recognized the sound, and determined if they obtained their freedom that they would take the bell back again and hang it in the Westfield Church, and which they did, and the first time Sambo rung it in his joy of its recovery he broke it. The present bell is the second one that the church has had, and is still in use.

A well-known citizen of Westfield was John Williams, who commonly went by the name of Jack Williams. He was well known for miles as being a sort of cattle and horse doctor (called in these days veterinary surgeon). Mr. Williams was a man, and held in high esteem. He raised a large family. He owned the small house back of Mr. Charles Clark's store on the Jerusalem road. He died in 1860. His two sons, John William and Henry, are prominent members of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

Purchase of Powder.—On the 12th day of April, 1813,—

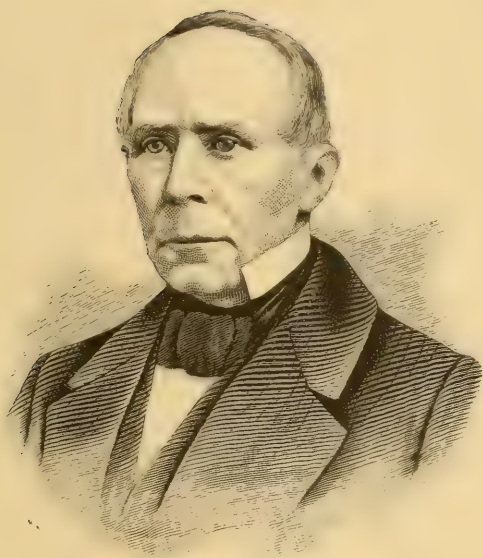
"It was agreed by a unanimous vote of Town committee that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be raised and appropriated towards purchasing Powder, ball, and Flints for the purpose of repelling any attempt which may be made on our Rights and Liberties by our common enemy, which Ammunition is to be put into the hands of the captains of the different Companies in the Township, who are to give security that shall be applied according to the vote of the township, to be by them distributed in equal proportion to such Individuals of their several companies or other Inhabitants of the township as shall on an alarm or other Emergency actually turn out and put themselves under their command, the men who receive it to be answerable to the captain they receive it from, to return to him all but what they expend against the enemy.

"Resolved, That Doct. Joseph Quimby, David Osborn, and Freeman Cole be a committee to carry the above into immediate effect.

"I hereby certify the above to be the true proceedings of the above town-meeting.

"CAPT. CHARLES CLARK,
"Moderator."

Village of Westfield.—This village is pleasantly located in the centre of the township. The main street running north and south, extending from Mor-



M. Tucker.



John Miller

gan's Hill to the distance of a little over a mile on a straight line to the south over the Central Railroad track towards the late residence of Aaron Hatfield. This beautiful village contains five churches, besides two halls, where services are held on the Sabbath by the Congregational and Zion Church, who in a short time contemplate building. The distance from New York City of only eighteen miles makes this place desirable for many doing business in the neighboring cities, the depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad being in the centre. The population is about eight hundred and seventy-five. There are many fine residences, which are tastily ornamented with ample grounds, fine shade-trees, and gardens. The avenues and streets are well shaded with maples and elms. The village has a good supply of water of fine quality, and Clark's Lake, fed by springs, is on the main street. The grounds of the Presbyterian Church, known as the village green, are neatly laid out and fenced, and large shade-trees of a century ago adorn them. On the south side of the depot within a few years avenues have been laid out and planted with shade-trees, and in a short time this locality has become thickly settled with residences; here the Catholic Church has been built, a neat frame building. Many of the newly opened avenues and streets have been given names representing some historic incident or former pastor of the old church, as Picton Street, after the Rev. Thomas Picton, in 1805; Elmer Street, after Dr. Jonathan Elmer, the first physician in Westfield in the year 1752.

In the year 1800 this village contained about 14 houses, 1 store, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 tanner and currier, 1 shoe-shop, 1 tavern, 1 school-house, and the old church. It then had become substantially in this condition for nearly half a century.

The following list comprises those who are engaged in business in the village of Westfield:

Stove- and tin-store, Mahlon H. Ferris.

Hotel, Amos W. Morfitt.

Justice of peace, with office on Main Street, John D. Jaques.

Grocery and dry-goods, Erastus Miller and his two sons.

Grocery and dry-goods, David and A. Judson Miller.

Millinery, Miss M. S. Welsh.

General merchandise, James T. Pierson.

Clothing merchant, Frederick Decker.

Drugs and fancy goods, William Gale, M.D.

Dentist, C. E. Agnewe.

Butcher, William Schoonover.

Boots and shoes, Luther M. Whitaker.

Druggist, George A. Bayard.

Baker, John Dash.

Feed and flour, Isaac Amerman.

Tin, stoves, and hardware, John Ingram.

News depot and fancy goods, Charles F. Witthe.

General grocer, Matthias Clark.

Æolian Hall and Westfield Lyceum.

Paint-store, J. M. Neil.

Township rooms, Luther M. Whitaker, town clerk.

Green grocer, E. A. Clark.

Carpenter and builder, Joel Moffitt.

Carpenters, Sparkman & Seager.

Green grocer, B. W. Woodruff.

Milliner, Miss Mattie G. Whitaker.

Dress-maker, Mrs. Laura Wilcox.

Grocery, Patrick Traynor.

Jewelry and watches, Charles E. Vale.

Barber-shop, Fritz Henicke.

Furniture, John H. Umston.

Paint and paper hangings, Messrs. Welsh Brothers.

Harness-maker, W. H. More.

Butcher, Joseph Perrey.

Lumber and sash and blinds, John S. Irving.

Cigar-store, Frederick Hinzer.

Green grocer, David Crouch.

Blacksmith, I. S. Irving.

" S. C. Young.

" Anson B. Smith.

Saloon and refreshments, John L. Rolston.

Atlas Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 135.

Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, William Gale, foreman, Joseph R. Connerly, secretary, George W. Tice, treasurer, was organized in 1873, and has been found that in cases of sudden alarm of fire that they have been about the first upon the ground. This is a grand improvement to what was the custom years ago, when no sufficient number of buckets, axes, or ladders were to be had conveniently in cases of emergencies.

Westfield has an efficient fire company, organized and incorporated in 1876. They now number about forty members, and have done excellent work in protecting the village from the devouring element. S. S. Mapes was elected president of the board of trustees in November, 1876.

Post-Offices.—In the early times the mail was carried by couriers and post-boys, with the mail-bags strapped behind them on horseback. This was when there were only bridle-paths throughout this once heavy wooded country. When regular conveniences were established, not only was the mail-stage expected, but the drivers were expected to carry many messages from town to town, and were looked upon as knowing all that transpired for miles around.

Mr. Samuel Downer is believed to have been the first postmaster, and as early as 1793 it is said he made up a package that went by the Speedwell Line of stages. He held the position for many years, and was succeeded by William H. Pierson, Charles Clark, Charles B. Morehouse, James T. Pierson, and the present postmaster, Frederick Decker, who has held the position for some years.

Old Trees.—The large elm-tree opposite the Westfield tavern was planted by John Foster in 1827.

The large elm-tree by the late residence of Dr. Corra

Osborn was planted out by Dr. Joseph Quimby at the same date.

The large oak-tree in the dooryard of Robert French's is one of the original forest-trees, and when Henry Baker was a boy in 1809 he climbed among its lower limbs.

The black-walnut trees in the yard of Mr. William Still were planted by Henry Baker's father.

Taverns.—The earliest records found of the inn-keepers are as follows: 1794, Azariah Clark; 1794, Charles Gilman; 1799, Mary Gilman; 1799, Alexander Richards; 1799, Benjamin Crane; 1804, Samuel Ross; 1816, John Clark; 1819, Sanford Hickey; 1819, Thomas Burlocks; 1825, John M. Clark. Since the last date, 1867, '68, and '69, John M. C. Marsh; 1870, John J. Smalley; 1871-72, C. Mitchell; 1873, W. H. Kingman; 1874, C. Brocksmith; 1880-81, A. W. Moffitt.

There were two inns close together on the main street opposite the road to Rahway. Charles Gilman kept what was known far and near as the "Stage House" for a great many years; and here the line of conveyances from New York to Easton and other routes would stop for dinner and change of teams. This was in the year 1804, and after the death of Mr. Gilman his wife, Mary, better known as Aunt Polly Gilman, kept the tavern.

This old tavern was the resort of many for an evening's entertainment in the olden time. Here the doctor, squire, and many others of those well known at that time were in the habit of meeting, and many a story was told and joke went around. A favorite and very common beverage for the evening in those days was *flip*, which was made somewhat as follows: A quart-jug was nearly filled with malt-beer, sweetened, a red-hot poker was thrust into the liquid and kept there until foam was produced, when half a pint of rum was poured in and some nutmeg grated upon it. The price of a mug of flip was three pence. And at this old Stage House at all hours refreshments could be procured of bacon, beans, cabbage, corn-bread, etc., by payment of 3s. 6d. a meal, and they would be served with the blue dishes of the olden time; and it is mentioned of old Mr. Gilman, who would meet the daily stage from New York to Philadelphia as they halted for their dinners, dressed in his blue coat with brass buttons, and so gracefully welcome the weary and dusty traveler at the stage-door and show them the way to the large "living" room, where the repast had been spread awaiting their arrival. Some one has said or sung:

"Old Gilman is dead, that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear a long blue coat
All buttoned down before."

This old Stage House was taken down a few years ago, and Mr. W. W. Connerly built his wood- and blacksmith-shop on the premises.

At the corner of Broad, or main road to Springfield

from Westfield, and Love Lane (as it was called) stood one of the first buildings, which was occupied by Mr. Benjamin Crane as a hostelry or inn for some years in the year 1809, but it was burnt down afterwards. Mr. Sylvanus Pierson bought the land and built himself the present homestead, where he died in 1857. His son, Silas D. Pierson, occupied the place for some years after.

I. M. Clark was an inn-keeper for many years from 1825 until he gave up the business in 1849. He also was justice of the peace, assessor, and collector in the township, and a member of the Legislature in 1854. He was a most worthy man, and at the time of his death, 1867, was lamented and missed by the community at large. Many looked up to him for advice in matters concerning their property, and no one was better acquainted as to boundary lines between the farms and the titles thereto than he was. He was kind and charitable for all.

I. M. C. Marsh built the present hotel, which was occupied by Mr. Marsh, who kept the house, 1867, '68, and '69; C. Mitchell, 1871-72; J. I. Smally, W. H. Kingsman, 1873; C. Brocksmith, 1874-79; and Amos W. Moffitt, 1880-81.

Morgan's Hill.—On the road leading to Springfield from Westfield, nearly opposite to the residence of Isaac H. Scudder, and on the corner of his farm and road leading to Cranford, is where Morgan was hung, the murderer of Rev. Mr. Caldwell, on the 29th of January, 1782, by Noah Marsh, sheriff of the county of Essex. This rise in the road has been since known as Morgan's Hill, a small pile of stone indicating the spot. He made no confession as to his motives in committing the crime for which he suffered, but it was believed that he was incited to it by the British. A sermon was preached in the Westfield Meeting-house by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, of New Providence (father of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, who was at this time a practicing physician in Westfield, and owned the farm after his death occupied by Judge Aaron Coe), from Jeremiah xlv. 4.

The following account is taken from the *Gazette* of Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1780, published as a newspaper by Rivington:

"Last Saturday the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, minister of the Dissenting congregation at Elizabeth-Town, was shot dead without any provocation at the Point by a native of Ireland named Morgan, one of the rebel twelve months' men. The Coroner's Inquest brought a verdict of wilful murder against him. Mr. Caldwell had ever been an active zealot in the cause of Independence, and was much esteemed and confided in by Mr. Washington and the Republican leaders. It is said he lately promoted a petition to the New Jersey Assembly for recalling the refugees to the repossession of their estates. *Requiescat in pace.*"¹

Branch Mills.—This hamlet, on the extreme border of Westfield township, on the line of Springfield, has some fifteen dwellings, a school-house called the Union School for both townships, one paper-mill (Aaron and Charles Parkhurst, proprietors), and two grist-mills, one carried on by the Parkhurst Brothers,

¹ See History of the Revolution in this work.



L. Cory

and the other by William Drake, and owned by Silas D. Miller. These mills are fed by a mill-pond now known as Echo Lake. This lake is said to be sixty feet in depth, and on the easterly side a distinct answer or echo may be heard from the hill. The water is beautifully clear, surrounded mostly by fine trees, and is somewhat a resort for picnic as well as boating and fishing parties.

The outlet of this lake is in the mill-stream until it forms itself into a branch of the *Normahiggen* (an Indian name, said to signify clear stream), which empties into the Rahway River. This stream passes close by what is known as the Indian burial-ground. We notice an Indian relic at the Parkhurst mill, being a large stone in front of the mill-door, having an excavation of some nine inches and about twenty-two inches across, said to have been an Indian mortar for pounding their corn, contrasting vividly with the manner of grinding of grain in the mill by its side.

Census Report.—The township of Westfield contains a population of 2213, divided as follows: males, 1187; females, 1026 (for children, see report of schools).

Schools.—We find the following recorded by one of the former clergymen of this parish, Jan. 1, 1839, in relation to the schools:

"This parish has been more deficient in good schools for the education of children than in almost anything else of equal importance. No classical school has ever been established here, and the consequence is that with all the mind and means which have existed here, very few have been graduated in any college or entered any of the learned professions. In respect to schools, however, we hope the future will excel the past, and that the love of learning and its benefits will greatly increase. Already considerable has been done to promote these, especially by Sabbath-schools and Bible classes. They diffuse among the young a love of reading and habits of study; still from these, as from our common schools, the scholars depart too soon. This many deplore, and are endeavoring to prevent by inducing them to pursue their studies further and longer."

The first school-house was built of hewed logs on the Coe farm, plastered. Mr. Andrew H. Clark said it was built square, and strong enough to resist an attack from the Indians. There were two windows on each side and one at the end opposite the door. The windows opened by shoving from right to left. This log school-house was built some time after the year 1750 and before the Revolution. Subsequently a frame school-house was built, which also served the purpose of religious meetings. It was destroyed by fire about the fall of 1816. The citizens were called together and decided to build an academy of brick two stories high, the upper part for the church meetings, and on the same ground where their wooden structure had been burnt. They decided that the foundation should be of dressed or faced stone, and maples and elms should be planted all along the roadside for shade. This building was completed in the spring of 1819. It stood on the southeasterly side of the burial-ground.

In the year 1873 they decided to take down this old academy and build a more substantial building.

Daniel Halsey was one of the early teachers in this village. He was born at a place called Wichapogue, on Long Island, and one of the descendants of the Halsey family was asked in 1796 to write an appropriate sign for a tavern-keeper. Mr. Halsey sent him the following grim effusion:

"Rum, whiskey, brandy, cordial, porter, beer,
Ale, apple-jack, and gin are dealt out here,
Diluted, raw, or mixed in any measure,
To all consumers come and act your pleasure.
The above specifics will in time, God knows,
Put to a period all your earthly woes;
Or would you bring life to a splendid close,
Take double slings, repeating dose on dose;
A panacea this for every ail.
'Twill use you up—'twas never known to fail,
Use up your property ere scarce you know it,
Use up your character or sadly blow it,
Use up your health and strength and mind's repose,
And leave mayhap your carcass to the crows."

(It is not learned whether he used this sign or not.)

Mr. James Tevigan was teacher in the year 1808, then came Jonathan Miller, Andrew H. Clark, Jonathan Cory, Isaac H. Pierson, Dr. A. M. Cory, of New Providence, John Squire, Luther Littell, Jason Elliott, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Husten, J. Walsh, Mr. McCord, John Ripley, George Wheelen.

The present elegant three-story frame building on Prospect Street was completed with all the necessary appliances for conducting a high school as well as a primary department in 1873. The district (No. 10) is in the centre of the town, on about the highest ground. The lots are one hundred by two hundred and twenty-five, giving ample room for play-ground and decorations. The building is fifty by eighty feet, with tower and belfry. The present clerk of the district is Robert R. Sinclair, Esq.; and Stephen S. Mapes, who has done so much for the school and its present advancement, is the president of the board of trustees; since 1869 William T. Peck and R. R. Sinclair are the trustees. The following have been the teachers: H. E. Harris, principal, 1871-76; S. M. Blazier, principal, 1877-79; W. H. Elston, principal, 1880-81; Miss E. Stryker, 1871-81; Mrs. M. E. Goodrich, 1871-80; Miss Lillie Gilman, 1871-72; Miss Emma Johnstone, 1871; Mrs. H. G. Harris, 1871; Miss McQuoid, 1872-73; Miss Fanny Leveridge, 1873-75; Miss — Cory, 1873-76; Miss — Gibbey, 1875-79; Miss P. S. Cory, 1878-81; Miss Anna Decker, 1880; Miss — Spicer, 1880-81; Miss Lillie Schamp, 1881; Miss Mary S. Cory, 1881; Miss Mary E. Moore, 1881.

LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL-HOUSE.—In the northerly part of the township and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. James T. Baker is to be seen a fine grove of locusts. Within the centre of this grove is the Locust Grove School-House, which has been built within a few years on the same site as the one which preceded it, and where the neighborhood had been taught for generations. The first school-house was built here long before the Revolutionary war, and stood on the

cross-roads. The following is an imperfect list, and without dates, of those who have taught in this school: The first remembered was an Englishman by name of Chuesnitt, Miss Ryer, Peter B. Good, Phebe Clark, Katherine Clark, Sarah Dodd, Miss — Haviland, a Scotchman by name of Robinson, who would say a great many times a day, "Boys, I wash you to keep steel, that is, if you can;" Mulford Wilcox, Miss Stiles, Martin Cory, and the present one, Miss Minnie L. Taylor. "In ye olden time seventy-two days were counted for a quarter, and only one quarter was taught in a year, and this in the winter months."

The Old Westfield Church.—The first place of public worship in Westfield was a log house built in 1730. About this time the Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel became the first pastor, and before this so great was the love of the preached word among your pious ancestors that they often traveled through the woods on foot to Elizabethtown, from Sabbath to Sabbath, to hear the gospel, and at the time it was remarked that they were in their seats in the sanctuary with great regularity at an early hour.

When Mr. William Miller left his friends at Elizabethtown to settle in Westfield, near the Branch Mills, the parting was rendered very solemn by the expectation that they should seldom, if ever, see him again, the difficulty of passing and repassing seemed so great. But to their surprise as they went to the church on the next Sabbath morning they found him standing on the steps.

When they left their children at home on the Sabbath, as a consequence of going so far to the meeting-house, they were strictly enjoined to remain in the house and learn the catechism, and on the return of their parents they were required to recite their lesson. On this the parents wisely insisted, and one of these grandchildren recently remarked that the only time he was ever chastised for any offense committed on the Sabbath was when he was discovered to have neglected his study and engaged in play. After this log meeting-house was completed the signal for the people to assemble at their appointed hour was the beating of a large drum. On hearing this the male members took their guns for fear of the Indians, who frequently annoyed the inhabitants, and they had many skirmishes with them.

The inhabitants increasing, many coming from Long Island, they in 1735 vacated their log meeting-house for the frame church. At first it had no steeple, but one was added in 1758, and we find that Rev. John Grant is their minister in 1750, remaining until 1753, and in 1759 the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff was called. The first board of trustees under act of incorporation, Jan. 16, 1788, were Thomas Woodruff, moderator; John Scudder, clerk; Ephraim Marsh, Jesse Clark, Andrew Hetfield, Ephraim Scudder, and John Crane. About 1760 they first procured their bell, and had the name of the parish cast upon it. One instance of the kind and liberal feelings of the

people of this place toward their minister at that early day is said to be found in the fact that they then wished and expected him to live, labor, and die among them, and gave him in fee simple one hundred acres of their parsonage land, including the square fronting on the main street, from the present parsonage line to where the arsenal stood by the corner of the late Mr. Sylvanus Pierson's farm. In 1803 the second frame church building was erected, costing six thousand dollars.

Mr. Woodruff's ministry here was a long and happy one. The attachment between the people and their pastor was mutual. He received many calls to other places, but always refused, saying that he never intended to remove until from earthly cares and labors to heavenly joys. He was heard to say he never intended to outlive his usefulness. He also expressed a desire to die on the Sabbath. And so it was. He preached on the Sabbath before his death, and on the next Sabbath morning before the hour of public service arrived he departed this life. His sickness was short, and so little was his death expected that many of the people knew not that he was sick until they came to the sanctuary on Sabbath morning and found their pastor gone and the pulpit hung in mourning. The day was one of solemnity and general grief. Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, preached the sermon from 1st Cor. xv. 56, and the body of the much beloved pastor was buried out of the sight of his people at the head of the broad aisle in the second frame church, which had just been finished for worship. Over his tomb they laid a marble tablet with the following inscription, containing a just tribute of respect to his worthy character, and deserving a place in this historical sketch of the parish, as it was then called:

"Sacred to the memory of The Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, A.M., who departed this life, April 3, 1803, Aged 70 years.

The dust lies here of a venerable man, formed from early youth in learning—human and divine—passing his collegiate studies with reputation—soon entered the holy ministry—was settled near 44 years pastor of this church.

An excellent preacher—zealous, pathetic, faithful, prudent, and successful.

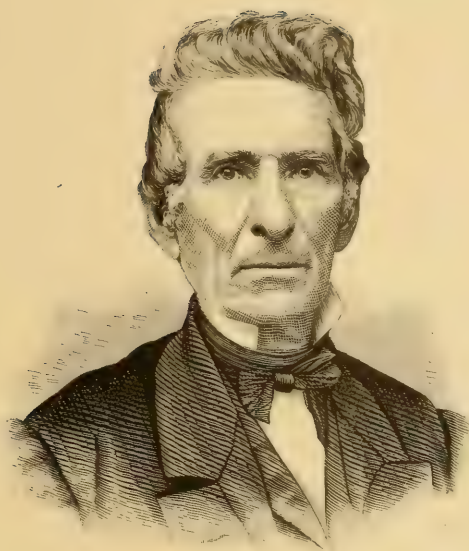
In controversies—moderate and calm. Among ministers, husbands, fathers, brothers, friends, few his equals.

Piety, hospitality, friendship, humility, benevolence, and modesty formed his character.

His voice it cries my people quickly come
To Jesus your eternal rest and home."

During Mr. Woodruff's ministry three hundred and ninety-eight persons made a profession of religion, about eleven hundred were baptized, and seven hundred and fifty-two couples were married. The last of these was Mr. William Woodruff, son of Aaron Woodruff, to Miss Phebe Ludlum.

I have followed the account of the old church up to the Rev. Thomas Picton's installation, which took place Oct. 14, 1805. The church and its historical associations with the people it was of the greatest importance should be followed to the above date, and at some future time I will again refer to it and its



Squire Pessom

official members. The record has been very minute in many particulars. It belongs to the historical events of the Revolutionary war. The last sermon preached by the Rev. E. B. Edgar, then pastor, through whose efforts the present church was built, Jan. 26, 1862, was from Deut. xxxii. 7: "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee," was most interesting and the keystone of the past. I remember as I sat in the old house and all the citizens for miles around were assembled on so important a day (many present on that occasion have passed away), looking around upon the congregation now assembled for the last time in pews which they had occupied for so many years, to be occupied no more forever.

After the present edifice was completed, April 3, 1862, the remains of Rev. Mr. Woodruff and wife were buried under the tower of the new church, and the tablet placed on the wall of the vestibule, "Remember the days of old."

The Rev. Thomas Picton resigned in 1818, after serving the church for fourteen years, and was followed soon after by the much-loved Rev. Alexander C. Fraser, who was ordained and installed June 20, 1819. During his pastorate two hundred and fifty-three members were added. Of the deaths and baptisms no record has been found. He remained for seven years, when, in 1827, Rev. Edwin Holt was called, who supplied for some two years with acceptability. A letter before me records the fact that Mr. Holt removed to the West, and became pastor of a church at Madison, Ind., when by ill health he resigned. He died at Evansville, Ind., July 2, 1854, after a short and severe illness. He was a native of New London, Conn. The seventh pastor, the Rev. James M. Hunting, was settled in 1832, and resigned his charge in 1849. Since then he has been a successful teacher of a select classical school at Jamaica, L. I. His untiring activity and Christian devotedness in the cause of religion and the prosperity of this church are worthy of a grateful remembrance in the annals of this parish. He still lives. From a letter from him a few days since it is evident that he still, in his declining years, feels a deep interest in the welfare of Westfield, and speaks of many by name, desiring to be remembered. During his pastorate of over seventeen years nearly four hundred became members, many of whom still live and form a large part of the present membership. The Rev. Edward B. Edgar was called April 23, 1850, as their pastor, and resigned in 1873. Some two hundred were added, a large number baptized, and the interest of the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs were zealously cared for during this ministry. The old church, which had stood as a sort of moral light-house for nearly seventy years, and which had been the spiritual birthplace of so many, was finally demolished. Mr. Edgar's deep interest in the beautiful church now built, and dedicated March 26, 1862,

has been referred to. Rev. George Potts, D.D., preached the sermon on the occasion. Many who assisted Mr. Edgar in his efforts have passed to their reward. I may mention the names of a few: Gideon Ross, Clark Scudder, Squire Pierson, William Clark, Isaac French, Ephraim Clark. They have left a lasting remembrance for their love of the church of their fathers. I find in the closing part of the sermon preached in the old church on the last Sabbath of its occupation the following beautiful and pathetic reminder of the conflict that we were passing through at that time in our country's history, as follows: "The smiles of God upon the new church enterprise must not be forgotten. God has been with us. We recognize him in the time when we laid the foundations and committed ourselves to the work. We recognize him in the safety of all who have labored for us. We recognize him in our united counsels and harmonious action. We recognize him in the mind the people have had for the work. We recognize him in affording us the means to carry it on during this year of national distress. In this recognition of God's presence and mercy we lay at his feet our tribute of gratitude and praise."

Rev. Alexander McKelvey, after a pastorate of a little over two years (he following Rev. Mr. Edgar), resigned in the fall of 1876, and is now pastor of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, New York City. Under his administration 106 persons were added to the roll of membership, 81 on examination and 25 by letter. Through his instrumentality the fine Jardine organ, worth \$3000, was procured for the church at an actual cost of \$2200.

The present pastor, Rev. William H. Gill, began his official duties on the second Sabbath of January, 1878, and was duly installed on the 25th of the same month. The following statistics, as reported to the General Assembly, show the results of church work during these two years: sittings, 800; membership, 250; Sunday-school scholars, 350; amount raised for salary, repairs, rent, parsonage, Sunday-school expenses, etc., since the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Gill is nearly \$10,000; of this amount Mrs. Kate B. High gives \$650 to a church in Illinois.

The officary of this church are, May, 1880: Ruling Elders, Evert M. Pierson, Levi Cory, Charles Pierson, James T. Pierson, E. W. Boyden, Hiram L. Fink, William W. Baker; Deacons, Henry Baker; Trustees, Edward Harrison, Samuel E. Young, Jacob S. Ring, Daniel G. Fink, Alexander S. Clark, Levin H. Dunkin; Sexton, David Crouch.

We find the following pastors who have labored in this church: Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel, 1730, resigned 1745; Rev. John Grant, 1750, died 1753; Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, 1759, died 1803; Rev. Thomas Picton, 1805, resigned 1818; Rev. Alex. Fraser, 1819, resigned 1826; Rev. Edwin Holt, 1827, resigned 1830; Rev. James M. Hunting, 1832, resigned 1849; Rev. Edward B. Edgar, 1850, resigned 1873.

Thus it appears that this old church has had eight pastors to the above date, besides many supplies prior to the settlement of the parish, 1730. The following have filled offices as elders and deacons prior to 1761: John Davis, John Woodruff, John Cory, Samuel Hinds, Zebulon Jennings, John Crane, Jr., Samuel Yeomans; and since the year 1768, John Meeker, Andrew Hetfield, William Pierson, Sr., Matthias Hetfield, Joseph Acken, John Miller, Caleb Maxfield, Jacob Davis, Ezekiel Ross, John Dunham, William Pierson, Jr., Charles Clark, George Frazee; and Sept. 10, 1820, William Baker, Samuel Cory, Charles C. Williams, Samuel Downer, Andrew H. Clark, Benjamin Cory, John High, Jr., Amos Laing, James Ryno; from June 3, 1832, Edward Frazee, Squire Pierson, Henry Baker, Jacob Baker, William Clark, Jr., Ebenezer Connet, Isaac H. Pierson; from July 12, 1846, Isaac French, Ephraim Clark, Jotham Williams; from Dec. 24, 1854, Joseph Cory, Charles Pierson, Francis R. Baker, Everet Pierson.

The landed property of this parish was once extensive and valuable, being three hundred acres, presented by nine men, viz.: John Crane, William Miller, Jonathan Marsh, John Scudder; and it is supposed James Badgley, John Davis, Isaac Frazee, Joseph Mills, and Daniel Ross. These lands were given about the year 1802. I find that many legacies were left in the wills of the early settlers to this church. It is always desirable that others should remember their fathers in the same acts of love, the interest to be used annually for the support of the gospel.

I find many interesting incidents connected with this historical church of the Revolutionary war, but I must close with an extract from Rev. James M. Hunting's sermon, preached Jan. 1, 1839, of which but few copies can now be found:

"Since your ancestors came to this place four generations of men have been numbered with the dead. Not only have the Indians who then roamed through the forest here all sunk away among the dead, but so have all those who purchased and subdued their lands. And now a fifth generation linger here and there at great distances from each other, 'who rather sigh and groan than live,' while all between them have fallen. On some of our roads they have to look each way for miles to find only a few of the companions of their youth. Several thousand have died here since the place was settled. Do we ask where are the fathers of this church and congregation? Where are the pastors and the people who preached and heard the gospel here, and planted gospel ordinances where the tomahawk and scalping-knife were wielded, and where the wild beasts of the forest grazed or preyed on each other? The answer is all, all are covered by the clouds of the valley, and we are quickly following them. Where are the men who would go on foot to Elizabethtown from Sabbath to Sabbath to hear the gospel if they could not hear it nearer? Do they exist here at present?

"Not but the human fabric from the birth
Imbibes the flavor of its parent earth;
As various tracts enforce a various toil,
The manners speak the idiom of their soil.
An iron race the mountain cliffs maintain,
Foes to the gentler genius of the plain."

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1849 a few families residing in this township by the name of Benjamin Marsh, Elihu Mott, Benjamin Willcox, C. A. Leveridge, Nathaniel R. Day, and David M.

Woodruff desiring to have the services of the Methodist preacher at Plainfield to come on a Sabbath afternoon and hold services at the residence of C. A. Leveridge, Esq., the Rev. William E. Perry consented to supply, which he did during the summer and fall of 1849. The following year Westfield and Springfield were joined together, when the Rev. T. T. Campfield was appointed in charge, and organized the first class of eleven members. In the fall of 1850, Rev. William H. Nelson was sent, and two rooms at the residence of John M. Clark, Esq., were fitted up for regular services. The congregation increasing arrangements were made for building a church, when a fine lot of ground was offered by the late Matthias Clark, Esq., and accepted, and arrangements were made to build a frame church thirty-six by fifty feet. In the spring of the following year Rev. T. T. Campfield was returned by the Conference, and efforts were put forth and the church was completed and dedicated. The late Bishop Edwin J. Janes preached the dedicatory sermon. The whole cost of church and improving the grounds was three thousand five hundred dollars. The membership had increased up to this time to twenty-seven. The Rev. T. T. Campfield remained on the charge until the following spring, when the Rev. James Harris, who was a transfer to New Jersey Conference from Atlanta, Ga. In the spring of 1857 Rev. B. O. Parvin came, and remained for two years. The following have been sent by the Conference (at this time its membership had increased to seventy-two members): Rev. J. Kowins, Jacob F. Dodd, Joseph H. James, Theodore D. Frazee, Garritt R. Vanhorne, Thomas E. Everitt, John Davis, R. B. Collins, C. S. Ryman, Elihu Grant, Henry M. Simpson, John I. Boswell, Alexander Craig, Thomas H. Smith, and Warren L. Hoagland, the present pastor. In the year 1863 a fine Sabbath-school room was built in the rear of the church, twenty-four by forty-six feet, for their increasing school. Mr. James R. Ferris has held the position of superintendent for nearly all the time since the organization of this Sabbath-school, and the church had increased in membership of about ninety, when in the year 1873 it was decided to build a larger church. A meeting was called and plans were exhibited for adoption. Benjamin Ham and James R. Ferris were appointed upon the building committee. It was decided to occupy the same ground; money was raised, and a beautiful church edifice was erected, with an audience-room to accommodate some five hundred persons, having lecture- and class-rooms, parlor, and pastor's study on the first floor, a fine cellar for heating apparatus, making the whole comfortable in extreme weather. The whole cost was twenty thousand dollars, and is free from debt. The present membership is one hundred and eighty, with a Sabbath-school of two hundred and four.

In the year 1869 a double lot was secured in the rear of the church, and a comfortable parsonage was



Oliver M Pierson

erected. The oldest member of the church at the present is Josiah Ferris, in his ninety-second year, who has held responsible official relation to the church for years as trustee, class-leader, and steward.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized with thirty members in the fall of the year 1879, John Williams and Henry Nelson and a few others interesting themselves in collecting the colored people of Westfield together. They seem to be a prosperous society. The Rev. Valentine Buck, a Methodist clergyman of the New York East Conference, has assisted them in their efforts to establish regular services on the Sabbath. Rev. Thomas Harris, presiding elder, has the supervision of this society.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.—This society was organized July 2, 1867, at the homestead residence of Rev. Philemon E. Coe, who fitted up his large hall with temporary altar, organ, and other requisites for the use of a congregation, and here the society worshiped for some years. The festivals of Christmas and Easter were duly observed, the rector (Rev. Mr. Coe) sparing no pains to provide attractive music and all needed accessories. After a few years of this voluntary service Mr. Coe died of malignant smallpox, contracted while kindly visiting and praying with a neighbor dying of this disease.

In his will Rev. Mr. Coe donated to the society the plot of ground upon which the present church edifice stands. It is a beautiful elevation, centrally located upon the main thoroughfare, Broad Street. The corner-stone was laid July 3, 1874. It is a pretty Gothic frame building, forty by sixty feet, containing two hundred and fifty sittings. The successive rectors have been Rev. Harris C. Rush and the present incumbent, Rev. Thomas Drum, M.D. The congregation now comprises forty families, forty-three communicants, and is zealous, and hopeful for the future.

Congregational Church.—This is a new church organization of the Congregational Church of Christ, and was organized June, 1880. They were supplied with regular services, which are held in the Æolian Hall, until the Rev. Henry Neill became their stated pastor a few months ago.

They are expecting to build a frame church in the Queen Anne style of architecture, and to cost between six thousand and eight thousand dollars. They have secured lots eligibly situated in the centre of the village on Elmer Street near Broad Street. The church will have audience-room, parlor, and school-room so arranged that they can be all opened in one, making for extra occasions a well-ventilated audience-room.

Membership, 70; sittings, 275; teachers in Sabbath-school, 12; Sabbath-school scholars, 75.

Baptist Church.—This church is situated on Elm Street, about the centre of the village; organized in 1866. They have had a number of pastors. Rev. Charles A. Harris served them for a few years, until by broken health resigned in the fall of 1879, and for a few months they were supplied. The Rev. A.

Graves, who has resided here for many years, has done much for this feeble church from its first start, laboring for its extension, and holding meeting with considerable success. The present pastor, Rev. E. H. Bronson, came in May, 1880, from Aurora, Ill. The building, a frame, costing about six thousand five hundred dollars; sittings, 350; membership, 117; Sabbath-school teachers, 13; scholars, 125.

Holy Trinity Church.—This church was organized in 1870 by a few Roman Catholic families who resided in the township. The Rev. Mr. Kinnard held mass for a time in a building fitted up for the purpose, and soon lots were secured in the southerly part of the town of Westfield, on lands originally belonging to the estate of Theophilus Pierson, and soon a neat frame structure was erected with belfry at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. The following pastors have been in here: Father Kinnard, Father Connerly, Father Morris, now of Plainfield, Father Mitchell, Father Daniels, Father Buerghman, Father Weighert, and the present pastor, the Rev. Father Berghman. There are two memorial windows in the church commemorating the deaths of John Stityard and Patrick Bahn. Sittings, three hundred; families in parish, thirty-five. The first trustees were John Fealy and Daniel Conners, and the present acting trustee is Patrick English.

The Westfield Monitor.—On the 23d of December, 1880, the first issue of a regular weekly paper by Sydney Genung, formerly of East Madison, N. J., editor and publisher; terms, two dollars per annum. In his salutatory he says,—

"To-day we launch the *Westfield Monitor* on what we trust may be a career of usefulness to our fellow-citizens and of at least moderate prosperity to its publishers. We shall treat all of whom we may have occasion to speak with judicial fairness, applauding virtue and condemning vice in public places wherever and whenever found. . . . We propose this shall be a journal for all the people, and believing that free and open discussion is the surest way of arriving at the truth, we extend to all our readers without regard to party or sect to use our columns, as far as our time and space will permit, to express their views on all subjects of public interest."

Burial-Places.—The oldest cemetery in this township is the Presbyterial, and it is as old as the first log church, which was built about 1720. The oldest date on a headstone appears to be in memory of

"Noah,
the son of Wm. &
Hannah Miller,
died
A.D. 1730, aged
6 weeks."

"In memory
of
Baltus Roll
who
was murdered Feb. 22,
1830,
in the 62 year of his
age.

Ye friends that weep around my grave,
Compose your minds to rest,
Prepare with me for sudden death,
And live forever blest."

The graves of two persons are remarked here who died at the unusual age of one hundred and one years, viz :

"Sarah Collins,
Died June 18,
1868,
Aged 101 yrs.
3 ms."

"Samuel Downer,
Died Oct. 22,
1824,
Aged 101 yrs."

The two rough stones that stand close to the fence are of the Cranes :

"A. C.
1759."

"S. C.
1749."

Stephen Crane, died 1794, was the son of Stephen Crane, and he married Annie Williams; died 1759; had three children.

"Gideon Ross,
Born
Jan. 7, 1794,
Died
Dec. 22, 1861."

"Capt. John Scudder,
deceased y^e 26 Feb. A.D., 1777,
77 year."

"This Stone
is erected
to the memory
of Doctor
Joseph Quimby,
who departed this
Life March 26,
1833,
in his 66 year."

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY.—The organization of the Fairview Cemetery Association was perfected on the 13th of January, 1868, pursuant to the provisions of a general statute of this State, and a certificate was duly filed with the county clerk constituting the association a legally corporate body. The following were elected the first board of trustees: Chauncey B. Ripley, F. A. Kinch, M.D., Matthias Clark, Moses T. Crane, A. A. Drake, J. M. C. Marsh, Squire Pierson, J. Q. Dudley, William Stitt, Rev. Philemon E. Coe, Joshua Brown, and Joseph Moffett.

The cemetery grounds are located on the public road leading from Westfield to Springfield, about one and a half miles from the station of the Central Railroad, in Westfield, and about the same distance from Cranford station, convenient for each village, and at the same time not too far for the accommodation of Springfield.

The cemetery embraces an elevation of land formerly owned by Mr. John R. Miller, containing more than seventeen acres, and long known as Mount Pleasant, commanding a view of the surrounding country for many miles distant in every direction.

On the 24th of September, 1868, the cemetery grounds were solemnly dedicated.

The following gentlemen compose the board of trustees: Evert M. Pierson, president; Effingham Emery, treasurer; Edgar Pearsal, secretary; James R. Ferris, William Wood, James T. Pearson, Gideon Ludlow, Moses T. Crane, E. H. Bronson, Daniel G.

Fink, — Atwater, and William W. Connerly, superintendent of the grounds and outlays.

The private burial-ground of Mr. Jacob Miller, deceased, is on the road from Branch Mills to Cranford, adjoining Mr. G. W. Pierson's farms. The whole plot has been laid out and a number of interments made, including Mr. Jacob Miller.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MILLER.

Mr. Miller was of English stock, his grandfather having been Enoch Miller, who resided in Westfield township, married and had fifteen children, among whom was a son Enoch, who also resided in the township, where he was united in marriage to Miss Ross, of the same locality. Their children were Anna, David, Rebecca, John, Hannah, Jacob, Enoch (1st), Enoch (2d), Keziah, Moses, Stites, Abner, Elijah, Eliza, and Josiah. John of this number was born March 22, 1790, in Westfield, where his boyhood was spent. His early years were devoted to attendance at the neighboring public school, after which he engaged in agricultural employments. His attention was specially directed to the cultivation of peppermint, the oil from which was distilled by him. He meanwhile acquired the farm which is the present residence of his widow and son, and made many improvements on the land. Mr. Miller was the first cultivator of peppermint in central and western New York, large fields of the herb having been raised and utilized by him in the immediate vicinity of Lyons, N. Y. He married Miss Betsey Ross, of Westfield, and had children,—John R., Charlotte, Keziah, David, and James H. Mrs. Miller having died Sept. 7, 1848, he was again married to Peninah W., daughter of Jonas and Eliza Smith, of Orange, N. J. Their only son is Jonas S. Miller, who now resides upon the farm. Mr. Miller was a firm Democrat in politics, but in no manner identified with the politics of the county or township. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a member of the church in Westfield. His death occurred Sept. 14, 1867, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a man of genial temper, of much industry, and of profound judgment in all matters of public or private interest. His life was essentially one of usefulness, and his death a source of genuine sorrow.

WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

The Clark family are of English ancestry, and, as has been stated elsewhere in this volume, intimately associated with the struggle for American independence.

William Clark, the father of the subject of this



Joseph Cory



S. F. Scudder

The Scudder family are of Revolutionary antecedents, John Scudder having been a captain during the war of the Revolution. His son, Captain John, married Miss Nancy Woodruff, and had children,—Susan, William, Sarah Ann, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Scudder spent his life on the farm which is now the property of his grandson. His son William was born during the year 1799, in Westfield township, where his life was spent until his recent removal to the home of his son in Fanwood.

He married Miss Mary, daughter of Zopher Hetfield, and had children,—Isaac F., Daniel S., and one whose death took place in infancy. The death of Mrs. Scudder occurred in the year 1874, in her seventieth year. Their son Isaac F. was born Dec. 27, 1822, in Westfield. His early years were spent with his parents, during which time he attended school. He later as-

sisted his father upon the farm, and in 1849 was married to Miss Margaret P., daughter of John and Mary Euders Ludlow, of the township now known as Fanwood, born Dec. 15, 1828. The Euders family were of Holland descent, and the Ludlows of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder have had three children,—John Ludlow (deceased), Isaac Ludlow, and John William. Mr. Scudder has during his active life been a thrifty and successful farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, as were his ancestors before him.

He has held the offices of overseer of the poor of his township, collector, and member of the township committee, of which he was chairman during the late civil war, and rendered valuable aid in filling the quota of Westfield township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are members of the Westfield Presbyterian Church.



Robert French

The French family are of English descent, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, whose name was Richard, having been the father of a son Robert, who served in the war of the Revolution, where he endured much suffering. He married and had children, six in number,—Isaac, Abby, Charlotte, Abram, Jacob, and Mary. Robert French resided in Springfield township, as did also his ancestors. Here his death occurred on the 28th of February, 1830. His son Isaac was born in 1787, and spent his early life in Springfield and Westfield townships. He acquired the trade of a carpenter, and also followed farming occupations. He was married to Mary L., daughter of Jacob Davis, the latter having been for a period of fifty-one years an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Westfield. They had children, —Robert, Catherine D., Jacob D., and Mary D. Mr. French died in 1872, in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife survived until March 26, 1879. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, and much respected. Their

son Robert, the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 24, 1814, in Westfield, where the years of his boyhood were spent. He attended the village school, and at a later period began the labors incident to a farmer's life. After assisting his father for several years, he purchased the property which is his present home, and ultimately acquired possession of the homestead. He was, Nov. 2, 1836, united in marriage to Miss Phebe, daughter of James Mooney, of Westfield, to whom children were born,—Mary E. (Mrs. Joseph H. Clark), Isaac H., Richard N., James M., Josephine (deceased), and Robert M.

Mr. French was formerly a Democrat in politics, but was induced to change his views and become a Republican. He is not a seeker after office, and cares little for the honors of public life. He is a stanch Presbyterian, and has been for fifty years a member of the church at Westfield, of which he was for thirty-three successive years a trustee. Mrs. French's membership extends over the same period of time.

biographical sketch, was born in 1756, and married to Miss Sarah Hatfield, who became the mother of eight children, among whom was William, whose birth occurred Jan. 31, 1789, on the homestead in Westfield. Here his early life was spent, which was principally devoted to attendance at the district school of the neighborhood, or the more superior advantages of instruction offered at Westfield village. He determined later to follow the healthful pursuit of an agriculturist, and eventually succeeded the management of the farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fitz Randolph, of New York City, and became the parent of children,—Stewart F., Hanson Cox, Sarah H., Kate B. (Mrs. High), and Emily S. Mrs. Clark having died, Mr. Clark was again married to Miss Mary, daughter of William Lewis, of Morristown, N. J., and had children,—Louisa C. (Mrs. George L. Richards) and Alfred V. William Clark, Jr., inherited the patriotic impulses of his father, and organized a company for the war of 1812. He was in politics a Republican, though in early life the platform of the Democratic party obtained his loyal support. Though averse to the responsibilities of office, he was for years justice of the peace of Westfield township. He was a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, for ten years a deacon, and for thirty years an elder, of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield. Mr. Clark was a man whose influence for good was very apparent in the community. All religious interests found in him a cordial sympathizer, and the cause of education a firm and active friend. He was conciliatory in temper, gentle in his nature, and possessed broad and charitable views on all matters of general import. The death of Mr. Clark occurred June 9, 1869, his wife having died previously. His daughters, Mrs. High and Mrs. Richards, are the only surviving children.

OLIVER M. PIERSON.

Three brothers named respectively David, William, and Sylvanus Pierson settled in Westfield township. The former, who was the grandfather of Oliver M., was by trade a tailor. He married and had children,—Theophilus, John, and a daughter who became Mrs. Wade. Mr. Pierson died and was buried in the township. His son John served with credit in the war of 1812, where he held a captain's commission. Theophilus was born Aug. 9, 1791, in Westfield, where his early life was passed. He decided upon the acquirement of a trade, and on removing to New York chose that of a mason, which he followed, after he had decided upon Savannah, Ga., as a place of residence. He married Nancy Mooney, of Cranford, and had one son, Oliver M.

Mrs. Pierson died April 1, 1821, and Mr. Pierson married Fanny Clark, of Westfield, whose children were Hattie C., Jonas, Edwin H., Eliza, John, Homer C., George H., and Theophilus S. Mrs. Pier-

son having died April 23, 1841, he was again married to Miss Abigail Connet, since deceased. Mr. Pierson located in Westfield, where his death occurred May 2, 1853.

Oliver M. was born Dec. 20, 1820, in New York, and has spent his life in Westfield. He at first attended school at Westfield village, and afterwards assisted his father on the farm, upon whose death he came into possession of the property. He was married Nov. 16, 1853, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William Cory. Their children have been Mary, David T., Mary C., George O., William R., deceased, Edwin, also deceased, and Hettie M.

Mr. Pierson is a Republican in politics, and although not an office-seeker, has been a member of the Township Committee of Westfield. He devotes his time and energies principally to farm labor.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are members of the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, as is also their daughter Mary.

ANDREW H. CLARK.

The progenitor of the branch of the Clark family represented by this biographical sketch was Samuel Clark, who emigrated from Herefordshire, England, to America about the year 1680, and settled on Long Island. After a brief period spent at the latter location he removed to Westfield, N. J., where his remaining years were passed. With him came two sons, one of whom was Thomas, whose son William was the father of Charles Clark. Among the children of the latter was William, a Revolutionary soldier, who was confined in the Old Sugar-House bastille in New York City, and was the last surviving prisoner of that memorable band. A more detailed sketch of William Clark will be found elsewhere in this volume. He had children, seven in number, of whom Andrew H., the eldest, was born July 12, 1786, at Westfield, where his early and later years were spent. He was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Enoch Miller, of Westfield, to whom were born children,—Sarah H. (Mrs. Squire Pierson), Mary (Mrs. Elias Mooney), Henrietta (Mrs. Samuel Gray), Caroline, who died in infancy; Richard Augustus, of Ohio; J. Lawrence, of Westfield; William A., of Trenton, N. J.; and Jabez, deceased.

Mr. Clark's early political associations were Democratic. These views were greatly modified during the late Rebellion, and the principles of the Republican party cordially indorsed by him.

He was actively identified with the public interests of Westfield, and filled at various times the offices of justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds, etc. He was also elected alderman for the borough of Elizabeth. Mr. Clark was an earnest Presbyterian in his religious views, a member of the church of that denomination in Westfield, and for forty years one of its ruling elders. He was a man of devout nature,

zealous in all good works, and liberal to the extent of his opportunities.

The religious sentiment grew and strengthened with advancing years, and his seventy-seventh year found him actively engaged in Sunday-school work and the instruction of a large Bible class.

Mr. Clark was endowed with strong force of character, and this quality, associated with much native refinement and a high sense of honor, enabled him to exercise a salutary influence in the community. Added to this was a commanding presence, which won deference alike from friend and stranger.

The death of Andrew H. Clark occurred Oct. 19, 1862, in the fullness of years, after a life of great purity and signal usefulness.

LEVI CORY.

Joseph Cory, the grandfather of Levi, whose life is here briefly reviewed, was of Scotch ancestry, and resided upon the land now owned by his grandson. He married Margaret Darby, of Scotch Plains, and had children,—James, Jonathan, Levi, Joseph, Patty (Mrs. Dunham), Sarah (Mrs. Stites). Mr. Cory followed the pursuits of a farmer during his lifetime, and died on the homestead. He was a member as well as an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Westfield. William Cory, his son, was born in the township of Westfield. He learned the trade of a carpenter, but afterwards became a farmer, and died during the year 1866, aged eighty-two years. He married Charity, daughter of Jonathan I. Baker, of Westfield, and had children,—Keziah B., Margaret D. (Mrs. Ephraim Clark), Jonathan, Levi, Mary, Sarah (Mrs. O. M. Pearson), and Joseph. His son Levi was born July 2, 1819, on the ancestral property, where the years of his boyhood were spent. Westfield village at that time afforded opportunities for acquiring such an education as was usually given the children of the vicinity, after which he for a period of seven years assisted his grandfather upon the farm. He then returned to the land which is his present home, of which he became owner in 1867. He was, Feb. 12, 1851, married to Miss Harriet B., daughter of Job Clark, of Rahway. Mr. Cory has always devoted himself to the labors of an agriculturist, and has rarely engaged in business of an official or public character. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as member of the township committee of Westfield. He affiliates in religion with the Presbyterians, and is an elder of the church of that denomination in Westfield.

JOSEPH CORY.

The Cory family are of Scotch descent, four brothers having before the period of the Revolutionary war settled in New Jersey. One of these

brothers served in the Canadian war, during which he contracted an illness that proved fatal.

Among them was John, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who settled in Elizabeth, and whose son Jonathan located in Westfield township, on land now occupied by Joseph Cory. He married and had children,—Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Andrew, and three daughters. Samuel and Joseph served during the war of the Revolution, and were received with great demonstrations of joy on their return. The death of Jonathan Cory occurred on the farm which had been his lifetime residence. His son Benjamin was born Sept. 4, 1769, on the homestead, and married Miss Susanna, daughter of Christopher Denman, who had children,—Samuel, James M., a physician, Christopher, a clergyman, Benjamin, Joseph, Jonathan, Polly (Mrs. Freeland), Abby (Mrs. Brunner), and Susanna, who died in childhood. The death of Benjamin took place at his home on the 11th of April, 1851. The birth of his son Joseph, whose life is here briefly reviewed, occurred Sept. 2, 1809, and the years of his boyhood were spent under the ancestral roof. At the age of nineteen he repaired to New York and acquired the trade of a stone-cutter; but the advancing years of his parents soon after influenced his return, when he devoted his energies to the cultivation of the farm. He was in 1852 united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of James Mooney, of Westfield, to whom was born one son, Joseph W., who resides at home. Mr. Cory is in politics a staunch Republican, having formerly fraternized with the Whig party. Mr. and Mrs. Cory and their son are members of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, and actively devoted to its interests. The former was elected an elder in 1854, and still serves in that capacity.

SQUIRE PIERSON.

The Pierson family are of English extraction, and for successive generations have resided in Westfield township. The grandfather of Squire Pierson was Moses, who had among his children a son Squire, whose early life was spent in Westfield. Having determined in 1816 to explore the boundless resources of the great West, he ultimately located in Butler County, Ohio, then regarded, with a few exceptions, as the extreme point of Western civilization. He married a Miss De Camp, of French descent, and had children,—Moses, Squire, David, Stephen, Hiram, Mary, Sally, and Rebecca.

His son Squire, the subject of this sketch, was born in Westfield township, Oct. 1, 1796, where his early life was passed. At the period of his father's emigration to Ohio, and when nineteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Squire Marsh as a tailor. Previous to this he had acquired the rudiments of an education at the familiarly-known "Red School-House" in Cranford township, and at the houses of his patrons. He



Henry Baker

Henry Baker, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Welsh descent, and an early resident of Westfield township. He married and had children,—Daniel, Jonathan I., William, Henry, Jeremiah, and Phebe, who became Mrs. Ludlow.

Daniel Baker was born June 3, 1753, in Westfield, where his life was spent. He served with credit during the whole period of the Revolutionary conflict, and was in 1775 honored with a corporal's position in his company. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Osborn, of Connecticut Farms, whose birth occurred July 14, 1760. They had children,—David O., born in 1785; Daniel, whose birth took place in 1790; Hedges, in 1792; Cyrus, born in 1795; Henry, in 1797; Elihu, in 1802; Mary, in 1780; Margaret, in 1784; Elizabeth, in 1789; Prudence, in 1794; Hannah, in 1800, and Electa, in 1804. Of this number, Daniel and Henry are living.

The birth of the latter occurred on the 18th of September, 1797, in Westfield township, where his growing years were spent. He was at the age of eighteen apprenticed to Dennis D. Tunison, of Rahway, as a wheelwright; but on concluding his period of service he returned

to his early home and engaged in farming pursuits. He was married on the 27th of December, 1820, to Miss Mary Ann S., daughter of John and Phebe Radley, of Westfield. They have had seven children, as follows: Courtland R., born in 1821; David O., in 1823; Elihu, in 1825; Ann Martin, in 1827; Henry and James (twins), in 1834; and Jacob, in 1842. Of this number there are living Elihu, Henry R., and Ann M. (Mrs. Miller).

Mr. Baker has devoted his life to farming employments, and cared little for the excitements attending a more public career, though he has served as a member of the township committee of his township. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but was induced to change his views, and later became a Republican.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are Presbyterians in their religious belief, and have been since 1819 members of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, in which the former was ordained an elder in 1832, and is now serving both as elder and deacon.

This venerable couple have entered upon the sixty-second year of their married life, and are now enjoying in their comfortable home a peaceful and happy old age.



A. M. Parkhurst

The grandfather of Mr. Parkhurst was Abram J. Parkhurst, who resided in Milburn, Essex Co., where he was both a farmer and a manufacturer of pasteboard. He was married to Miss Whitehead, of Essex County, and had children,—Jonathan, Ezra, Charles, David, and Abby (Mrs. James White). Mrs. Parkhurst having died, he married Miss Phebe Traphagen, and had children,—Abram J. and Sarah (Mrs. J. A. R. Simpson).

His son Ezra was born Feb. 22, 1799, at Milburn, where his life was chiefly spent.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Michel Meeker, of Connecticut Farms, and had children,—Charles T., born in 1830; Aaron M., in 1832; Almira, in 1823; Harriet, in 1824; Mary, in 1826; and Susan C., in 1828. Mr. Parkhurst succeeded to the business of his father, and established mills upon the Passaic River. In 1854 he removed to the Branch Mills, in Union township, where he conducted a paper manufacturing business until his death, which occurred Sept. 25, 1872. His son Aaron M. was born July 8, 1832, at Milburn, Essex Co., and devoted

his boyhood to study, after which he became familiar with the business of paper-making, and assisted his father in the mills. He was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel C. Smith, of Essex County, whose death occurred within a year of her marriage. Mr. Parkhurst was a second time married, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob French, of Springfield, Union Co., to whom were born children,—Anna H., Sarah K., and Mabel B. Mrs. Parkhurst died March 23, 1880, and Mr. Parkhurst was, on the 28th of November, 1881, united to Miss Helen Louisa, daughter of Rev. Rodney Winans, of Westfield.

Both Aaron M. and Charles T. Parkhurst are engaged in the manufacture of pasteboard, and in a general milling business in Westfield township. In politics the subject of this biography is a Republican, but the cares of an increasing business prevent active participation in the excitements of political life. In religion Mr. Parkhurst espouses the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, being both elder and trustee of the church of that denomination in Springfield.

later purchased the house of Mr. Marsh, and having added more land made it his home during his lifetime.

He married March 30, 1817, Miss Abby, daughter of Charles Marsh, of Westfield, and had children,—Orren, Evert M., James T., Lyman H., Sarah Ann (Mrs. Muchmore), Mary Eliza (Mrs. Smith), Eveline (Mrs. Miller), and Harriet, who is deceased.

Mr. Pierson was in his political views an old-line Whig, and naturally espoused the principles of the Republican party on its organization. He served on the Township Committee of Westfield, but cared little for the distinctions of office, and seldom permitted his name to be used as a candidate.

The family have ever been largely identified with church interests, Moses Pierson having been a deacon of the Baptist Church of Scotch Plains, Union Co. Both Squire Pierson and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Westfield, in which the former had officiated as deacon and elder for a period of forty-six years.

Mr. Pierson filled a position of much influence in the community. In his business relations he was honorable, and governed by integrity in all his dealings. His judgment was unerring, and this fact in many instances caused his appointment as commissioner in the settlement of estates. In these matters his wisdom and integrity were conspicuous. He was largely instrumental in the improvement and adornment of Fairview Cemetery, and devoted much of his leisure to this object.

The death of Mr. Pierson occurred Dec. 23, 1878, and his portrait is contributed as a tribute of filial regard from his sons.

WILLIAM CLARK.

The ancestors of Mr. Clark were of English lineage, but the exact period of their emigration and the settlement of the family in New Jersey cannot be recalled. William Clark, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Westfield on the 17th of June, 1756. He at the age of seventeen entered the Revolutionary service, having been at his home weaving when the sound of British guns inspired his heart with patriotic impulses and impelled him to enroll his name as a defender of his country. Soon after the Hessians invaded the house, and ruin and devastation followed in their wake, the family residence having been speedily appropriated as the headquarters of Gen. Howe. Mr. Clark served until the declaration of peace, and, together with his brother Azariah, was confined a prisoner in the Old Sugar-House prison in New York City.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hatfield on the 8th of May, 1783, to whom were born children,—Andrew, whose birth occurred in 1786; William, born in 1789; Abigail, in 1790; Israel, in 1793; Job (1st), in 1796; Job (2d), in 1798; Betsey,

in 1800; and Jabez, in 1802. The only survivor of this number is Betsey, who is still a resident of Westfield. Mr. Clark pursued the labors of an agriculturist during his lifetime, and displayed a praiseworthy ambition in the improvement and cultivation of his land. In his political predilections he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and ever eager for the advancement of the principles of his party. He was a staunch Presbyterian in his religious views, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, of which he was an early trustee, and both Mrs. Clark and himself members. He was averse to official honors, and declined many distinctions offered by his constituents. He, however, filled for years the office of justice of the peace with ability and discretion.

Mr. Clark was a gentleman of commanding presence, courtly and dignified in his demeanor, and affable in his manner. He possessed superior executive ability, was a marked exemplar of probity and honor, and in all business transactions manifested a soundness of judgment which made his opinions respected. His death occurred in the township of his residence Sept. 28, 1853, in his ninety-eighth year, and that of his wife Dec. 7, 1841, aged seventy-nine years.

MOSES TUCKER.

Three brothers of the Tucker family emigrated from England, the land of their birth, and settled respectively in Connecticut, on Long Island, and in New Jersey. Moses, who chose the latter location, was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, the spot he selected being in Union County, near the present city of Plainfield. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ludlow, and had children,—Gideon, John, Moses, Cornelius, Henry, Susan, Phoebe, and Mary. Mr. Tucker was accidentally drowned in the vicinity of Elizabeth.

His son, Gideon Tucker, was born on the homestead, where his childhood was spent. At the age of fifteen he made New York his home, and having resolved upon a self supporting and independent career learned the mason's craft, which he followed successfully for a series of years. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Clark, of Westfield, and had two children, Moses and John. Miss Jemina Brevoort, of New York, became his second wife, to whom were born children,—Henry, George, Mary, William, Sarah, and Charles. The birth of Moses Tucker occurred in the city of New York Nov. 6, 1799, where his whole life was spent. After enjoying during his youth the advantages of the city schools, he on attaining his majority embarked in the hardware business, in which he was successfully engaged for a period of twenty years. Five years later he was elected president of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall Street, which honorable and responsible position he filled until his death.

He was married Feb. 23, 1823, to Miss Anna E., only daughter of John Tucker, deceased. Their children are Sarah E., Mary Ann, John, William, Charles C., Anna E., Charles (2d), William (2d), Edward C., Alfred I., and Walter R., all deceased.

Mr. Tucker was in his political views for many years a Democrat, but subsequently espoused the principles of the Republican party. He was not a strong partisan, but supported candidates of probity and honor for official place irrespective of party. Though in no sense a public man, he filled for a term the office of alderman of New York City.

Mr. Tucker was in religion an Episcopalian, and a supporter of the worship of that denomination. His death occurred at his home in New York City November 23d, in his sixty-first year. His widow, who survives and contributes this memento of her late husband, is a resident of New York City.

CHAPTER L.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

Situation and Boundaries.—The township of New Providence lies in the extreme north west part of Union County, being parts of the Passaic Valley and First and Second Mountain. The township originally belonged to Springfield township. In 1793, by an act of the Legislature, the inhabitants believing they would be better accommodated by being annexed to Springfield, this act was passed February 4th, providing "That all that part of the township of Elizabeth lying within the limits or boundaries herein described—that is to say, beginning where the line of the township of Springfield intersects the Passaic River; thence up said river to the line that divides the counties of Essex and Somerset; from thence on the line that runs between the two aforesaid counties until it comes to the head of the west branch of Green Brook; thence down said Green Brook on said line until it comes to where the east and west branches form a junction; thence up the east branch of said brook until it intersects the line of the township of Springfield at the northwest corner of the township of Westfield; thence on the line of the township of Springfield to the place of beginning—shall be and hereby is annexed to the township of Springfield."

This part of the township went under the name of Turkey until an act of the Legislature was passed, Nov. 8, 1809, when it was called New Providence, and erected into a township with the same bounds as mentioned, except on the Springfield line, which is thus described:

Beginning in the line that divides the township of Westfield and Springfield at the head of Green Brook; thence north twelve degrees and twenty minutes east to the south side of the road running from New Prov-

idence to Springfield and a little east of the dwelling of Amos Potter, Esq.; thence north forty-one degrees and fifty-five minutes west to the race of the saw-mill of Benjamin Bonnell, deceased; thence into the bed of the river Passaic, in the Morris County line; thence up the bed of said river, etc.¹

The boundary remained unaltered until the year 1869, when Summit township was taken from the northeast part, which left it about five miles long and two miles wide, bounded northeast by Summit township, southeast by Westfield township, south by Warren township, Somerset County, and northwest by Chatham and Morris townships, in Morris County. The Passaic River forms the western boundary.

Natural Features.—This oblong piece of territory, being parts of the First, Second, and Third Mountain Range, with its beautiful, picturesque valleys, contains an area of about thirteen square miles. Its formation and the outer slope and declivities of the First Mountain, along the ridges which form the dividing line from Westfield township, is of the trap rock, and many places rough and steep, forming ravines. Here the Green Brook takes its waters from the pond known as Felt's Lake, which covers many acres. The easterly slope of the Second Mountain is more abrupt, in many places with steep declivities, and presenting wild and picturesque scenery. It is covered with a heavy growth of hemlocks, cedars, oaks, hickories, and other trees, many growing to an immense size. On this easterly slope the village of Feltsville, formerly a busy manufacturing place, is located. The ascent up this Second Mountain is steep; the roads are covered with the débris of the drift-trap pebbles, which continue until we descend to the valley of the Third Mountain, known as the Passaic Valley, where the beautiful village of New Providence is located. Here we find an area of red shale and trap with some conglomerates, called the Morris County conglomerates, having a variety of tints colored by oxide of iron.

In this valley the soil is of a sandy loam, with occasionally the outcropping of red shales; for many miles through the valley there is no change. It contains many fine farms, the soil being naturally rich, easily cultivated, giving good crops of rye, wheat, and a general variety of vegetables. A large number of cattle and sheep are raised here. Fine orchards of apples, pears, and peaches are to be seen bearing choice fruit, and the forest trees of chestnut and hickory grow to a large size. As we go towards Union Village, in Somerset County, along the valley road (the Blue Hills, as they were called in the year 1690), the mountain range assumes a wider slope and is covered by a dense growth of timber until we leave the valley at the rise of Berkley Heights for Stony Hill, south towards North Plainfield township. Here we find a rough and abrupt declivity down the Second Mountain, large masses of trap rock, with a branch

¹ Bloomfield's Laws of N. J., p. 213.

of the Green Brook running in the deep gorges which surround the Scotch Plains road. These public roads are kept in excellent condition with considerable expense, and are creditable to the road managers. In the extreme southerly part of this township the trap rock assumes a different crystalline strata, often forming columns jutting out of the hillside, and when loosened, form elongated cubes from one to five feet, four- and six-sided, presenting the appearance of having been lately smoothed by hand and having perfect edges, showing conclusively to the scientist that these mountains were much higher than at the present, and that these valleys were once under the influence of volcanic action.

In this beautiful mountain range, with its diversified scenery, can be seen fine farms with well-cultivated acres, having the appearance of thrift and contentment.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—On the westerly side of New Providence township the Passaic River (at this point a mere mill-stream) finds its course flowing to the northeast and supplying many of the smaller mills until it reaches the city of Paterson, N. J., where manufacturing is carried on to a great extent. We find that Green Brook, which is in the valley of First and Second Mountains (being the easterly dividing line of New Providence township), is fed by numerous springlets, and at its head source Felt's Lake, called Blue Brook or Pond, near Peter's Hill.¹ There is a small stream, varying in depth, called the Salt Brook, of which mention is made as being historic at the time of the Revolutionary war. There are numerous springs of delicious water, some of them found nearly at the extreme elevation of the Second Mountain, but the most noted is the spring known as the "Cool Boiling Spring," upon the Bassenger farm, the water gushing up through a fine white sand. The other spring is known as the Sulphur Spring, upon the David H. Townley place. This is said to have been known as the Indian Spring,—the all-healing spring. On analysis made it was found to contain magnesia and iron, and is known as the Magnesian Sulphur Spring. The whole township is well irrigated.

Early Settlements.—There may have been settlers in New Providence prior to the year 1720, but there is no positive information of any at an earlier date. In 1720 came Peter Willcoxsie, John and Phebe Badgley from Long Island. Another account of Peter Willcoxsie says that he came from England, and there was surveyed to him by Joseph Morss, surveyor for the "Elizabethtown Associates," four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, lying along the east branch of Green Brook, called Blue Brook, and was known as Peter's Hill, now known as Feltville. This is in the easterly part of New Providence township. The first settlers located on the mountain because it abounded in heavy timber and game. It

is said the first settler in the westerly part of this township was Daniel Vail, son of Isaac Vail, of Green Brook, near Plainfield. The early settlement of New Providence proper was in the year 1736-38. As we have stated, some few farms had been made previously, but at the latter date a second allotment of lands was made by the "Elizabethtown Associates," as many below the First Mountain began to move up and settle upon these allotments. The following list comprises the names of the first who came. They originally came from England, some few were from Wales and Scotland, while a number came from Long Island, who were descendants of the original colonists of New England. The earliest settlers were Jonathan Allen, Joseph Allen, John Badgley, James Badgley, Thomas Baker, Jr., John Bedell, Nathaniel Bonnell, William Broadwell, John Camp, Jonathan Carl, Jacob Carl, James Cauldwell, Elias Clark, Henry Connet, Daniel Day, Joseph Doty, Joseph Frazee, Jeremiah Hart, Uriah Hedges, Samuel Andrew, Anthony Littell, Jeremiah Ludlow, Jonathan Mulford, John Osborn, William Peirsons (Parsons), Benjamin Pettitt, John Pierson, Daniel Potter, Samuel Ross, Peter Rutan, Isaac Sayre, Ephraim Sayre, Richard Scudder, John Simpson, Aaron Thompson, Richard Valentine, Peter Willcoxsie, Edward Hedges, James Doty.

They were soon followed by others of the following names: Abner Bailey, Andrew Blanchard, Jacob Brittin, James Corey, Joseph Crane, Isaac Crane, William Crawford, Timothy Day, Philemon Dickinson, Benjamin Force, Melancthon Freeman, Abraham Hendricks, Micah Howell, Uzal Johnson, David Lacy, Peter Lyon, Daniel Marsh, William Maxfield, Moses Miller, "Deacon Morehouse," "Lawyer Ogden," William Parrott, Andrew Prior, William Robertson, John Roll, Nathaniel Smith, John Totten, Kennedy Vance, Daniel Wood.

All these it is said came within the first forty years of the settlement; "and at the time of the Revolutionary war many more came up only for a short season."

These first settlers were religiously educated and inclined. From a record it appears that they not only tilled the land, clearing waste places and making homes for themselves, but held religious meetings prior to the time their first church was established. They were called the Turkey settlement on Long Hill, and went by that name until about the year 1809.

In a short account given of the drawers of the allotment of land it appears that Joseph Allen, Jr., drew No. 113; he married Sarah, daughter of Peter Willcoxsie (the family now spell the name Wilcox). Jonathan Allen, his father, owned one hundred acres, No. 28 of the Elizabethtown lots, surveyed above the First Mountain, where Joseph Allen afterwards lived.

Thomas Baker, Jr., emigrated from England with his father. He took part of a plot of ground, No. 50, of John Blanchard, March, 1738-39, of forty acres,

¹ In 1734 named after Peter Willcoxsie.

and in 1761 he bought of William Maxwell lot No. 26, of ninety-nine acres, and also bought of Joseph Rolph and John Ocheltree lot No. 57, lying south of No. 50, and extending south to the Stony Hill road, and sold part of lot No. 57 to William Baker, and thirty-five acres adjoining Jacob Bedell to Jonathan Mulford, for his son, Cornelius Mulford, who lived upon it many years until he died.

Gabriel Baldwin (son of Ezekiel) removed from Connecticut Farms, north of the church. He married Rachel Littell, daughter of John or Henry Littell, of New Providence. He died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Solomon Boyle emigrated from Ireland and married a French girl in this country. He purchased of the East Jersey proprietors six hundred acres of land west and adjoining the Berkley tract, a long piece between that tract and Passaic River. William Broadwell, Sr., drew lot No. 13 of the Elizabethtown survey, and probably built the house upon it by the brook where the Parsons family afterwards lived. He also drew lot No. 18, south of No. 13, where Isaac Meeker subsequently lived. Johannes Vancampen (in English called John Camp) owned between three hundred and four hundred acres, lots No. 50, 51, 52. Jonathan Carle had in 1729, adjoining Passaic River, 105 acres. James Colewell (spelled Cauldwell) came from Ireland in 1732 and settled here; he in the same year drew lot No. 30. Elias Clark owned lot No. 47. He married Betsey, daughter of Benjamin Clark, of Rahway, and had nine children. William Connet was deacon in the Presbyterian Church; owned land lot No. —, and died 31st August, 1771. Elias Coriell owned lot No. 1; he came from Piscataway township, Middlesex County, married Sarah Runyon, daughter of Richard Runyon, and had six children. Stephen Corwin lived between the mountains near Felville. He married Betsey Drew, daughter of George Drew, of Springfield township.

Elnathan Cory (sometimes spelt Corey) lived in a house where now stands the former residence of Rev. Waters Burrows. His wife's name was Hannah. He owned about two hundred acres formerly owned by Jacob Carle, and also about one hundred acres, No. 33 of the Elizabethtown lots, south of that tract. He died 8th October, 1766, in his sixty-fifth year. He left his lands to his five sons.

George Day came in 17— from Long Island.

The family of Daniel Dod came to New Providence, 1678. He was chosen deputy to the Provincial Assembly in 1692.

Joseph Doty came from the east end of Long Island, and owned part of lot No. 39 of the Elizabethtown lots on Stony Hill. He married Sarah Badgley, sister of John Badgley, and Peter Willcoxsie married the other sister, Phebe Badgley.

Thomas Hallock lived between the First and Second Mountains; he married Sarah Bedell, daughter of Moses Bedell.

Robert and Nehemiah, sons of Hezekiah Hand, removed from Westfield to New Providence about the year 1796.

Jeremiah Hart lived on the southeast corner of the forks of the road at the Presbyterian Church, New Providence. He was born 9th December, 1714, and died 17th November, 1749; his wife, Sarah, was born 11th June, 1718; they had four children.

Uriah Hedges owned lot No. 39. Joseph Doty owned part of said lot afterwards.

Charles Hole lived close by Blue Brook, between the mountains, and owned a large tract of land near Uriah Hedges and John Badgley.

David Lacy lived in a house west of the parsonage house, nearly opposite to Dr. Kent's. He married Martha Parrot, and had eight children.

John Littell was one of the freeholders of Elizabethtown, and obtained lot No. 6 of Corson's survey above the First Mountain, containing one hundred and ninety-six acres, adjoining and lying directly north of Peter Willcoxsie, a four-hundred-acre tract, surveyed 6th January, 1736-37.

Jeremiah Ludlow lived in New Providence, where James M. Morehouse lived. He died 1st August, 1790, aged ninety-one years.

Peter Lyon was probably a son of Ebenezer or Nathaniel Lyon, who are named in the list of the second generation of the "Elizabethtown Associates," admitted in 1699. He lived on Stony Hill nearly south of Littell's Bridge. He was born 1722, and died 23d September, 1781, aged sixty-two years. He married Joanna Clark, half-sister of Elias Clark; they had eight children.

Alexander Martin lived on the south side of Long Hill.

William Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, of Westfield, owned ninety-nine acres, and also a tract of land on Stony Hill.

Isaac Meeker (son of James) came to Turkey or New Providence in 1775, and settled on lot No. 18. He died 23d February, 1814, aged seventy-three.

Moses, son of Enoch Miller, of Westfield, married for his first wife Azuba Meeker, of Elizabethtown; second, Molly Riley, an Irish girl; third, Hannah, widow of Benjamin Bonnel. They lived on the borders of New Providence township, near Union village. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Simeon Morehouse came up to this township from Elizabeth Town in the time of the Revolutionary war. He married Rebecca Meeker. Jonathan Mulford came April, 1740, "and bought of John Pierson four-score acres." His wife was Esther Conklin. John Noe came from Woodbridge, and lived on the extreme portion south of the township. He died 26th April, 1828, in his seventy-first year. Lewis Noe was brother of John, and lived near him. He died 5th April, 1838, in his seventy-third year. Ephraim Oakley was born 1700, and married Sarah —, who died the 9th April, 1761, in her fifty-second year. He died

3d April, 1761, and was buried in the New Providence churchyard. Smith Stratten Osborn came from Long Island, and owned land where Col. Israel Day lived. William Parsons, Esq., settled on lot No. 13. Matthias Parsons lived in Passaic Valley. John Pool lived on Long Hill. Benjamin Pettit, Esq., came about 1729, and purchased one hundred and five acres; he died in 1771. Samuel Potter came about the year 1734. Daniel Potter was a brother of Samuel, and owned lots Nos. 6, 26, 27 of the Elizabeth Town Associates. Abraham Price married Mary Anne Miller, daughter of Matthias Miller, and lived on Stony Hill. Jeremiah Raddin lived near Blue Brook, above Feltnville. Dr. John Rague lived and owned land in or near the village of New Providence. Zebulon Riggs had three sons. One of them, Preserve Riggs, of Mendham. Morris Co., had a son, Elias, born 1st April, 1770, who was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. William Robison lived on Stony Hill about 1772. Nathaniel Roff lived in the Passaic Valley. Jonathan Buckman lived on Stony Hill, south of David Smalley, Esq. Peter Rutan owned two one-hundred-acre lots, Nos. 28 and 29, addition of the Elizabeth Town lots. David Samson lived on Long Hill; he had nine children. Ezekiel Sayer lived in 1785 on Stony Hill. Richard Scudder owned and lived on the farm of one hundred acres owned afterwards by John Littell, Esq. He also owned one hundred acres of the farm owned by the late Thomas O. Scudder. John Simpson came from Long Island and settled on lot No. 27, above the First Mountain. Ellis Squiers lived in New Providence. Jonathan Stevens lived where Samuel Squiers died. Ephraim Sutton lived on the Second Mountain west of William Allen's. Jacob Swain lived on Wolf Hill, near Union village. William Thomas lived on Stony Hill; he was a half-bushel maker. Aaron Thompson settled on lot 31 of the Elizabeth Town Associates. John Tilyou and Elizabeth Tucker lived on Stony Hill, in New Providence township. James Totten was probably the son of Sylvanus Totten, who lived in this township in 1765. Benoni Tremble lived on lot No. 61 of the Associates. George Townley lived on a farm in Passaic Valley. John Tucker married Catharine Line; he lived in the Stony Hill Valley. Daniel Vail lived on the extreme westerly limits of this township. Kennedy Vance resided where Samuel Squiers lived. Richard Valentine resided on the First and Second Mountain tracts of one hundred and eighty-four acres, lot No. 44; he also owned lot No. 35. John Williams' family lived in this township; he married Anna Spinning. He was born 10th August, 1768. Daniel S. Wood came to Passaic Valley about the year 1754.

The following genealogical or family sketches of some of these first settlers are taken from records and from statements made by some of the descendants of families now residing in this township. We give the different ways the names have been spelled, the first

orthography being usually in the old manner of spelling them:

Ailward (Alivard), Henry, came from England and settled back of the Second Mountain in the Passaic Valley. He married a Miss Compton. They had three children,—David, John, and Henry. There are many of the name still in this township and in Morris County, N. J. Henry Alward, Jr., married Mary Cox, and had eight children. One of the grandchildren, Jonathan Pennington, who was born 21st July, 1812, graduated at Princeton College, studied theology, became a Presbyterian minister, married Catherine Fredenburg, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fredenburg, of Somerville. They went to Western Africa as missionaries. He died in April, 1841, and she returned home.

Alling (Allen), John, was a man in humble circumstances, laboring by the day (bottoming chairs). His father, John, died intestate, 1685. (He was no relation to Samuel Allen, founder of the Newark family, who came from New Haven, Conn.) He was one of the Elizabethtown Associates in 1699. His sons, Jonathan and Joseph Allen, and perhaps a cousin, Daniel, who came to Turkey, now called New Providence, about the year 1671, or soon after. Jonathan owned one hundred acres (No. 28) upon the First Mountain, and some acres upon the Second Mountain afterwards owned by William Cory.

Baily (Bailey), Abner, was one of the earliest settlers in New Providence township. It is said that he came from Connecticut. He was a hatter by trade, and carried on the business in Passaic Valley. He married Margaret —, who died the 15th March, 1793, and for his second wife married a Miss Sarah Cochran, of New York. The record says that he died without children, Jan. 10, 1810. The name of Rev. Gamaliel Bailey, a Methodist clergyman, is mentioned in 1790, who preached in this section, then called the Elizabethtown Circuit. Again there is mentioned in 1664 one John Bailius, and also John Bayly, and are also mentioned as signers to the five hundred thousand acres bought of the Indians, and also again in contract with Governor Carteret for lots, and that he was one of the four patentees mentioned in this whole section. Abner may have been a descendant.

Balwin (Baldwin), Gabriel, lived in what was called Wade's Farms, and afterwards called Connecticut Farms, whence he moved to what was then called Turkey Hill, now New Providence township. He married Rachel Littell, who died Oct. 30, 1794, in her sixty-third year. He died —, aged eighty-six years. They had five children,—Mary, Susan, Nancy, Samuel, and David. Samuel Baldwin married 13th March, 1794, Johannah Squiers, and went to Ohio; Susan Baldwin married Nathan Halsey, of Parsippany; Nancy married Daniel S. Wood, son of Capt. Daniel S. Wood; David married twice two sisters, daughters of David Brant, by name of Phebe and Polly Brant.

Bebot (Bebout).—The name of the head of this family is not mentioned, but it is known that he came from Holland very early and married Mary Miller, sister of the Rev. Benjamin Miller, of the Baptist Church of Scotch Plains, and that he had two sons, John and Peter. Peter Bebout lived in New Providence, and married Dec. 1, 1767, Sarah Jewel, and had a son Ebenezer, who went to the West after arriving to manhood. For his second wife Peter Bebout married Sarah Darling, half-sister of William Parrot, Sr., and had nine other children,—Peter Bebout, Jr.; William, who married, 1st, Martha Tingley, 2d, Hannah Ogden, of Hanover, Morris Co.; Christian, who died at the age of eighteen years; Abigail, who married Isaac Potter, son of Col. Samuel Potter; Mary, married John Osborn, son of John Osborn; Martha, married 12th November, 1786, 1st, John Bedell, son of Jacob Bedell, and 2d, Luther Jones; Lewis, who died at the age of fifteen years; Stephen, who married Sally Cory, daughter of Elder Daniel Cory; and Nancy, who married, 1st, Simeon Dunn, 2d, Elisha Coriell, of Green Brook. Peter Bebout, Sr., died 13th January or 23d August, 1784. The statements differ. This family have lived in this township for over a century.

Bedel (Bedell), John, Sr., had a son, John Bedell, Jr., who was an elder in the church in Turkey (New Providence). He lived where Isaac Crane lived on the borders of the township. The lot No. 20 contained 114 acres, and No. 24 contained 100 acres. There also was an elder in this church by name of Jacob Bedell. The family is quite numerous. Jacob Bedell, son of John Bedell, married Avla Powers, and at his death, the 16th June, 1777, she married Capt. Jonathan Mulford. She died about 1803.

Bedford, Bradford (Bredford).—It is said that these three names are the same. I find that John S. Bradford was the son of Stephen Bedford, whose father's name was Timothy Bredford, or Bedford.

Bunnill, Bunell, Bollin, Bonul, Bonel, Bulen, Bunniele, and Bonnel.—Nathaniel came from Long Island (it is said there was one other family who came from Holland) to Elizabethtown, and was one of the Associates; from there he removed to Passaic Valley above Chatham, and there lived. He married Hannah Miller, of Westfield, and had seven children. Nathaniel Bonnel, the second son of Nathaniel the first, was born 1731, and died July, 1809. He married Elizabeth Allen, and had thirteen children. He was captain of the militia and a freeholder; and also in the list of ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church of New Providence, 1787, his name is recorded. He must have married the second time, but no children are named by this marriage. Nathaniel, the third by his first wife, born 3d day of June, 1756, married Martha Crane, daughter of Isaac Crane, and by this marriage there were eight children. He died 5th day April, 1814. His widow, Martha, died 20th June, 1846.

Boyle (Boyell), William, and Samuel Boyle are mentioned as early as 1696–97; most likely they emigrated from Ireland together. Solomon married a French girl in this county. He purchased of the East Jersey proprietors six hundred acres of land west, adjoining the Berkely tract in the Passaic Valley and along the Long Hill, crossing to the river. He had ten children. His son, John Boyle, built a grist-mill, saw-mill, and forge, which afterwards went by the name of Dunn's Mills. John Boyle married Hannah Frazee, and had five children. Solomon Boyle, Jr. (son of Solomon 1st), married Margaret Hull; they had eight children. Col. Solomon Boyle (fifth child of Solomon, Jr.) married Elizabeth Pierson, lived on the original tract of six hundred acres, and had only one child. There was a Dr. William Boyle (the sixth child of Solomon, Jr.); he married Maria Lafferty, and had three children.

Broadwell, William, first mentioned in 1677 as cordwainer at Elizabethtown, married Mary Morse. He is spoken of again in 1678 as being owner of land purchased from Luke Watson at Elizabethtown, William Broadwell, of Turkey (New Providence), must have been his son. He drew lot No. 13 of the Elizabethtown survey, and probably built a house upon it by the brook, where the Parson family afterwards lived. He also drew lot No. 18, south of No. 13, where Isaiah Meeker subsequently lived; he had three children. Josiah Broadwell is mentioned with William Broadwell, Sr., as a committee in 1757 to confer with the Rev. Jonathan Elmer respecting his settlement as a minister of the Presbyterian Church in New Providence. Previous to this "a scheme of a lottery in Turkey, in Elizabeth Town," was advertised Aug. 8, 1748, "to raise a sum of money [£152 5s. 0d.] for building a parsonage house, consisting of fourteen hundred and fifty tickets at 14s. each." The highest prize was £30. "The drawing to commence on or before the first Tuesday in November next, at the house of Benjamin Pettit, Esq., in Turkey, if filled by that time, under the care and management of Messrs. Benjamin Pettit, David Day, Elnathan Cory, John Badgley, Nathaniel Davis, and Josiah Broadwell."

William Broadwell's headstone is of the oldest date of any in the Presbyterian graveyard; it is of a red sandstone and in good state of preservation. The epitaph is as follows:

"Here lies ye body of William Broadwell, who departed this life March 11th, 1746, in the 64th year of his age."

Burrows, Waters, married Frances Meeker (daughter of James, son of Robert Meeker). They lived where Stephen Day lived. He died in 1815, aged sixty-nine years. He had a son, Rev. Waters Burrows, an esteemed clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who married a Miss Margaret Wood. He died in 1865, and is buried in the Methodist Cemetery.

Vancampen, Johannes (in English called John

Camp). (There are other branches that spell the name De Camp.) He owned three hundred or four hundred acres of land, lots Nos. 50, 51, 52 of the Elizabeth Town Associates. He had a son by the name of Aaron Camp, who died in 1788, and his farm was divided among his children; and again the record has it that Aaron Camp died and his widow married Deacon William Connet. This may have been Aaron 2d, son of Aaron 1st.

Caldwell (Cauldwell), James, with his wife, Mary, emigrated from Ireland about the year 1732, when his son was six years old, and settled on Long Hill, on lot No. 30, addition of the Elizabeth Town lots, which he appears to have drawn. From tradition among the families it would seem, and I am led to believe, that James Cauldwell's wife was a Mary Gaston, sister of the father of Hugh Gaston, of Peapack, N. J. Hugh Gaston was brother of Capt. William Logan's wife, and probably also brother of the wife of Thomas Kirkpatrick, at Liberty Corner. His children called him "Uncle" Hugh Gaston, and the family claimed him kin to the Cauldwell family.

Corey (Cory). This family probably came from Southold, L. I.; one John Corey appears in 1700 as one of the memorialists. There were living in Southold, L. I., as early as 1662 Abraham, Jacob, and John Corey, and likely these three were brothers, and from this branch came the family of Coreys in this vicinity. Elnathan is made mention of in 1748. He lived in a house where now stands the residence of Rev. Waters Burrows. His wife's name was Hannah. He owned about three hundred acres of land; part was of lot No. 33 of the Elizabeth Town tract. He died the 8th October, 1766, in his sixty-fifth year. His headstone is still to be seen in the Cory lot in the Presbyterian burial-ground, well preserved. His wife died 24th January, 1785, and is buried in the same plot. He left his land to his five sons. The family tradition is interesting. Many of his children have settled not only in this State but in the West and South, where a large number of their descendants are to be found. Joseph Cory, his son, lived in 1775 in a house that stood in William Kindell's orchard, south of Benjamin Pike's house. John Cory, the grandson of Elnathan Cory, married, 15th June, 1774, Rebecca Raimond, and went with the militia to Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary war, and there died. George Cory, the eighth child of Ebenezer, married Rachel Price. He had ten children. William Cory, his fifth child, born 13th July, 1802, married Harriet Laforge, who was born 4th August, 1802, daughter of Abraham Laforge, of Somerset County, N. J. They have had four children,—Morrell Cory, born 1st August, 1828, who resides in New Providence, and physician there. He is considerable of a writer, and is now collecting the Cory family history. Mary Elizabeth Cory (who married Charles Ulrichs), born 31st August, 1835; William Ryckbeck Cory, born 8th April, 1837, resides in

Camden, N. J.; and Apollos Elmer Cory, born April, —, resides in New York State. William Cory was killed while helping to remove a building, one of the timbers falling upon him, in the year 1873. He desired that he should be buried where the old church stood in the Methodist cemetery, just under the altar, which has been done by the family. His grandson, the only son of Dr. A. M. Cory, an estimable and beloved young man, lies near by his grave. The whole community were deeply affected by his early death. There is erected a fine block of Quincy granite, with the following epitaph:

"Cornelius Leveridge, son of Dr. A. M. & E. J. Cory, Born July 28, 1856, Died Oct. 21, 1875.

He said, Morality is a social Duty; Salvation is only in Jesus."

Day, George, came to New Jersey from Long Island and moved into this valley. The family are quite numerous throughout this township. David Day, Esq. (son of George Day), owned a farm where Peter Hill, William Crane, and John Littell lived. He sold fifty acres to Jacob Bedell. He had five daughters but no sons.¹ The Rev. James Caldwell, who was murdered by Morgan during the Revolutionary war, married Hannah Ogden, sister of Stephen Day's wife, Jemima Ogden, from whom a large family have descended. The following epitaph is in the Methodist Cemetery of the

"Rev. Mulford Day, Born April 8, 1801, Died June 26, 1851."

He was the son of Capt. Stephen Day, of the militia during the Revolutionary war, and who did good service for his country. Rev. Mulford Day was a member of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a useful and devoted minister of the gospel.

Note.—The Rev. James Caldwell, the father of Esther, the wife of the Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., was shot by a soldier standing as a sentinel at Elizabeth Town Point, the 24th November, 1781. (The sentinel was hung for the act.) He left nine children. His wife was shot the 25th of June, 1780, by one of a party of British passing through Springfield. The children, nine in number, were taken to the house of Stephen Day, Esq., whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Caldwell, where O. Day now lives.

De Haert (Hart), Jeremiah, lived on the southeast corner of the forks of the road at the Presbyterian Church at New Providence. He was born 9th December, 1714, and died 17th November, 1749. His wife, Sarah, born 11th June, 1718. They had four children. This is the branch of family the Harts in this valley are from.

Hole, Charles, came about the year 1763; lived close by the Blue Brook (Feltville); he owned a large tract of land near and adjoining Uriah Hedges, John and James Badgley. The family at one time were quite prominent in this township, and a large number of his descendants are now in the West (none of that

¹ Little's Passaic Valley.

name reside in this township now). He had a son, John Hole, who was one of the first physicians here, who married for his first wife Hannah Clark, and his second Mercy Ludlow, daughter of Jeremy Ludlow; they went to Ohio. The following epitaph is to be seen in the old burial-ground of the Presbyterian Church:

"H.
Mary, Daughter of
Dr. John Hole and Massee
Hole, Died July ye 12, 1787,
Aged 6 years, 16 Days.
A drop-y fore long time i bore
Forfitions vere in vain
Till God alone did hear my moan
And ease me of my pain."

Littell, Nathaniel, was son of David, son of Samuel, son of John, son of George, who emigrated from London, England, to Newbury, Mass., it is supposed in the year 1635. Nathaniel Littell, Esq., married Mary Caldwell, daughter of William Caldwell, son of James, who emigrated from Ireland in 1732. He bought the lot in 1786 of John Bedell, on which he built his house in 1787, where his son John lived, and where he kept a store till he died, the 18th February, 1811, aged fifty-eight years. He was a justice of peace, an elder in the Presbyterian Church of New Providence. Mary, his wife, was born 14th February, 1757, and died 8th January, 1823. They had nine children,—John, Hugh, Polly, Aaron, Luther, Nancy, Betsey Thompson, Huldah, and David Caldwell Littell. Their second son, Hugh, born 3d September, 1781, married 22d January, 1814, Susan W. Scudder, daughter of Dr. Benjamin R. Scudder, son of Richard Scudder. He was a master-mason in New York, was engaged in the erection of ten brick houses, when, on the 9th of November, 1822, he was ascending a ladder to the upper story of one of them, lost his balance, and fell to the curbstone of the street, broke in his skull, and died immediately. He had no children.¹

John Littell, first son of Nathaniel, son of David Littell, was born 28th November, 1779. He married the 6th May, 1809, Miss Mary Conklin, daughter of William Conklin, Esq., of Basking Ridge. He lived where his father did, in Passaic Valley, near Littell's Bridge, and with his brother Luther kept a store from 1811 to 1828, when he dissolved partnership, and he continued the store alone till 1838, when he sold out the goods to Mr. Jonathan Valentine, who continued it till 1839.

He was twice elected to the Legislature, viz., 1837 and 1838; was appointed justice of the peace and also judge of the court in 1814, and appointed justice of peace in 1828, and continued by reappointments till the year 1848; was then again elected under the new constitution, and was in 1849 appointed by the Legislature a commissioner of deeds, and by successive appointments continued many years in that office.

He was elected and installed an elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1835, and was appointed one of the delegates of the Presbytery of Elizabeth Town to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1835 at Pittsburgh, and in 1840 and 1846 at Philadelphia, and 1851 at St. Louis.

Mr. Littell was considerable of a writer, and many interesting incidents are told by the present generation of the olden time that he had told in years past of this early settlement. For many years arranging and compiling his genealogy of the early families, called by him "Family Records or Genealogies of the Passaic Valley (and vicinity) above Chatham, with their ancestors and descendants as far as can now be ascertained, by John Littell. Published at Stationer's Hall Press, Feltsville, N. J., David Felt & Co., Stationers and Printers, 1851."

This volume is an octavo, in cloth, of 504 pages, including an appendix. This genealogical work has now become scarce. The edition is exhausted, bringing a large price. Those families who possess it will under no consideration part with the work.

Mr. Littell was a gentleman of the olden times, looked up to by this community. Many acts of benevolence and kindness are recorded, many admonitions to the erring and to the community at large. He was respected and loved, and in death lamented.

In the Littell family plot in the burial-ground just back of the Presbyterian Church stands a white marble tablet, on which is inscribed his epitaph:

"John Littell,
Born Nov. 28, 1779,
Died Feb. 18, 1834."

The following is taken from his genealogical work, arranged by himself:

"John Littell (1st child of Nathaniel) and Mary Conklin had children:

"1. William Conklin born 15th April, 1810, and died 27th September, 1813.

"2. Mary, born 29th February, 1812, married, 25th July, 1838, Jonathan Valentine, son of Peter D. Valentine, and had children: 1, Samuel Ratan; 2, Luther Littell; 3, Eliza Littell; 4, William, who died in infancy; 5, John, who died in infancy; 6, Mary Abigail.

"3. William, born 10th October, 1815, married, 26th October, 1836, Mehetabel Bonnel, daughter of Jonathan C. Bonnel, son of Nathaniel Bonnel 3d. He keeps a store at the Summit of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and is postmaster there.

"4. Eliza, born 16th December, 1815, married, 9th March, 1842, James K. Hurin, a merchant of Lebanon, Ohio, and went there and died 19th May, 1843, leaving a young child named Eliza, who died at three months old, and he again married 5th June, 1845, Cynthia Halsey.

"5. Harriet, born 14th November, 1817, married, 16th May, 1848, John T. Wilcox, son of Jonathan M. Wilcox, son of Levi, and had a son George. He kept store in New Providence village.

"6. Susan, born 27th February, 1821, and married, 1st November, 1857, Charles Whitaker, son of Deacon Stephen Whitaker, of Cleveland, Ohio, and lives there.

"7. John, born 30th January, 1822, married, 24th September, 1851, Deborah Hall, born 24th December, 1821, daughter of Jonathan A. Hall, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

"8. Luther, born 21st April, 1824, graduated at Princeton College 25th June, 1844; studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach 4th October, 1849, by the Elizabethtown Presbytery, and was ordained to preach the gospel, and installed over the church at Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., the 25th September, 1850, by the Presbytery of Hudson.

"9. Huldah Rebecca, born 3d June, 1826, married, 2d May, 1850, to

¹ Little's Passaic Valley, p. 246.

John Thomas, of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, and went there. Mr. Thomas was born 29th July, 1822, is a lawyer, a son of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, a native of Wales, who graduated at Oxford, England.

"10. A daughter not named, born 16th January, 1830, and died the same day."

Jeremiah Ludlow lived in New Providence, where James M. Morehouse lived. He died 1st of August, 1764, aged sixty-seven years. His widow died 12th March, 1790, in her ninety-first year. They had two children, from which sprang this numerous family.

Col. Cornelius Ludlow, the second son, married Catherine Cooper. He was first major (lieutenant-colonel) in the Morris County battalion, Jan. 13, 1776; a major in Col. Martin's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; lieutenant-colonel again of Eastern Battalion, Morris, May 23, 1777; resigned Nov. 13, 1777, disability. He had also a son Benjamin, who became major-general of the militia of New Jersey. The ancestors of the present Governor Ludlow, of New Jersey, came from this township, and Col. Benjamin Ludlow was his grandfather. He is buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church. His epitaph reads:

"In memory of General Benjamin Ludlow, who died Jan. 27, 1817, in the fifty-fourth year of his age."

He was for many years judge of the court of Morris County, and was several times elected to the Legislature as member of the General Assembly. He married Eleanor Harris, and by her had eleven children. His wife died 4th September, 1819, in her forty-eighth year. His son Cornelius, who married Julia Anne Disborough, of New Brunswick, was also justice of peace and judge of County Court of Morris County. He had five children,—George, Jane, and three others. He died 24th November, 1836. 2d. Israel, born 1796, and died 21st December, 1819, unmarried. 3d. Mary, who married Dr. John W. Craig, of Plainfield, and died in 1846, without children. 4th. Martha, born 1801, and died 17th November, 1802. 5th. Susan, born 1803, and died 27th March, 1823, unmarried. 6th. George Harris, born 1805. He was successively in public offices. 7th. Martha, the second child by that name, married her cousin, George H. McCarter, 17th November, 1840; she died in 1845, without children. 8th. Eliza, born 1809, and died 19th March, 1838, unmarried. 9th. Charlotte, born 1810, died 22d July, 1830, unmarried. 10th. Eleanor, born 181—, and died 4th March, 1849, unmarried. 11th. Benjamin, born 8th August, 1814, and died the 17th November following.

Capt. Daniel S. Wood came from Long Island to Passaic Valley about the year 1754, and learned the blacksmith trade with a Mr. Moore. Mr. Wood, when he became of age, bought the farm of Mr. Moore, and set up business for himself, and lived on the farm till his death, which occurred the 8th day of February, 1832, aged ninety-one years. The farm is part of lot No. 20 of the Elizabeth Town lots, surveyed in 1736–37, above the First Mountain. He mar-

ried Mary Potter, of Hanover, and had two children, who died young, and his wife died 18th February, 1768. He then married Sarah Johnson, sister to Uzel Johnson; she died 12th April, 1806, in her fifty-sixth year. He had nine children,—1st, John, who died young; 2d, Sally; 3d, Dacia; 4th, Daniel; 5th, Joseph; 6th, Samuel; 7th, Elizabeth A., who married Capt. Stephen Day, son of Benjamin Day, Esq., as his second wife; 8th, Margaret Williston, who married the Rev. Waters Burrows, son of Waters Burrows; 9th, David, who married Sarah Bonsal, of Spring Valley, Morris Co., N. J. He kept a grocery in Newark, N. J., and had four children.

Mention is made of John Carle, son of Jacob Carle, who lived on Long Hill, on the five-hundred-acre tract, which was divided between him and his brother Jonas. He was a justice of peace, a judge of the court, and several times a member of the Legislature of the State, and in 1783 was a member of the Privy Council. He married Providence Layton, and had three children,—Jemima, Sally, and John Carle (2d), who became a Presbyterian minister.

New Providence ceased to have any connection with the old township of Elizabeth Town Feb. 4, 1794, they believing they would be better accommodated by annexation to Springfield township, but it was not until the year 1809 that they became a distinct township. There is an area of about six thousand five hundred acres in the township.

Civil Organization.—This township did not until April 13, 1840, hold an election by ballot. Aaron Doty served as moderator at this election. There were polled at this time 140 votes, of which the Whig ticket had 73 votes and the Democratic ticket 67 votes. The Whigs carried the election by 6 majority. Daniel H. Wood had 72 votes, and was elected town clerk. Abraham Lockwood had 71, and was elected judge of election, and Dayton Badgley and Stephen Marshall were elected surveyors of highways. The pound-keeper elected was John Wilson. School committee, John Little, John S. Smith, and Amasa Denny. The first overseers of the highway elected by ballot were Benjamin Weed, John Little, Jonathan Potter, John Marshall, John Stephenson, Noah Wilcox, John Wilson, John T. Wilcox, William Moore, Israel B. Long, Amos Morehouse, William Littell, Matthias Osborn. The assessor was Jonathan Valentine, and collector, John S. Smith.

The first grand jury men elected in this township were Amos Potter and Nathaniel Bonnel. The members of Legislature, John Littell, Jonathan Valentine (he also was surrogate of the county), Stephen Day, Jr., Daniel H. Noe.

The following have been justices of the peace:

John Littell, 1845–53.
John Wood, 1848–58.
John Valentine, 1845.
Israel O. Maxwell, 1879.
Simon Peter Debbie, 1879–80.

John Noe, 1858.
William Littell, 1860.
Jacob B. Maxwell, 1861.
William A. Ostrander, 1867.
Joseph C. Noe, 1874–79.

TOWN CLERKS.¹

Elias Runyon, 1810-12.
 Luther Littell, 1813.
 Jotham Potter, 1814-23.
 Peter D. Valentine, 1824-25.
 Erastus D. Crossfield, 1826-28.
 Henry W. Tuttle, 1829.
 Apollas M. Elmer, 1830-33.
 Eugene S. Doughty, 1834-38.
 Henry W. Tuttle, 1849.
 Daniel H. Wood, 1840-41.
 Jonathan Valentine, 1842-43.
 John J. Wilcox, 1844-46.
 Jonathan Valentine, 1847.
 John Littell, 1848.
 John N. Doughty, 1849-50.
 Joseph W. Crane, 1851.
 George B. Ayres, 1852-53.
 Elias R. Morehouse, 1854.

John S. Yankirk, 1855.
 Israel O. Maxwell, 1856-59.
 John N. Doughty, 1860.
 John D. Martin, 1861-62.
 Maline M. Bonnel, 1863.
 Philemon Tompkins, 1864-65.
 John M. Wilcox, 1866-68.
 William F. Meeker, 1869.
 John M. Wilcox, 1870.
 Edward Barnes, 1871.
 John Wood, 1871.
 Edward Barnes, 1872.
 William Stavers, 1873-76.
 Peter T. Wood, 1877.
 Samuel R. Valentine, 1878.
 Peter T. Wood, 1879-81.
 (Complete list.)

ASSESSORS.

Cornelius Mulford, 1810.
 Joseph Line, 1811.
 Cornelius Mulford, 1812-20.
 Luther Littell, 1821-23.
 Jonathan M. Wilcox, 1824-28.
 Levi Clark, 1829.
 Luther Littell, 1830-31.
 Jonathan M. Wilcox, 1832.
 Levi Clark, 1833-37.
 John Lyon, 1838.
 Jonathan Valentine, 1839-40.
 Jonathan M. Wilcox, 1841.
 Daniel S. Clark, 1842.
 Almond D. Atwood, 1843.
 Jonathan Valentine, 1844.
 Samuel Clark, 1845.

Stephen Day, Jr., 1846-48.
 Jonathan M. Wilcox, 1849-51.
 Joseph C. Noe, 1852-53.
 Stephen Day, Jr., 1854.
 Joseph C. Noe, 1855-56.
 Amos Potter, 1857-59.
 William Kendall, 1860-62.
 William R. Kendall, 1863-65.
 Amos Potter, 1866-68.
 Joseph C. Noe, 1872.
 Jonathan M. Wilcox, 1873.
 William Crane, 1874-75.
 Israel O. Maxwell, 1876-77.
 Joseph C. Noe, 1878.
 John Wood, 1879-81.

COLLECTORS.

Stephen Day, 1810.
 Stephen Day, 1824.
 Stephen Day, 1827.
 Stephen Day, 1829.
 Amos Wilcox, 1831.
 Daniel S. Clark, 1834-35.
 John S. Smith, 1840-41.
 John Wood, 1844-46.
 Daniel R. Valentine, 1849.
 Daniel R. Valentine, 1853-54.
 William Valentine, 1856-57.
 John T. Wilcox, 1859.
 Jacob B. Maxwell, 1863-64.
 John T. Wilcox, 1868-70.
 Elias R. Morehouse, 1875-77.

Daniel S. Clark, 1811-23.
 Daniel S. Clark, 1825-26.
 Charles H. Jackson, 1828.
 Charles H. Jackson, 1830.
 Charles H. Jackson, 1832.
 Apollas M. Elmer, 1836-39.
 Stephen Day, Jr., 1842-43.
 John T. Wilcox, 1847-48.
 Daniel H. Wood, 1850-52.
 Maline M. Bonnel, 1855.
 Maline M. Bonnel, 1858.
 Maline M. Bonnel, 1860-62.
 John A. McEachson, 1861-63.
 Joseph C. Noe, 1874.
 William E. Samson, 1878-81.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

Levi Clark, 1840-42.
 Apollas M. Elmer, 1840.
 John Littell, 1841, 1843-45.
 Jotham Potter, 1842, 1846.
 Isaac L. Wilcox, 1843.
 Henry Wilcox, 1844-47.
 Jotham Potter, 1847-48.
 Jonathan Valentine, 1848-49.
 Nathaniel Bonnel, 1850.
 Amos Potter, Jr., 1849-51.
 Stephen Day, Jr., 1850-52.
 John Wood, 1852-53.
 John Wood, 1853.
 John J. Wilcox, 1853-54, 1872-73,
 1879-80.
 Ezra Wilcox, 1854-55.

William Kendall, 1855-56.
 John S. Clark, 1856-57.
 Daniel H. Noe, 1857-58.
 Daniel R. Valentine, 1858-59.
 Jacob D. Mulford, 1859-60.
 Israel Doughty, 1860-61.
 Nathaniel Bonnel, 1861-63.
 Israel O. Maxwell, 1862-64.
 James C. Pitts, 1864-65.
 Maline M. Bonnel, 1865.
 Jonathan M. Muir, 1866-67.
 Isaac Meeker, Jr., 1866-67.
 John W. Clark, 1868-69.
 W. A. L. Ostrander, 1870-71.
 Cornelius A. Runkle, 1874-81.

The name of this township was changed from Turkey in 1778. The cause of this change is worthy of mention. Several years previous to this date, while the people were assembled in their unfinished house of worship, the beams of the gallery, only loosely covered, gave way, precipitating amidst falling boards and timbers that part of the congregation which were seated above upon those who were below, and all so suddenly as to afford no time to retreat or to make preparation for the event. Yet no one was seriously injured. This the people considered as a remarkable interposition of Providence for their preservation, and in pious remembrance of it resolved that this township and (church) should be called NEW PROVIDENCE.

The population of New Providence township from census report is 782; New Providence, about 500; Stony Hill and Feltville, 282. The whole number of votes in the township in 1853 was 182.

The township, April 8, 1844, was a tie in some of the offices, and the Township Committee broke the tie between John Littell and Israel Doty by the appointment of John Littell as chosen freeholder.

Villages and Hamlets.—New Providence is the largest village in this township, and was settled prior to 1794. It was formerly quite a business place. Hatteries, shoe-factories, and tanneries were carried on quite extensively. It contains at the present two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal), a large new school building which cost over ten thousand dollars, two blacksmith-shops, two grist-mills, one scroll and fancy wood mill, a tavern, two stores, post-office, and about seventy dwellings. Henry F. Barrill, Esq., has a fine collection of geological specimens and many fine specimens in natural history. He is the Third District school clerk of the township. The roads surrounding the village are kept in excellent condition, and with the fine hills surrounding the village make it quite picturesque and pleasing. The Passaic River passes in the northwesterly part of the town. Many of the old historic homes of the first pioneer settlers can be seen, and many of the same name, descendants of these families, still own and live here, tilling the same farms. The village proper contains a population of about 500 inhabitants. The names of the first who kept houses of entertainment (taverns) are, as far as can be learned, as follows:

Samuel Totten,² a brother of James Totten, who lived a little south of the corner store, south of the Presbyterian Church. He, it is believed, was the first tavern-keeper. He died the 25th of June, 1775; his widow died March 17, 1790. They had three children, —first, Samuel Totten, Jr., who married 9th of June, 1785, Martha Tuttle; second, Martha Totten, married 31st of July, Joseph Day; third, Jonathan Totten, married 15th of October, 1792, Esther Wood, daughter of Jeremiah Wood. He died 24th of February, 1837, aged sixty-eight years. We have found that Esay

¹ There are no records to be found earlier than the year 1810, they having been mislaid or destroyed. The list of those who enlisted and served as volunteers in the army during the Rebellion is not to be found.

² Passaic Valley.

Osborn kept tavern for some years, and was followed by Henry Schareman, a relative of Samuel Totten, and John Yeager, Nathan Van Kirk, Isaac Munn, Mrs. Creamer, Septimus Wilson; Isaac Munn (again for the second time), Augustus Wilson, Henry Agents, Alex. Allen, James Smith, Mrs. Munn, Julius Y. Bird, Augustus Wilson (for the second time), Mrs. Allen, and Bradford Jones, Jr., who now keeps a temperance hotel.

Among the shoe manufacturers was Elisha Jolley, who carried on the business of cordwainer, and also sold rum. He married Frances Tucker, daughter of Joseph Tucker, who lived near Union village. They had seven children. He was the son of Richard Jolley. Lloyd Ferris and Ezra Williams also carried on the manufacture of shoes.

John Little, the first son of Nathaniel, son of David, was one of the first store-keepers. He, with his brother Luther, kept a store from 1811 to 1828, when they dissolved partnership, and he continued the store alone till 1838, when he sold out the goods to Jonathan Valentine, who continued it till 1839.

The present store, kept by John T. Wilcox, was built in the year 1830, but prior to this Ezra Williams kept a store nearly opposite to the present one, some thirty or more years ago, which is now torn down. The present store has before this been occupied by Peter D. Valentine, Jonathan Valentine, Benjamin D. Lovell, Daniel R. Valentine, together with John T. Wilcox, Nathaniel and Maline M. Bonnell, and again by David R. and Samuel R. Valentine, and is now carried on by John T. Wilcox.

The other store, just above on the next block to the east on the same side, has been occupied by the following merchants: D. S. Wood, D. H. and John Wood, Benjamin Harris, M. M. Bonnell and Israel O. Maxwell, McEachron & Tompkins, James M. Morehouse, William Stavers, Daniel R. and Samuel Valentine, D. R. Valentine, John Brown (who instituted a cash system in New Providence), Mary J. Valentine, George W. Seamon, Philemon Tompkins, James W. Hozov, and Henry Blackford, the present proprietor.

The postmasters have been John Wood, Israel Maxwell, and John T. Wilcox, the present postmaster. The mail before this time was carried by stages, which passed through the village from Basking Ridge to Elizabeth Town Point, and was the general passenger route to the steam ferry at that place. Among the first were Patrick Matthews and David Ayres as stage-drivers to New York; the distance was sixteen miles to Elizabeth Town Point. An order of Sons of Temperance was formed in the year 1847, and is still in existence. The depot, called the New Providence station, is just outside of the township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It has been established but a few years. A branch road, formerly called the West Line, now to be completed to the Delaware River, is now known as the Delaware

and Passaic Railroad. There are two depots, called the Murry Hill and West Summit, for the village proper.

STONY HILL.—Nearly south in New Providence township, upon the Second Mountain, is a small settlement, mostly Germans, who till the soil, raising fine crops of wheat and rye, and orchards of apples, pears, and peaches, choice fruit for market. There is a church, called the St. Mary's Roman Catholic, also a store and brick-yard. In the valley below are some fine residences. This is considered a very healthy location, and the views from these hills are picturesque, and for many miles in Morris County villages and hamlets can be seen. A depot called Berkley Station is just in the valley, on the Delaware and Passaic Railroad. Most of the roads are kept in good condition. Large quantities of small trap-rock pebbles cover the ground, from which the hill takes its name. Among the first settlers here was James Marshall, son of James Marshall, of Rahway, N. J. He married Phebe Marsh, also of Rahway, and had six children,—Mary, who married Peter Allen, son of Joseph Allen, of Washington Valley; 2, Nancy, married March 10, 1790, William Allen, brother of Peter; 3, James, married Mary Moore, daughter of Isaac Moore, of Passaic Valley, lived and died at Pater-son; 4, Daniel, married Polly Frasee, daughter of Jacob, on the First Mountain, and went to Ohio; 5, Jane, married David Brant, of Morris County; he left her and went to Ohio, and she lived and died in New York; 6, John, born 1789, married Hannah Wilcox, born 1795, daughter of Daniel Wilcox; he lived on Stony Hill, on his father's place, and had three children,—Stephen, Deborah, born 1816, and May Jane, born 1822.

Joseph Doty came from the east end of Long Island, and owned part of lot No. 39 of the Elizabethtown lots in Stony Hill Valley, on which he lived. He married Sarah Badgley, sister of John and James Badgley, and had five children. George, his son, owned a mill. He lived on Stony Hill. He married Sibbe Howell. His brother, John Doty, son of Joseph Doty, who married Sarah Blatter for his first wife, and Sarah Clark for his second wife, daughter of Daniel Clark, lived west of his father's house, Stony Hill, and had nine children. Joseph Doty was one of the pioneer settlers on Stony Hill in the year 1730.

Jonathan Ruckman lived on Stony Hill south of David Smally's. He married Sarah Allen, daughter of Joseph Allen, Jr., and had seven children: 1, Stephen Ruckman; 2, Nathan, born 1777; 3, David; 4, Levi; 5, Jonathan, who died a young man, unmarried; 6, Phebe, married John Cory; and 7, Joseph, who married Mary Alward, and for his second wife Sally Kelly, of Mount Horeb, N. J., and had seven children.

FELTVILLE.—This was once known by the name of Peter's Hill, near Blue Brook; was settled by Peter Wilcox's in 1720, and belonged to this family of Wilcoxes until Mr. David Felt, of New York, pur-

chased it for manufacturing purposes. It consisted of some six hundred acres. He erected a large mansion for his residence, wide avenues were laid out, shade-trees were planted, and some forty houses, store-house, church, and school-house, besides large buildings, engine-rooms, and dye-house for the purpose of marblizing of paper, which was one of his improvements, also of printing, stationery, and binding of books. Here was the hum and noise of busy wheels, as extensive machinery was here required; a large force of busy hands was kept continually at work, and at noonday and night these avenues were filled with them returning to their homes. All is now deserted, the buildings are in decay, the busy wheels are heard no more. These once occupied homes are deserted, the gardens and lawns are surrounded with a wild growth of briars and brambles. The fine old mansion, amid orchards and gardens and lawns, and surrounded by old trees, shows neglect now.

The location was selected by Mr. Felt, being two miles from New Providence and three miles from Summit Depots. Feeling that this beautiful location, with its fine views, high ground, mountain springs, that the inducements of those who were employed here by being situated in a village surrounded by many demoralizing tendencies, they would be free, and this once happy busy place, he endeavored to cultivate their minds as well as moral tendencies, having a circulating library, a good school, the church, and in no way that their means should be wasted, but saved to themselves and families. He had placed on the bluff above the factories their dwellings, wide avenues were laid out, gardens with fruits and berries, and everything done for their comfort; but now all is deserted, and the name of the "Deserted Village" has now taken the place of the once busy Feltville.

As you descend to the plain below, where the large factories stand, watered by the Blue Brook, as it was originally called (now Green Brook), fed by Felt's Lake, here you have a fine view of the upper part of Feltville. Still a few of the summer houses are standing on the edge of the bluff (this was once called the under mountain road to the powder-mill). Just by the well-trodden road across the bridge of Green Brook we come to a gorge in the First Mountain, having the appearance of some long-ago breaking into these rocks by an earthquake; a fine spring of cold water gushing through the cleavage of these rocks makes it inviting to many picnic parties who resort to this place. As we return up the foot-path, and passing by the church and mansion to the avenue leading to New Providence, we come to the old school-house, now fast decaying, where many children were taught. As we enter all is gloomy and lonesome. Here is where stood the master; here were the places for desks and benches. Doorless, windows broken, all is of the past.

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule
The village master taught his little school."¹

A visit to this charming spot and rock spring will be interesting to the lover of nature.

Since the death of Mr. Felt a change of ownership has taken place. This romantic spot is now owned by Mrs. S. P. Townsend, of Scotch Plains.

Schools.—It is recorded that the first settlers were desirous to have their children taught. A teacher by the name of Stephen Ayres is first mentioned in 1768, who taught school in Turkey. In those early times the clergyman was brought into requisition and catechised many of the children, who assembled for the purpose; and it was often the custom for the mothers to bring their children to the minister's house on a Saturday. These catechetical gatherings went under the name of "mothers' meetings." The New England Primer and the Shorter Catechism were gone through with. A Mr. Joel Jones is mentioned, who came from Massachusetts and settled on the line of the township. He taught school. This was in the year 1787. Mr. Jones married, 8th July, 1790, a Miss Jane Vance, daughter of Kennedy Vance. He died 13th January, 1792, a young man, at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving one child, who died young. Mr. Jones had a brother Luther, who came the next year. He was a widower, and kept a school near Little's tavern. He married 15th November, 1789, Martha, widow of John Bedell, daughter of Peter Bebout. By both marriages he had a family of nine children.

The first school building was said to have been of logs, and was also used for a session-room for the weekly meetings of the church until the present frame building was erected. At a meeting of the citizens of New Providence in 1822 for the purpose of arranging a system for the better maintenance of a school, the constitution of the "New Providence Academy" was drawn up, styled the New Providence Company, and was adopted at an adjourned meeting, April 30th.

The following is a partial list of teachers in this institution: Ezra Fairchild, Buel L. Bates, 1834; Ann or Anna Pugh, 1831-33; Daniel Young, Sarah Ann Burrows, Mary Francis Burrows, Emma Johnson, Miss — Valentine, Miss L. L. Lord, T. T. Col-lard.

The academy continued to be the school of the village until 1869. In that year their elegant new school building was finished at the cost of some ten thousand dollars. Present principal, J. W. Kennedy. A. V. Patterson, now a judge in California, served them in 1872-73, succeeded by J. H. Vansickle, S. C. Wheat, E. H. Schuyler, F. L. Stiles, E. Merritt, and the present principal, J. W. Kennedy.

There are three school districts in the township,

¹ Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

Nos. 16, 17, 18. The first district clerk was John U. Clark; the second, J. B. Bassenger; the third, now acting, Henry F. Barrill.

The first school-house was a log building in the township, then called Turkey; the second, the present session-rooms of the Presbyterian Church; the third, a new building costing ten thousand dollars, finished in 1869, on the main road in the centre of the village; has a fine school-lot, with shade-trees in the rear, and ample play-ground during the recess at noon for the scholars.

The district statistics are as follows:

District.	Name.	Number of children.
16.	Feltville.	83.....Simon P. Debbie, District Clerk.
17.	Solon.	64.....Ed. C. Jones, " "
18.	New Providence.	116.....H. F. Barrill, " "

Miss Bessie Barrill, daughter of the now acting clerk of the district, has prepared and presented a valuable collection of natural history in cases, all named, numbered, and located. We append the list. For neatness and completeness this valued collection is worth five hundred dollars, and the township cannot too much appreciate this valuable donation of Miss Barrill:

LIST OF NAMES OF NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS IN NEW PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PREPARED BY MISS BESSIE BARRILL.

Falconidae or Falcon family.	Sylviidae or Warbler family.
Red-shouldered Hawk, f., 1.	Yellow-rump Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Strigidae or Owl family.	Yellow Red-poll Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Screech-Owl, m. and f., 2.	Black and White Creeping Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Short-eared Owl, 1.	Yellow-breasted Chat, 2.
Cuculidae or Cuckoo family.	Summer Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, m. and f., 2.	Maryland Yellow Throat, m. and f., 2.
Black-billed Cuckoo, 2.	Black-poll Warbler, 2.
Picidae or Woodpecker family.	Scarlet Tanager, m. and f., 2.
Downy Woodpecker, m. and f., 2.	Nashville Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, m. and f., 2.	Blue Yellow-back Warbler, 2.
Golden-winged Woodpecker, m., 1.	Canada Flycatcher, m. and f., 2.
Hairy Woodpecker, m., 1.	Titlark, 1.
Trochilidae or Humming-Bird family.	Prairie Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Ruby-throated Humming-Bird, m. and f., 2.	Blue-winged Yellow Warbler, 1.
Cypselidae or Swift family.	Redstart, 2.
Chimney Swift, 1.	Pine-creeping Warbler, 2.
Coleopteridae or Flycatcher family.	Orange-crowned Warbler, 1.
Phoebe Birds, m. and f., 2.	Audubon's Warbler, m. and f., 2.
Kingbird, m. and f., 2.	Yellow-throated Warbler, 1.
Great Crested Flycatcher, m. and f., 2.	Golden-crowned Thrush, m. and f., 2.
Trail's Flycatcher, 2.	Kentucky Warbler, 2.
Least Flycatcher, 2.	Water Thrush, 1.
Acadian Flycatcher, 2.	Kirkland's Warbler, 1.
Western Wood Pewee, 1.	Black and Yellow Warbler, 1.
Turdidae or Thrush family.	Black-throated Blue Warbler, 1.
Common Robin, m. and f., 2.	Grace's Warbler, 2.
Eastern Bluebird, m. and f., 2.	Mourning Warbler, 1.
Olive-backed Thrush, 2.	Tennessee Warbler, 1.
Hermit Thrush, 2.	Hooded Flycatching Warbler, 1.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet, m., 2.	Blackburnian Warbler, 1.
Golden-crested Kinglet, m. and f., 2.	Hirundinidae or Swallow family.
Wilson Thrush, 1.	Baru Swallow, m. and f., 2.
Wood Thrush, m. and f., 2.	Bombycillidae or Waxwing family.
	Cedar Bird, m. and f., 2.

Lanidae or Shrike family.	Sharp-tailed Finch, 1.
Red-eyed Vireo, m. and f., 2.	St. Lucas Sparrow, 1.
White-eyed Vireo, m. and f., 2.	Thynard Sparrow, m. and f., 2.
Yellow-throated Fly-catching Vireo, 2.	Chervink, m. and f., 2.
Blue-headed Vireo, m., 1.	Rose-breasted Grosbeak, m. and f., 2.
Butcher-Bird, m., 1.	Rufous Crowned Finch, 1.
Ditrichidae or Mocking-Bird family.	Henslow's Sparrow, 1.
Brown Thrush, m. and f., 2.	Cinereous Song Sparrow, 1.
Catbird, m. and f., 2.	Titlark Sparrow, 2.
Winter Wren, m. and f., 2.	Purple Finch, 2.
Certhidae or Creeper family.	Snow Buntings, 2.
White-bellied Nut, Hatch, m. and f., 2.	Icteridae or Blackbird family.
Red-bellied Nut, Hatch, 1.	Red-winged Blackbird, m. and f., 2.
American Creeper, 1.	Baltimore Oriole, m. and f., 2.
Paridae or Titmouse family.	Orchard Oriole, m. and f., 2.
Tufted Titmouse, 1.	Bob-o'-link, m. and f., 2.
Black-capped Titmouse, m. and f., 2.	Cowbird, m. and f., 2.
Blue-gray Gnat-catcher, 1.	Meadow Lark, f., 1.
Fringillidae or Sparrow family.	Crow Blackbird, m., 1.
Pine Finch, m. and f., 2.	Cervidae or Crow family.
Savannah Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Blue Jay, m. and f., 2.
English Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Common Crow, f., 1.
Black Snow-Bird, m. and f., 2.	Columbidae or Dove family.
Tree Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Wild Pigeon, 1.
Fox-colored Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Perdix or Partridge family.
Seaside Finch, m. and f., 2.	Quail, m., 1.
White-throated Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Ardeidae or Heron family.
Indigo-Bird Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Green Heron, 1.
Chipping Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Night Heron, 1.
Field Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Charadriidae or Plover family.
Yellow Bird, m. and f., 2.	Scolopacidae or Snipe family.
Swamp Sparrow, 1.	American Woodcock, m., 1.
Lincoln Finch Sparrow, m. and f., 2.	Wilson Snipe, 1.
Grass Finch, m. and f., 2.	Spotted Sandpiper.
There are 185 birds and 113 kinds or varieties.	Solitary Tattler, 1.

MAMMALS.

Chipping Squirrel, 1.	Eastern Skunk, 1.
Flying Squirrel, 1.	Musk-Rat, 1.
Cross Red and Gray Squirrel, 1.	Opussum, 1.
Gray Squirrel, 1.	Common Shrew Mole, 1.
Red Squirrel, 1.	Star-nosed Mole, 1.
Little Brown Bat, 1.	Gray-bellied Mouse, 1.
Red Bat, 1.	Meadow Mouse, 1.
Gray Rabbit, 1.	

REPTILES.

Muhlenberg Tortoise, 1.	Spotted Tortoise, 1.
Wood Tortoise, 1.	Bull-Frog, 1.

In Alcohol.

Lizard Frog.	Yellow Salamander.
Wood Frog.	Water-Snake.
Green Frog.	Ring-necked Snake.
Peepers.	Striped Snake.
Fresh-water Lobster.	Clay-colored Snakes.
Blue Salamander.	

Genus Scolietes.

" Formicarie.
" Ichneumonidae.
" Tremex.
" Tenthredinidae.
" Selandria.
" Cimex.

SUB-ORDER OF LEPIDOPTERA. Butterflies.

Papilio asterias.
" turnus.
Pieris oleracea.
Colias philodice.

SUB-ORDER OF HYMENOPTERA.

Apis mellifica.
Bombus (humble bees).
Xylocopa (carpenter bees).
Vespa crabro.
Genus Polistes.
" Odynerus.
" Eumenes.
" Crabronidae.
" Crabro.
" Philanthus.
" Bembex.
" Sphegidae.

Limenitis missippus.
 " *arthemis*.
Danaus erippus.
Argynnis idalia.
Aphrodite argynnis.
Argynnis myrina.
Melitæ phæton.
Melitæ tharos.
Pysameis cardui.
 " *Atlanta*.
Vanessa antiopa.
 " *J. album*.
Grapta interrogationis.
 " *comma*.
 " *C. argenteum*.
 Genus *Satyrus*.
Chrysophanus Americana.
 Genus *Lycæna*.
 " *Thecla*.
 " *Hesperidæ*.

Moths.

Spink quinque maculatus.
 " *Carolina*.
 " *quadricornis*.
Philampelus satellitia.
 " *achemon*.
Ellema Harrisii.
Smerithus exæcata.
Sesia thybe.
Trochilium exitiosa.
Ægoria curcubitæ.
Eudryas grata.
Deiopeia bella.
Callimorpha militaris.
Artia virgo.
 " *Isabella*.
Spilosoma Virginica.
Halesidota tessellaria.
Orgyia leucostigma.
Attacus cecropia.
 " *promethea*.
 " *luna*.
 " *polyphemus*.
Saturnia Io.
Cossus robinæ.
Clisiocampa Americana.
 Genus *Noctuæliæ*.
 " *Leucania*.
 " *Mamestra*.
Gortyna Zee.
 Genus *Anisopteryx*.
 " *Pyrælis*.
 " *Galleria*.
 " *Cranbus*.
 " *Tortricidæ*.
 " *Penthia*.
 " *Anacampeis*.
 " *Tinea*.
 " *Pterophorii*.

SUB-ORDER OF DIPTERA.

Genus *Culicidæ*.
 " *Tipulariæ*.
 " *Tabanidæ*.
 " *Asilici*.
 " *Bombyliarii*.
 " *Syrphidæ*.
 " *Dolichopidæ*.
 " *Æstridæ*.
 " *Gasterophilus*.
 " *Æstrus*.
 " *Muscidæ*.
 " *Musca*.
 " *Stomoxys*.
 " *Melophaga*.

SUB-ORDER OF COLEOPTERA.

Cicindela vulgaris.
 " *hirticollis*.
Carabidæ calidum.
Genus Gyridinæ.
Silpha Americana.
 " *Necrophorus grandis*.
Genus Staphylinidæ.
 " *Dermestes*.
Lucanus dama.
 Genus *Geotrupes*.
Macroductylus subspinosus.
Lachnosterna quercina.
Pelidnota punctata.
Buprestis Virginica.
Elatæ oculatus.
 Genus *Lumbyridæ*.
 " *Lymexillidæ*.
 " *Tenebrionidæ*.
Cantharis vittata.
 " *marginata*.
 " *Fabricii*.
 " *atrata*.

Bruchus pisi.
 Genus *rhynchænus*.
Prionus laticollis.
Clytus flexuosus.
 Genus *Lamia*.
Saperda bivittata.
Lema trilineata.
Galæuca vittata.
Genus Chrysomela.
Eumolpus auratus.
 Genus *Cassida*.
 " *Hiopa*.
 " *Coccinellidæ*.

SUB-ORDER OF HEMIPTERA.

Cicada septendecim.
 " *canicularis*.
Membracis bimaculata.
 Genus *Coccidæ*.
 " *Notonectidæ*.
Coveldia tristis.

SUB-ORDER OF ORTHOPTERA.

Diaphomera femorata.
 Genus *Manitis*.
Achetæ nivea.
 Genus *Gryllus*.
Cyrtophyllus concavus.
Conocephalus ensiger.
 Genus *Stenobothrus*.
Caloptenus femur rubrum.
 Genus *Acrydium*.
Edlipoda Carolina.
 " *phœnicoptera*.
 " *sulphurea*.
 " *nebulosa*.

SUB-ORDER OF NEUROPTERA.

Genus *Perlariæ*.
 " *Ephemera*.
 " *Libellulæ*.
 " *Æsna*.
 " *Agriion*.
 " *Corydalidæ*.
 " *Mantispæ*.
 " *Myrmeleon*.
 " *Neuronia*.

ORDER OF ARACHNIDA.

Genus *Lycosa*.
 " *Phalangita*.

ORDER OF MYCOAPODA.

Genus *Julus*.
 " *Lithobius*.

Churches.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW PROVIDENCE.—There are but few records that can be reached in this village in relation to the early church. The Rev. W. H. Burroughs gave a short account in an historical article about the year 1834, and from this and other sources we give the following:

It appears that A.D. 1737 the inhabitants of New Providence, then called Turkey, formed themselves into a congregation for religious purposes, and solicited the patronage of the Presbytery of New York, under whose care they were received, and within whose limits they were then embraced. Whether they had been accustomed to meet together previous to this date for religious worship is not known. It is, however, more than probable they had, since the present house of worship was not erected till 1739, and one built of logs had been occupied for the same purpose at an earlier period. It is believed, however, to have been during the ministry of the Rev. Joseph Lamb, who was called to New Providence in May, 1742, and remained about two years. This church, which was taken down in the year 1834, had no steeple, and shingled on the sides, was nearly square, and stood where the present one now stands. The men who composed the first session were Messrs. Joseph Allen, John Pierson, and Daniel Day. The name of the church was changed in 1778 from the Turkey Christian Church to the Presbyterian Church of New Providence, from a circumstance of the escape of the congregation in parts of the gallery giving away. From this event it was considered by the people as a remarkable interposition of Providence for their preservation, and in pious remembrance of it resolved that the church should be called the New Providence Church.

The following is a list of ministers who have labored stately in this congregation, together with the year in which their labors respectively commenced: Rev. John Cleverly, 1737; Rev. Azariah Horton, 1739; Rev. Joseph Lamb, 1742; Rev. Timothy Symms, 1746; Rev. Timothy Allen, 1752; Rev. Jonathan Elmer, 1757; Rev. James G. Force, 1796; Rev. Elias Riggs, 1806; Rev. James B. Hyndshaw, 1825; Rev. William H. Burroughs, 1833; Rev. Thomas Cochran, 1834-46; Rev. John T. M. Davie, 1846-47; Rev. Elbridge Bradberry, 1847-51; Rev. Charles Milne, 1852-55; supply by James McDonall, 1855-56; Rev. John Abelle Baldwin, 1857-63; Rev. William S. Moore, 1864-70; Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, D.D., 1870-75; Rev. Henry Martin Grant, 1877-79; supply by Albert King, January, 1879, to October, 1879; Rev. Dwight M. Seward, 1880-81. They are at present without a stated pastor, but are having regular supplies on each Sabbath.

Mr. Cleverly appears to have remained but a short time. Nothing of his subsequent history is known.

Mr. Horton probably continued something longer. He was afterwards settled in South Hanover, where he ended his days.

Mr. Lamb, it is said, remained about two years. He was subsequently the pastor of the church at Basking Ridge, where his remains are interred.

Mr. Symms preached alternately at New Providence and Springfield. He appears to have been the first who was regularly installed over the church of New Providence, which event took place 1746. He was dismissed December, 1750, having served as pastor a little more than four years.

Mr. Allen was installed in March, 1753, and dismissed some time in 1756. He appears to have been an acceptable preacher, but of an unstable mind. He afterwards settled in a congregation of Separatists on Long Island.

Mr. Elmer was installed Nov. 13, 1765, a little more than eight years after he came to New Providence. He was dismissed Oct. 14, 1798, and was never afterwards settled.

In the early part of his ministry, and for nearly twenty years after his coming to New Providence, Mr. Elmer was unanimously beloved and esteemed by the people of his charge, and not a little admired in neighboring congregations. What were the causes which led to the unhappy and much-to-be-lamented alienation of feeling which was subsequently manifested by a part of the congregation towards their pastor it were useless and worse than useless now to inquire. Mr. Elmer was unable to preach for several years previous to his death. He died at New Providence, June 5, 1807.

There are two names which should be mentioned here, viz.: Mr. William Jackson, a licentiate from New England, and the Rev. John Richards, from Wales. Mr. Jackson came to New Providence towards the close of the year 1794, and remained about six months, but could not be prevailed on to settle. He afterwards settled in Brentwood, Mass.

The eyes and the hearts of the people were next directed towards Mr. Richards. He came to New Providence in the summer of 1795, and preached five times to the great satisfaction of the people. They regarded him as a pious, humble servant of Jesus, and were entertaining high hopes that in him they should obtain a faithful and affectionate Christian pastor. They were taking measures for his settlement when his Master suddenly called him from his earthly labors. He died Sept. 9, 1795, and was buried in the graveyard by the church.

Mr. Force was ordained and installed as pastor of this congregation Nov. 20, 1796, and dismissed Oct. 6, 1802. He found the congregation in a divided and distracted state and left in a condition almost helpless.

They next united in calling the Rev. Elias Riggs. He began his stated labors on Lord's Day, Oct. 19, 1806, and was installed the 16th of June following. "He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." His cool and dispassionate judgment, his unaffected simplicity of manners both in public

and in private, his Christian prudence and meekness, his abundant and disinterested labors in behalf of his much-loved charge, and, above all, his humility and heavenly-mindedness eminently qualified him for the arduous work to which he was called. For the honor of his Master and for this people he lived, and with them he died. All who knew him loved him. He was called to his rest Feb. 25, 1825, in the midst of a highly interesting state of religious feeling in the congregation.

Mr. Hyndshaw commenced his stated labors with this people in the fall of 1825, and was ordained and installed Jan. 10, 1826. He was dismissed from his charge on the 1st of May, 1832, though he continued at the request of the congregation to supply the pulpit for six months after his dismissal.

Mr. Burroughs was licensed by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown on the 19th February, 1833, and appointed as a stated supply for this congregation. At the request of the congregation he was ordained in April, 1833, and having a call to become their pastor he was installed Oct. 8, 1833, and remained till 1834, when the Rev. Thomas Cochran came. We have followed the earlier pastors of this historic church, and now will give more details of its history as a church.

During the year of Mr. Elmer's ministrations, 1764, which has been designated as the year of great revival in this country, a large number were added to this church, and from this time the church and congregation assumed a more pleasing and prosperous appearance than ever before.

In 1773 the house of worship was found too small to accommodate the people, and they determined to enlarge it. An addition was put up and inclosed, but the disasters of the Revolutionary war coming on prevented its completion till the year 1782. The house thus enlarged was for a season filled with attentive hearers.

In 1803 pecuniary embarrassments became pressing, and it was thought advisable to sell the lands belonging to the parish. The sales were actually commenced, but through the influence of some of the friends of the church they were stayed for the present, and an arrangement made with the purchaser to permit what had been sold to be redeemed. A strenuous effort was made to procure the requisite aid by subscription, but without the desired result. Under these circumstances, in January, 1804, a vote to sell the lands was passed, and the friends of the church in despondency yielded the case as hopeless. At this juncture, on the 13th February, 1804, the Rev. Robert Finley, of Basking Ridge, and the Rev. Edward D. Griffen, of Newark, met at New Providence by appointment and preached to the people. Their subject was the mourning of the captives in Babylon for the desolations of Zion, Psalms clxxxvii. 1. This was a memorable day to the church of New Providence. Through the influence of these servants of

Jesus, who by their exhortations and by their liberality favored the object, the drooping spirits of the people were revived, and before the sun was set subscriptions were obtained which were well-nigh adequate to the exigencies of the church, and in the course of a few days they were so augmented that if the money subscribed could have been collected every demand against the congregation might have been paid. But to collect these subscriptions at once was found impracticable, and the desired object was not fully obtained till Jan. 28, 1809.

In the spring of 1806, and while the congregation was destitute of any one steadily to break to them the bread of life, it pleased a gracious God in mercy again to visit this church. A spirit of prayer was excited among Christians and a spirit of serious inquiry among the impenitent which continued through the following summer. Mr. Riggs commenced his labors in the autumn of this year, and had the happiness to see this good-begun work constantly though slowly progressing for more than two years. As a fruit of this gradual but solitary work forty-four were added to the church. Thus the sinking hopes of Zion's friends were revived and their mourning exchanged for joy and thanksgiving.

The next considerable work of grace commenced in the spring of the year 1813. This work continued about six months, during which time very few in the congregation remained careless spectators. "It was pleasing," says Mr. Riggs, "in the intervals of worship on the Lord's Day, as well as on other occasions, and especially at the close of prayer-meetings, to see the youth flocking in crowds around the elders and other experienced Christians in the church and listening to their pious and paternal counsels." As the results of this good work the church received to her communion an accession of forty-five members.

About the commencement of the year 1825 the religious state of the congregation assumed a very encouraging aspect. A considerable number were heard to inquire, "What must we do to be saved?" and some were hopefully rescued as brands from the burning. But how inscrutable are the ways of Providence! At the very time when all eyes and hearts appeared to be directed towards their spiritual guide, the Rev. Mr. Riggs, and when his pious instruction seemed to human wisdom to be indispensable, he was suddenly called from the toils and labors of the church militant to join the church triumphant. The special religious interest soon subsided, though not until fourteen, as its fruits, were added to the visible church.

In November, 1831, and during the labors of the Rev. Mr. Hyndshaw as pastor of this church, the Lord again appeared to revive his people and to build up Zion. The work commenced near the close of a protracted meeting. It was preceded by no very visible tokens of God's presence other than a general solemnity which appeared to pervade the assembly,

and a wrestling spirit of prayer on the part of some of God's people. As the protracted service was about to close and the people to retire, "suddenly the spirit of God seemed to descend like a rushing mighty wind and to fill the house where they were sitting." "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" was the instant inquiry of many, while saints, deeply abased, saw with wonder what God had so evenly wrought. As the fruits of this glorious work about thirty were added to the church.

We have brought down the history of this first pioneer church in these mountains; much of its history we are indebted to the researches of the late Rev. Elias Riggs, and also to the late pastorate in 1834 of Rev. William H. Burroughs.

The following is a list of ruling elders of this church since 1737:

Joseph Allen, Joseph Doty, ordained Jan. 17, 1808.
John Pierson, Joseph Tompkins, ordained Jan. 17, 1808.
Daniel Day, Gabriel Johnson, ordained Jan. 17, 1808.
Samuel Ross, Cornelius Williams, ordained July, 1822.
William Johnson, Joseph Ludlow, ordained July, 1822.
William Jones, David Noe, ordained July, 1822.
Benjamin Bonnel, David French, ordained July, 1822.
William Caulwell, Amos Lum, ordained July, 1822.
John Clark, David Howell, ordained July, 1822.
Alexander Simson, Jotham Potter, ordained Nov. 30, 1828.
Thomas Osborn, Sylvester Andrews, ordained Nov. 30, 1828.
Jacob Bedell, Matthias Osborn, ordained Nov. 30, 1828.
Stephen Morehouse, Amos Potter, ordained 1847.
Abraham Rutan, Israel Doty, ordained 1847; died Jan. 10, 1879.
William Connet, Daniel L. Bonnel, ordained 1847.
Benoni Trenbly, John N. Doty, ordained 1858, died Jan. 8, 1875.
Timothy Whitehead, Elias R. Morehouse, ordained 1849.
Daniel Cory, Matthias Doty, ordained 1859.
Samuel Potter, Isaac Meeker, ordained 1859.
John Caldwell, John Little, Jr., ordained 1859.
Nathaniel Littell, Edwin Schuyler, ordained 1879.
Jacob Potter.
Nathaniel Bonnel.
William Sears.
Moses Miller.
Thomas Baldwin.
Abner Stiles, ordained Jan. 17, 1808.

This completes the list of ruling elders to the present time. The records of membership have been kept, and many of the families from the first are still represented by name. In May, 1870, a church was formed at Summit called the Central Presbyterian Church, and also again in June, 1870, a church was formed at West Summit, offshoots from this New Providence Church, taking many members with them, weakening the mother-church. Some years before this a church was established at Sterling, in the Passaic Valley, in Morris County. Some few members went with others and formed there a Presbyterian Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Methodist preachers in New Providence were upon a circuit called the Elizabethtown, and occasionally preached in this neighborhood, whose ministers belonged to the Philadelphia Conference, and were the Rev. Robert Cloud, Thomas Morrell, 1787, Gamiel Bailey, 1790, Robert Hutchison, Joseph Totten,

George Woolsey, in or before the year 1798, when Peter Vannest, David Bartine, Sr., Samuel Budd, Benjamin Iliff occasionally came. Rev. Elon Genung, Stephen Day, and John Hancock, local preachers. These clergymen held meetings from house to house, and not until 1798 was the Methodist Church fully established in Turkey (now New Providence). A class of members was formed at the house now owned by a Mr. Beach at West Summit. Mr. William Robertson was the first leader. From this start was established the Turkey Methodist Church, as it was called. The Revs. Lawrence McComb and Thomas Morrell preached here until, up to the year 1807, Revs. William Smith, Peter Vannest, and Thomas Morrell preached. It was called the Turkey Circuit, comprised all the Passaic Valley over the Long Hill, and Springfield to the east, and belonged to the Philadelphia Conference. They erected their first church in 1801, nearly opposite to where their new one stands. They were but few in number, and built a plain building about forty by sixty feet, without steeple. It stood nearly on the line of Edgar Samson's property, adjoining the cemetery. There many of the shining lights of Methodism preached. Here, where hundreds of the inhabitants attended church, where the right hand of fellowship was given, and around this old church lay the dead, —their fathers and mothers, many of their children. The ground is kept in good order, and we find that great respect is paid to all those who once walked these streets and communed with them in their households, who now lie sleeping their last sleep in this old graveyard. They are revered and esteemed by their surviving children and neighbors.

Mr. George Cory gave the lot for their church and burial-ground, about one acre. This old church was taken down in 1857, and the present beautiful church was completed and occupied through the efforts of the Rev. Abraham M. Palmer and their efficient board of managers. We find at the time the Rev. James K. Shaw, a much-beloved pastor; that they had one hundred and fifty members, a number of local preachers, leaders, and exhorters. We find the following record: At a meeting of the Conference in Philadelphia, 1834, New Providence, which formerly was a station, was connected with Springfield, Chat-ham, and Genung Town, and called the New Providence Circuit. Union village was included.

Official members, 1834: Rev. James K. Shaw, pastor; John Hancock, Henry R. Hedges, Stephen Day, local preachers; Jonathan Totten, Amnon Bamans, John Wesley Hancock, exhorters.

The leaders were Stephen Day, Benjamin Weed, Philemon Dickinson, Aaron F. Ross, John W. Hancock, Farrand Ward, William M. Kitchell, Alfred Morehouse, Matthias Swain, Thomas Osborn Scudder, David French. The stewards were Enos B. Townley, Stephen Day, Philemon Dickinson, Matthias Swain, Wickliff H. Genung.

The following names have been added to the list since this year (1834): Stephen Day, Jr., David Morehouse, John Crane, Benjamin Wood, John Wood, David Wood, Mulford Wilcox, Lewis Noe, William Cory, Henry Wilcox, William Clarke, Daniel H. Wood, William M. Clark, Linus Tucker, Samuel T. Day, Martin Ruckman, Stephen S. Sampson, Gabriel Johnson, 1840; — Griffin, Jeremiah Totten, Moses M. Alward, John Crane, Daniel Magie, John Lacy, Asa Osborn, Thomas Parrott, 1800; Ephraim H. Pain, Waters Burrows, Theodosie Elmer, Robert T. Wilson, Asher W. Morehouse, Enoch Vreeland, 1796; David Morehouse, Jonathan Curtis, George Cory, 1798; Robert Wilson, Levi Wilcox, 1810; Dennis Lundy, Stephen Monro, Abraham Bryant, John V. Allen, Jonathan Totten, 1839; David Curtis, William Titis, George Brown, Jacob Drake, 1836; Cornelius Williamson, David Dow, William Totten, Amos Wilcox, Samuel Wood, David Hand, Abraham Morrill Cory, David A. Oakley, James H. Pierson, Squire Parrott, 1852; David Smalley, Charles Pool, Isaac Crane, William R. Cory, John R. Bernett, Theodore K. Wilkes, Rev. William A. Wilmer, 1839–40.

The Rev. Joseph Chattles became pastor in 1844.

Rev. Henry Trumbower, 1850–52. He remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Sedgwick Rusling, 1840–41; Rev. Isaac Cross, 1849; Rev. Mulford Day, Rev. George Hitchens, 1848; Rev. Isaac N. Felch, 1855; Rev. Daniel Parish, Rev. Abraham H. Palmer, 1857; Rev. Rodney Winans, Rev. Thomas Pierson, 1865; Rev. James Ayres, Rev. J. H. Heward, 1879–80; Rev. Samuel B. Rooney, the present pastor, 1881.

The first Sunday-school in New Providence of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1818, according to statement of Jesse F. Pitts, one of the original members. There are two schools connected with this church at the present, 1881. Rev. Stephen Day and Benjamin Weed were among the first superintendents. The Secretary, Mr. Apollos, Morrell, Elmer beautifully engrossed the organization rules, by-laws, and membership in 1832. The list is before me, but a few of the names can be given.

John Crane, Daniel S. Clark, Squire Manning, David Wood, Harriet Cory, Jonathan Totten, Jonathan M. Meeker, Stephen Day, Jr., Jesse F. Pitts, Rachel Ayres, Benjamin Weed, Catherine Clayton, A. Doty, William M. Griffen, Rebecca Morehouse, Samuel F. Day, D. S. Wood, Sally Meeker, Levi Clark, Sarah Jackson, Stephen Monroe, Jane Perrine, Thomas Parrott, Amy Elmer, Catherine M. Marsh, D. S. Wood, Levi Wilcox, and others.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—No very long or detailed history of this church at Stony Hill can be given, as the records do not seem to have been kept from the first commencement of this mission. It appears that in the year 1847 the Rev. Mr. Refferin was called to collect a number of families who desired to have a regular service. This parish embraced all

along the First and Second Mountain down to the Passaic Valley; and, with the occasional visits also of Rev. John Hespelien, this mission was formed Jan. 17, 1848. A lot was purchased and a church built and consecrated. The following list is given by the present clergyman: Rev. Mr. Lonei, 1849; then came Rev. Father Kleineidom, of Forty-third Street Redemptionist Fathers; in 1852, Rev. Mr. Maunes, and again Rev. J. A. Koenig, when it was formed with the Newark brotherhood, 1858, and was supplied by them until the Rev. Mr. Lonei, in 1874, returned, and remained until Rev. A. Bergmand came, June 11, 1878, and remained until the present incumbent, the Rev. John J. Schandel, who now has under his care some sixty families.

Sons of Temperance.—The charter for the New Providence Division of the Sons of Temperance was granted Sept. 12, 1850, signed by Darius Wells, G. W. P., and H. W. Howell, G. S.; the charter members, A. M. Cory, M.D., Amos Potter, Philemon Tompkins, S. B. Jennings, E. R. Morehouse, W. G. Marsh, William Stites, James D. Clark, William Ayres, William M. Day. The institution has never relinquished its charter, and is now thirty years old. Its influence has been felt strongly.

In 1873 two of its members, Dr. A. M. Cory and J. B. Bassenger, Esq., delegated by the citizens, went to the county-seat and secured the abrogation of the customary license, since which time, excepting for a short time by stealth, the entire township has been free from the curse of liquor-selling of any kind by license; and such has been the cultivation and establishment of public sentiment that the promise of perpetuity of temperance principles is good. The labors of these temperance workers, who have been so faithful, have been greatly blessed to the community.

The First Tanner.—John M. Stites was a tanner and currier in New Providence. He was born the 2d of September, 1797. He married his cousin, Jane Bonnel, daughter of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel the second. She was born the 3d of July, 1795. They had two children,—William Crane Stites, born Nov. 16, 1829, and Huldah, born July 24, 1833. He was a worthy citizen, and stood high in the community. He was elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Burial-Grounds.—There are four burial-grounds in the township, the oldest being that of the Presbyterian Church. There are many dates showing that the pioneers lived to an old age. The oldest stone now standing is that of William Broadwell, who died in his sixty-fourth year, March 11, 1746. Here also is the stone of Gen. Benjamin Ludlow, the grandfather of the present Governor of this State. The general died Jan. 27, 1817. Here also is the grave of Col. Samuel Potter, who died July 11, 1802, in his seventy-sixth year.

At Feltville is the burial-ground of those inhabitants who lived upon Peter's Hill and neighborhood, as it was originally called. Many old graves can yet

be seen, although the fences have long since gone to decay, and quite large trees and underbrush cover the grounds. Many who died while Feltville contained a population are buried here. We copy the following epitaph:

"In Memory of Mr John Willcocks he decess'd Nov emr The 22d 1776 aged 49 years."

He was the son of the first settler, Peter Willcoxsie, who married a Miss Badgley, and from whom the name of Peter's Hill is taken.

The burial-ground of Strong Hill, belonging to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, was consecrated for burial purposes in 1848.

The burial-ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Providence was first opened in the year 1798. This ground is kept in pretty good order, and contains the remains of a large number of the first members of this church with their former pastors, and also some of the patriots, officers, and soldiers at this time of the Revolutionary war. The first church of the denomination stood on the ground at the line of Mr. Sampson and the main road. It was removed in the year 1857, having stood nearly sixty years.

The following stone was erected by John Littell, Esq., to this old soldier, who, however, was no relation to Mr. Littell:

"Ebenezer Littell, died May 9, 1852, aged 88 years, 8 months, and 16 days. He fought manfully the battles of his country, lived many years a constant Christian, and with his expiring breath expressed a strong desire to meet his friends in heaven."

"Rev. Stephen Day, died Aug. 19, 1864, in his 86th year. I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

There is no stone to the grave of

"William D. Bedford, one of the heroes of Perry's victory. He died 1874, in his 90th year."

It is said that Mr. Dickerson provided in his will that one thousand dollars should be spent for a monument in his plot. There has been placed a fine Quincy granite carved block, surrounded by a railing, with stone posts, with the words,—

"Dickerson.—Caleb Dickerson, born May 4, 1773, died Aug. 26, 1844."

"Rev. Waters Burroughs, died July 5, 1805, in his 69th year. His son, Rev. Waters Burroughs, died March 4, 1869, in his 79th year. Having served the church as an acceptable minister of the gospel for half a century."

Powder-Mill.—For many years the making of powder was carried on at the place now known as Feltville (called Peter's Hill, after Peter Willcoxsie, who settled there in 1720). The mill was built in a ravine just by the Green Brook (Blue Brook). The building was burnt but a few years ago. It was standing in 1857. A firm manufactured powder there in 1812, and also a company (Decatur & Atwater). Among them was a brother of Col. Decatur. It was a good place for the purpose, and hid from the enemy who were in the valley below the First Mountain, and but a few miles off, in 1780.

Salt Brook is of Revolutionary fame. This brook

passes through the centre of New Providence village, and to the Passaic River through the farm of Mr. Charles Ulrick, and the rear of the residence of Dr. A. M. Cory. It is said from tradition that at the time the British forces lay in camp in the valley below the First Mountain word came that they were to march on to Morristown by or through this village. Salt

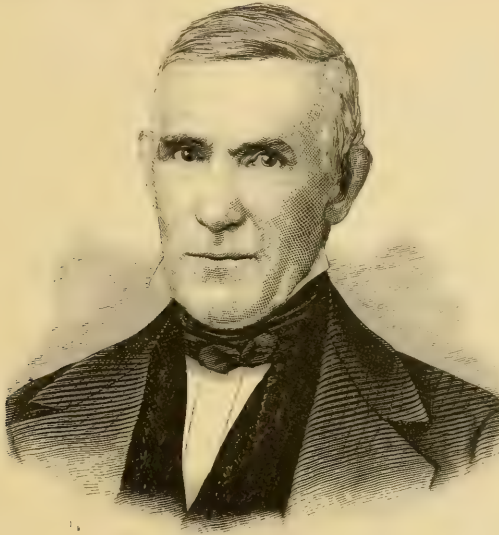
had been stored by the inhabitants for their use and the Continental soldiers who were with Gen. Washington at Morristown, and encamped close by towards Washington Valley (now called) in 1780, when all their salt was emptied in this brook, their object being the preventing of its getting in the hands of the British forces.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJ. JOTHAM POTTER.

Samuel Potter, the ancestor of the Potter family in this country, came from Wales. Daniel, second child in a family of eight of Samuel Potter, was born in 1692. Daniel 2d, son of Daniel, born 1723, died by accident Oct. 15, 1774. Jacob, fourth child of Daniel 2d, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Amos, fifth child and brother of Jacob, married Sarah

his apprenticeship at Chatham, N. J.; followed this business some twenty years; manufactured principally the old style two-wheeled gigs, which business he left and went to farming at Summit, present site of Summit, owning some two hundred acres. When M. and E. road was surveyed he sold out and moved to New Providence, on the farm now owned by Amos, his son, then his wife's property (Jotham's). Mr. Potter



Jotham Potter

Clark, to whom was born five children. Jotham, the only son and subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 3, 1781, and married, May 6, 1810, to Phebe Pettit, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Pettit; to them were born eight children, viz.: Benjamin Pettit, Betsey Day, Sarah C. and Amos, Ludlow Day, Mehetabel M., Phebe Pettit, and Harriet Newel. Mr. Potter (Jotham) began life as a wheelwright at Summit, N. J., serving

served two terms in the Legislature during Governor Haines' administration, was justice of the peace many years, and gave much of his attention to military affairs, being commissioned as major, which office he held many years, keeping a horse for the express purpose; was agent of the Chancellor Kent property when owned by Mr. G. H. Van Wagenan for years, lived in house built just in front of the old Edgar residence,

present property of I. E. Doynig; was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a Whig, and latterly Republican in politics, took an active part, and died Sept. 2, 1861, nearly eighty years of age.

Amos succeeded to the homestead of his mother; was married in 1871 to Louise, daughter of John Conselyea, of French extraction, who was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J.; they have one child, Amos A., born September, 1873. Mr. Amos Potter has been a farmer since arriving at the years of manhood, owns one hundred and fifty acres, is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church; a Republican in politics, having taken active part, has held the several offices of freeholder, town committeeman, and assessor several years; was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, appointed by the church in May, 1867.

CHAPTER LI.

SPRINGFIELD.

Original Boundaries.—Application was made to the Legislature in the year 1793, and an act was passed May 27th, providing "That all that part of the township of Elizabethtown and the township of Newark lying within the following line: Beginning on the bank of the Rahway River in the line which divides the wards of Springfield and Westfield; thence running in the said line to the top of the mountain, and from thence to New Providence Meeting-house, and thence to Passaic River; thence down the said river to the bridge commonly known by the name of Cook's Bridge; thence down the old road to the top of the mountain; thence on a direct line to Kean's Mills; thence on a direct line to a bridge which crosses the east branch of Rahway River, commonly known by the name of Pierson's Bridge, by his mill-dam; and from thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby set off from the townships of Elizabethtown and Newark, and made a separate township to be called by the name of Springfield township."¹

This act remained in force until Nov. 8, 1809, when New Providence township was taken from the township of Springfield, and on the 17th day of March, 1869, part of Summit township was formed from the westerly portion of the township of Springfield.

The township is now bounded as follows: On the south by Westfield, on the easterly by Union, northeasterly by Milburn, in Essex County, and north and westerly by Summit and part of Westfield township, in Union County. It is about five miles long and two miles wide.

Natural Features.—The natural features of this township are nearly a level plain with the exception of the Short Hills, being parts of the edge of the First Mountain adjacent to Summit township, and near the Huntly Station on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. At this point can be obtained a beautiful view of the surrounding country for many miles, and it is the late Bishop Hobart's country-seat of many acres in Milburn township. The geological features are mostly of the triassic formation, and in many places showing igneous or volcanic action, and as we descend to the level many changes may be observed, the clay and silicious with many conglomerates interlying the strata until we reach the branches of the Rahway River. The township has a sufficient supply of springs and small streams, including the head source of the Rahway River, and hence the name of Springfield is properly given to it.

Early Settlements.—The settlement of this township dates back to the year 1717, when the Briant family made it their home, coming hither from Hackensack. The Stites, Denman, Whitehead, and Van Winkle families followed. Others moved up from "the Farms." Imagine if you can only three families between Morristown and Elizabethtown, on this extensive tract of country now so thickly populated, and seamed with railroads, and dotted over with villages, and covered with great mills and factories. Think of it with only three houses in it! These broad fields uncultivated, these hills covered with dense forests, these streams hidden by the wild growths of nature, and only one road (more nearly resembling a modern cart-path at that) threading its uncertain way from one town to the other. The greater part of the original settlers were from Elizabethtown and Newark, and we find that this township was not settled until fifty-three years after the settlement of Elizabethtown. The province had at the time something over forty thousand inhabitants.

John Stites was born in England in the year A.D. 1595. Tradition says that he emigrated from London to New England in the time of Oliver Cromwell. He finally settled on Long Island, and died there in 1717, aged one hundred and twenty-two years.

Richard Stites, son of John, was born 1640. He lived at Hempstead, Long Island, and died 1702, aged sixty-two years.

William Stites, son of Richard, was born at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1676. He removed to Springfield, N. J., and died there May 13, 1727, aged fifty-one years. His wife died April 21, 1728, aged fifty-one years. They had seven children,—John, born 1706; Hezekiah, born 1708; Richard, born 1715, died young, May 15, 1727; Rebecca, born 1717, and married Jacob Carle; William, Jr., died at Mount Bethel in his ninety-first year; Elijah, born 1721, and died at Scotch Plains, 1765; and Benjamin, married Betsey Willcox, daughter of Peter Willcox, Jr., and lived and died at Scotch Plains.

¹ Paterson's Laws of New Jersey.

Abner Stites, son of Elijah, son of William Stites, Sr., lived at Scotch Plains. He had nine children by Huldah Crane, whom he married April 18, 1786, daughter of Isaac Crane, of New Providence. He was a captain of militia, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died 29th April, 1831, in his sixty-seventh year. His wife died June, 1835, aged seventy years.

Their first child was named Miller Stites, but died young. Elijah, their second child, was a merchant in Springfield. He married Jane Wade, daughter of Jonas Wade, Esq., of Springfield. He was quite a prominent man in the township. He died 10th of October, 1857, in his sixty-seventh year. William Stites, his third son, was a paper-manufacturer of Springfield, was a justice of peace, a judge of the court, a member of the new Constitutional Committee of the State in 1844, has been a number of terms a member of the Legislature. He married Hannah B. Smith, daughter of Capt. John Smith; has an only daughter, Jane Robinson, who married Dr. John C. Elmer, of Mendham, son of Dr. Horace Elmer. He died, lamented by his neighbors and the church, 30th of June, 1871, in his seventy-ninth year.

His fourth child, Huldah Grant, married John Thompson, son of Jabez Thompson. They had five children,—Jabez (who died a young man), Silas Stites, Jane Stites, Cornelia Elmer, Ezra Fairchild. She died 21st of August, 1832, aged thirty-six years.

His fifth, a son, John M. Stites, was a tanner and currier in New Providence. He was an elder in the church there. He married his cousin, Jane Bonnel, daughter of Nathaniel 3d. He was born 2d of September, 1797. She was born 3d of July, 1795. They had two children,—William Crane, born 16th of November, 1829, and Huldah, born 24th of July, 1833.

His sixth child, Chloe Jefferson, who married Ezra Fairchild, of Mendham. He for many years was principal of a classical school on Long Island. They had three children,—1. Elias Fairchild, who married, 16th of March, 1850, Agnes Anderson, daughter of Robert Anderson, Esq., of Plainfield; she died about nine months thereafter. 2. Emily Fairchild, married Mr. Allen P. Northrup. 3. Rev. Elijah S. Fairchild.

Abner Stites, his seventh child, was born 24th of September, 1803, and was a merchant and postmaster in Springfield for a number of years, and elder in the Presbyterian Church, and held many township offices. He married Charlotte Bonnel, who was born 27th of August, 1814, daughter of Sylvanus, son of John Bonnel, and have children,—1. Edward More, born 12th of October, 1847; 2. Charlotte Morrell, born March, 1850, and is married and lives in Newark. Mr. Stites died 25th of June, 1867. Their eighth child, John, who died young; and their ninth, Approlas, who married Mary Bryant, daughter of Simeon Bryant, of Springfield, lived in New York, and has two children,—Theodore and Matilda.

The following epitaphs are to be seen in the old Revolutionary burying-ground on the Matthias Denman farm, Springfield. (Contains about three acres, and belongs to the Stites family.)

On a flat stone:

"Here lies interred ye body of John Stites, Esq., who departed this life April the 21st, Anno Domini, 1782, in the lxxvi. year of his age. He lived beloved and died lamented by Church & State, also ye body of Mrs. Margert, his widow, who died Sept. 6, A.D., 1748, in her 69th year of age."

On a double stone:

"William Stites. Died ye 13 May, 1727, in his 51st year.

"Mary, wife of William, died April ye 21, 1728, in her 51st year."

On a double stone:

"Here lies Ezekiel and Richard Stites, deied 'May 15, 1727, ye 12th year, and Feb. 10, 1728, ye 20th year."

Among the early settlers were the name of Blacks, but now the name is extinct in the township; an old homestead is known as the Blacks' house or place. Also the name of Byram or Byrams; he was an inn-keeper before and during the Revolutionary war, "and the record goes on to say Gen. Greene put up at Byram's tavern." The name of Van Winckle is also mentioned, and also in 1738 it is believed that there were only three houses in the village of Springfield,—one occupied by Van Winckle family, one also by Thomas Denman, and the other by the Whitehead family.

The second house east from the church, one of the four which was left standing after the burning of the village by the British, 1780, and is now standing at this time,¹ we are told that Hon. Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, resided for a time. The family of Reeves were among the early settlers; they lived on the north side of the First Mountain. Capt. Isaac Reeves was connected with Col. Dayton's regiment during the Revolutionary war, having a company doing good service. His remains lie in the old Revolutionary burying-ground, but the stone is gone. His wife, Catherine, died March 3, 1783. Watts Reeves is also mentioned 1798. Also epitaphs to the family of Brookfields are buried in this old ground:

"Erected to the Memory of
JACOB BROOKFIELD, ESQ.,
who departed this life Jan. 4, 1782,
in the 60th year.

This body in the grave we lay,
Thee to God has winged her way.
We hope in Christ they yet will meet
And reign in him with joy complete

In Memory
of William Brookfield,
who departed this life
Oct., 1779,
In ye 30th year of
his age."

We find that Jacob Brookfield was captain.² An account given by Col. Symmes says, "Capt. Brookfield, who commanded the flanking on the left, made

¹ Mrs. Dr. Elmer, of Springfield.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 452.

the first onset on the right of the enemy, extending from the church up the Vauxhall Road." This was at the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780.

John Smith is mentioned as Capt. Smith. He had a daughter Hannah, who married William Stites, of Springfield.

From an old *Centinal* newspaper, in the year 1820, is the following: "Walter Smith, born in the year 1723, now in his ninety-seventh year, has eight children living, eighty-nine grandchildren, ninety-three great-grandchildren; total descendants, 182, besides forty sons- and daughters-in-law who have married in the family, and, what is more remarkable, within four years the whole family except two lived within the sound of the parish church-bell." Walter Smith held many important trusts in the township; was for many years chosen freeholder, and interested in many improvements in the township. Samuel C. Smith, now living on the road from Summit to Springfield, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; has also held many important trusts, been assessor eight years, collector four years, town committee two years, and has for twelve years past been chosen freeholder. There are but few of his age in the township, and has lived to see neighbor after neighbor pass away until he is about the only one left of the past generation.

The Denman family were among the first. Philip Denman is recorded as having held the office of chosen freeholder for many years from the year 1801. He must have been the son of Thomas Denman, who first settled here in 1738. Matthias Denman resided nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. He married Phebe, daughter of Capt. Enos Baldwin, son of John Baldwin, who lived in Livingston township, and had eight children,—1, Sally Denman, who married William Parcel, had no children; 2, Samuel Denman, lived and died in Philadelphia; 3, Aaron Denman, married a Miss Mulford; 4, Elizabeth Denman, married Col. Abraham K. Woolley, son of Col. Abraham Woolley, of Springfield; 5, David Denman, married Miss Lyon, daughter of Elijah Lyon; 6, Phebe Denman, married Oliver Wade, son of Jonas Wade, Esq.; 7, Mary Denman, married, first, Mr. Tenbrook, second, Charles Atwater; 8, Charlotte Denman, married Rodney Wilber, Esq., of Newark.

The Wade family are a branch lineage of the Benjamin Wade branch, who settled at Connecticut Farms in 1675. The upper portion adjoining the township of Springfield was called the Wade Farms, now part of Union township. Capt. John Wade is mentioned, and who held position in the township; also Uzal Wade, who was town clerk for many years from 1804. Jonas Wade and Nathaniel Wade have also held township offices. They have been active in all the interests to promote the welfare of the Old Church. (For Wades see Union township.)

Woolley. This family came from Southampton, L. I., about the year 1683. Robert Woolley was one of the Elizabeth Town Associates in 1699. John,

William, and Edward were doubtless sons of Emanuel, but it is not known if at all Robert and Emanuel were related. A branch of the family settled in Springfield. Col. Abraham Woolley is mentioned as inn-keeper in 1793. He held many important offices in the township. His son was also a Col. Abraham K. Woolley, who married Elizabeth Denman, daughter of Matthias Denman.¹ Jacob Woolley, Sr., of Springfield, married Hannah, daughter of Abner Thompson. They had eight children,—1, Polly Woolley, who married Charles Thompson Day, son of Thaddeus Day; 2, Abner Woolley, who was killed by the fall of a tree in Michigan, aged twenty-seven years; 3, Jacob Woolley, Jr., married Mary Burnet, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Burnet, and had four children; 4, Betsey Woolley, married Jacob Miller, son of Enoch Miller, of Westfield; 5, Thompson Woolley, married Elizabeth Dean, daughter of William, son of John Dean, and had three children; 6, Hannah Woolley, married Squire Woodruff, son of Reuben; 7, Charlotte Woolley, married Samuel Mooney, son of Nicholas; and 8, Abraham Woolley.

We also find the names of Elias Van Arsdale, 1794; William Steele, 1796; David C. Baldwin, 1806; Israel Day, 1811; Elias Wade, 1822; Caleb S. Miller, 1823; Matthias Meeker, 1794; Moses Ball, 1804; Stephen Mourhouse, 1807; Samuel Bailey, 1817; Caleb Woodruff was collector from 1809 to 1827, being nineteen years, besides holding many other offices in the township; Daniel S. Briant, 1821; Samuel Tyler was justice of the peace in 1803; Joseph F. Hardy, 1803; Samuel Parkhurst was prominent in the township, elder in church, justice of the peace, 1800; Abner Ball, 1806; Philemon Dickerson was a justice of the peace; William Brown, 1808; Elias Tooker, Joseph Pierson, 1793; John C. Crane, 1801; Benjamin Bonnel, 1809; Samuel Colie, 1819; Abraham Parkhurst, 1820; Israel D. Condit, 1827; Cyrus Durand, 1821; Isaac Brookfield, 1829, as town clerk; Enoch Ball, 1816; Stephen Townley, 1822; Benjamin Day, 1810; William Parcell, 1812; Samuel Clark, 1801; Samuel Potter, 1798; Elijah Squire, 1790; Nathaniel Littell, 1804; Abraham Parkhurst was chosen freeholder, 1817 to 1826; was a prominent citizen of the township.

Many of the above names are the first settlers or sons, and the dates named are when mention is first made in this township before Milburn and Summit were set off, and mention is also made in these said townships of these old families.

Civil Organization.—Springfield was formed from Newark and Elizabethtown (then Essex County) in 1793. The first record of this township made in the town books is as follows:

"At a town-meeting held at the house of Mr. Abraham Woolley, innkeeper in Springfield, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1794, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed at Trenton the 27th of May, 1793, the following officers were duly elected:

¹ Littell's Passaic Valley.

"Samuel Potter, Esq., moderator, and Elias Van Arsdale, town clerk; Freeholders, Walter Smith and Elijah Squier; Commissioners of Appeal, Nathaniel Little, Samuel Tyler, and Jeremiah Mulford; Assessor, Matthias Meeker; Collector, Abraham Woolley; Surveyors of Highways, William Steele and Matthias Denman; Overseers of the Poor, Ezra Baldwin, Samuel Potter, and Joseph Pierson; Pound-keeper, John Woodruff; Constables, Nathaniel Budd, Stephen Morehouse, and Isaac Sampson; Overseers of the Highways, Amos Potter, David Pierson, Joseph Doty, Caleb Potter, Obadiah Wade, Benjamin Pettit, Ephraim Little, John Willocks, Stephen Denman, Jacob Brookfield, Uriah Smith, Simeon Squier, Enos Baldwin, Aaron Carter, Stephen Lyon, Walter Smith, Briant Durand, Watts Reeve, John Smith, John Squier, Jonathan Meeker, Isaac Halsey, Philip Denman, Isaac Sayre, Jr., Cornelius Williams, and Samuel Tyler.

"The town-meeting was then adjourned to meet at the house of Abraham Woolley, innkeeper, on the second Monday in April next as the law directs."

TOWN CLERKS.

Elias Van Arsdale, 1794-97.
William Steel, 1796.
Watts Reeve, 1798-1803.
Uzal Wade, 1804-8.
David C. Baldwin, 1806-7.
John Wade, 1809-10, 1814-21.
Israel Day, 1811-13.
Elias Wade, Jr., 1822, 1824-25.
Caleb S. Miller, 1823.
Samuel C. Smith, 1826-32.
Abner Stites, 1833-46.
Wickliff S. Condit, 1847-48.
Edwin A. Crossman, 1849.
Job S. Williams, 1850.
Thomas C. Bradbury, 1851-52.
Rufus Rand, 1853, 1875-79.
George Mulford, 1854-55.
Horace Park, 1856.
Thomas P. Toole, 1858-61.
Judah A. Smith, 1862-64.
Joseph H. Doyle, 1865.
Reuben G. Marsh, 1866-73.
J. Edgar Meeker, 1874.
Reuben G. Marsh was appointed town clerk by Town Committee, Aug. 19, 1879, to fill the unexpired term of Rufus Rand.
Reuben G. Marsh, 1880-81.

ASSESSORS.

Matthias Meeker, 1794-98.
Elijah Woodruff, 1799, 1803, 1805-6.
Moses Ball, 1804.
Stephen Morehouse, 1807, 1814-16.
Stephen Townley, 1808-9, 1811-13.
Abner Ball, 1810.
Samuel Bailey, 1817-31, 1833-44.
Jacob French, 1845-47.
Theodore Pierson, 1848-53, 1859-64.
Samuel C. Smith, 1854-58, 1866-68.
Joseph H. Doyle, 1865.
George Mulford, 1869, 1872-80.
George R. Baker, 1870.
Nicholas C. Cox, 1871.
William B. Stites, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

Abraham Woolley, 1794-97, 1803-5.
Isaac Roll, 1798-1801.
Uzal Wade, 1806-8.
Caleb Woodruff, 1809-27.
John Smith, 1822.
Daniel S. Briant, 1828-31.
Elijah Stites, 1832-45.
Samuel C. Smith, 1846-49.
Albert D. Traphagan, 1850-51.
Aaron H. Burnet, 1852-55.
Ziba H. Sicky, 1856, 1858-64.
Aaron D. Sopher, 1865-73.
Asa T. Woodruff, 1874-81.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Samuel Tyler, 1803.
Abraham Woolley, 1806, 1808-10.
Abner Ball, 1806-9.
William Brown, 1808-10.
Joseph T. Hardy, 1809-10.
Samuel Parkhurst, 1810-18.
Caleb Woodruff, 1818.
Philemon Dickerson, 1836.
Aaron A. Burnet, 1850, 1855, 1860.
Thomas W. Reynolds, 1850.
Elias Tooker, 1852.
David Brison, 1855.
David B. Sayre, 1856.
Abner Styles, 1856.
Theodore Pierson, 1861.
Ziba H. Sicky, 1861-71.
William S. Smith, 1871.
John L. Currie, 1881.
George Mulford, 1881.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Grover Coe, 1798-1800.
Abraham Woolley, 1798-1802.
Joseph Pierson, 1798-1800.
Abner Ball, 1798-1809.
Samuel Potter, 1798-1800.
Israel Day, 1800, 1806, 1808.
William Brown, 1800-20.
John C. Crane, 1801-5.
Samuel Clark, 1801-2, 1804-9.
Caleb Woodruff, 1803-8.
Benjamin Bonnell, 1807.
Joseph J. Hardy, 1809-12.
Uzal Wade, 1809-23.
Samuel Parkhurst, 1810-15.
Stephen Townley, 1810-11.
William Parcell, 1812-16.
Stephen Baldwin (Capt.), 1813-34.
Samuel Bailey, 1816.
Enoch Ball, 1816.
Daniel S. Briant, 1817-26.
Benjamin L. Day, 1817-21.
Cyrus Durand, 1821.
Philemon Dickerson, 1822-41.
Samuel Colie, 1822-35.

John Wade, 1824-27.
Elijah Stites, 1827.
Abraham Parkhurst, 1828-29.
Jonas Wade, 1828.
Isaac Brookfield, 1829-35.
Israel D. Condit, 1830.
Walter Smith, 1831-32.
Samuel Halsey, 1832, 1835-44.
Isaac D. Smith, 1833-34.
W. W. Parkhurst, 1835.
Samuel C. Smith, 1836, 1852.
Noah Clark, 1836-41, 1845.
Solomon Dean, 1836-37.
Ezra S. Gardner, 1837-43, 1848-56.
Daniel Mulford, 1838-41.
Andrew W. Brown, 1842, 1844, 1874-75.
Richard Tuers, 1842-50.
Daniel Balwin, 1842.
Daniel Balwin, 1843.
Thomas W. Reynolds, 1843-44.
Isaac Lyon, 1844.
Wickliff S. Condit, 1845.
Cyrus Parkhurst, 1845, 1848-50, 1869-70.
John Carter, 1845-47.
Stewart C. Marsh, 1846-47.
Aaron H. Burnet, 1846-50.
Edward S. Hand, 1846-47.
Job S. Williams, 1848-49, 1851.
John M. Tooker, 1850-51, 1859-63.
Abner J. Reeve, 1851-54.
William H. Smith, 1851.
John Crowell, 1852.
William H. Parcell, 1852.
Samuel M. Bailey, 1852, 1855-56.
Samuel Bailey, Jr., 1853.
Edwin A. Clayton, 1853-54.
John D. Crowell, 1853.
Henry W. Morehouse, 1853.
Benjamin S. Dean, 1854, 1858-64.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Walter Smith, 1794-1800.
Elijah Squier, 1794-1800.
Philip Denman, 1801-5, 1807-8.
Israel Day, 1801-3, 1806-21.
Nathaniel Little, 1804-5.
Ezra Baldwin, 1806, 1809-11.
Samuel Parkhurst, 1812-16, 1828-31.
Abraham Parkhurst, 1817-26.
John Wade, 1822, 1832-36.
William Stites, 1823-31, 1840-44, 1854-58.
William Parcell, 1827.
Daniel Balwin, 1832-35, 1837-38, 1844-49, 1853-54.
Israel D. Condit, 1836-38, 1840.
Calvin D. Bonnel, 1839.
Isaac M. Hand, 1839.
Samuel Halsey, 1841.
Aaron Denman, 1842-43, 1845-47.
Andrew W. Brown, 1848-64, 1866.
Elijah W. Smith, 1850-53, 1856.
Amzi Condit, 1855-56.
Abner D. Reeve, 1855.
Thomas W. Reynolds, 1859.
John C. Sicky, 1861-63.
William H. Briant, 1864, 1866.
Theodore Pierson, 1865, 1878.
James W. Clark, 1865.
Alexander Robinson, appointed by Town Committee, 1867-68.
Cyrus Parkhurst, 1867.
John M. Tooker, 1867.
Samuel C. Smith, 1868-70, 1872-73, 1875-81.

In the year 1829 a committee was appointed to arrange for a seal of the township. They made the following report, which was adopted:

"The committee for the township of Springfield met at the house of William Starkweather, inn-keeper, on Saturday, September the twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for the purpose of agreeing upon device which should be known as the common seal of said township. The committee did resolve and agree that the impression of the eagle side of an American half-dollar should be known as the common seal of said township.

"In witness whereof the committee have herewith subscribed their names the day and year above written.

"PHILEMON DICKERSON, "ISAAC BROOKFIELD,
"ABRAHAM PARKHURST, "SAMUEL COLIE,
"Town Committee."

Present Census.—The report of census committee, 1880, of this township, that it contains a population of 845, and of children attending the public school, 287.

The Village of Springfield.—In 1738 it is believed that there were only three houses in the village of Springfield, which were occupied by Thomas Denman and the Van Winckle and Whitehead families. The First Presbyterian Church was built about the year 1747. Tradition says the church was built of logs, and the second meeting house built in 1761 upon the spot where the present one is standing, and stood until destroyed by the hands of the British soldiers on 23d day of June, 1780, and the present edifice was erected in 1791. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1833. The present Union Academy was built in 1857, the upper part being used as a town hall. The village contains two houses of entertainment, one of which has stood for many years, called the Washington Hotel, and the other to the west of the village facing the Westfield road, called the Springfield Tavern. There are at the present about one hundred and twenty-five dwellings and stores, with a population of six hundred. The following names of those who are engaged in business at the present time:

Ziba H. Sickly, Tunison & Terry, general merchandise.

Ziba H. Sickly, coal- and lumber-yard.

N. P. Marsh, oysters, confectionery, and ice cream.

Asa H. Woodruff, postmaster.

Denman & Sons, carpenters.

Theodore Reeves, carpenter and builder.

J. Edgar Meeker, Henry Bidwell, paper-mills.

James Farrow, Hugh Morrison, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops.

William Ford, fancy store.

Nicholas Jobs, M.D.

John L. Currie, George Mulford, justices of peace.

Samuel C. Smith, undertaker.

Rev. Henry W. Teller, pastor Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Samuel P. Lacey, pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.

This beautiful historic village is situated in a level plain, having parts of the Orange range and parts of First Mountain in full view. It is one mile from Milham depot, in Essex County, on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and about six miles from Elizabeth and seven from Newark, a branch of the Rahway River passing through the centre of the village.

POSTMASTERS.—There were no facilities for forwarding communications from this village until some time in the year 1810, and prior to this by stages which passed through once or twice a week to Newark or Elizabethtown. Occasionally a post-boy was sent with a dispatch of some importance, and then he would collect all that was left in the store to be forwarded, and many very tender messages by word of mouth were said to him to be com-

municated to the interested one as he passed her domicile on the turnpike, and for one shilling it is said he would go sometimes a little out of his way to deliver it.

The first regular appointed postmaster was the late Caleb Woodruff, who held it for a number of years. Abner Stites, the store-keeper, was appointed about 1837; Aaron H. Burnett, Ziba H. Sickly, and the present postmaster, Asa N. Woodruff, who has held the position for some seventeen years.

"ONE CENT REWARD.

"MERELY TO ANSWER THE LAW.

"RAN away from the subscriber on the 13th January 1828 last an apprentice to the shoemaking business named Alexander Brown. Had on when he went away blue coat and pantaloons striped Marseilles vest and fur Hat, all in good condition. He is about 17 years old and about five feet and a half high uncommonly round shouldered pretty thick lips face considerably freckled very light and straight hair, goes with his head hanging down, a mark in his forehead nearly over the right eye, received from an oyster rake on a Sunday frolic. Said boy is very talkative but scarcely speaks the truth &c is as lazy as he is deceitful. All persons are forbid harbouring said boy, or of employing him, if he should overcome his lousiness sufficiently to apply anywhere for work.

"The Above reward but no charges will be given to any one who will return him to the subscriber.

"JOHN SMYTHE."

The above advertisement was printed upon a hand-bill and tacked in the stores throughout Essex County, and also published once according to a law passed, and the above heading reads, "Merely to answer the Law."

Schools.—As far as present recollection goes the first school-house was built of logs, and the only one prior to 1778 in this township, then being the north-westerly parts of Elizabeth Town borough. Here the first teacher taught, and it is more than probable that the pastor of the church took an interest in the school, as the children were once or twice a week brought before him for examination and were severely catechised. One of the first lesson-books used here was a reprint of the New England Primer. It contained illustrations, and also the Shorter Catechism. Our Puritan fathers brought this catechism with them across the ocean and laid it on the same shelf with the family Bible. They taught it diligently to their children every Sabbath. And while a few of their descendants now in the evening of life remember every question and answer, many not yet advanced to life's meridian can never forget when every Saturday forenoon they had to take a regular catechising in the common school, commencing with a, b, c, oaken-bench class, "What is the chief end of Man?"¹

This small primer was used until the necessity arose for a more elaborate selection, and in the year 1802 "The American Preceptor," "Daboll's Schoolmaster's Assistant," including the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington's Farewell Address, 17th of September, 1796, were introduced as text-books.

¹ From Ira Webster's account, 1843.

The following is found in the records :

"In pursuance of a Notification given at the Meeting-House the 27th of July, 1800, a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of Springfield was held on Monday the 28th at the old School-House, when Abraham Woolley, Esquire, being chosen moderator and William Steele clerk a vote was taken whether the lot of Ground and materials of said house should be disposed of, which passed in the affirmation without a dissenting voice."

The premises were accordingly exposed to public sale by Elijah Woodruff, auctioneer. The building was sold for forty-two dollars, and the lot to Elijah Woodruff for forty-six dollars, and a committee was appointed to purchase a new lot, and also to build a school-house, employ teachers, and discharge them at their discretion. Abram Woolley, Esq., Matthias Denman, Grover Coe, Daniel Sutfin, and William Steele were appointed said committee, and at their next meeting, Sept. 80, 1800 :

"They decided to build a School-House 2 stories High, 20 ft. Post, 20 wide, and 40 ft. long to contain 4 windows of 15 pains 8 by 10 each side and in the Lower story 5 do on each side and two windows in one end and 4 in the other. So we perceive that they had decided to build before they had secured a lot, as Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale had a Lot for £50 which he was to give answer to-morrow."

At their next meeting they decided to divide the "Academy" into one hundred and seventy-five shares of eight dollars each, and at their next meeting, which took place Dec. 14, 1802, Messrs. William Steele, Halsted Coe, and Grover Coe were appointed to draft a constitution, and at their next meeting, December 27th, a board of trustees was elected, consisting of William Steel, Samuel Tyler, Esqs., Halsted Coe, Gershom Williams, and Uzal Wade, "who constituted the number by ballot." The constitution was adopted, and the institution took the name of "The Springfield Union Academy." It is further stated in the records that the "Academy lately erected upon such a footing as will afford the easy and regular means of Educatin to the youth in this vicinity, and add respectability of the Place."

The first mention made of a teacher in the old record book is as follows :

"SPRINGFIELD, March 4th, 1805.—The trustees of Springfield Union Academy met at the house of Rev. C. Williams in order to have some conversation with Mr. Joseph Stewart, who offers his services as a tutor in the lower Room. The trustees having satisfied themselves as to his capacity to teach have agreed to employ him. The number of Schoolars shall be 40, no more, and the price of tuition shall be twelve shillings for those who read and write only, and fourteen shillings for cyphering and english Grammar."

In the year 1808, Miss Beach is mentioned as a "tutress," and again in 1811. At a meeting, 10th day of December, 1813, the teacher, Mr. Tallman, was dismissed, and mention is made, 13th of April, 1814, of the continuation of Mr. Isaac Ross, and that a "Madam school be in the upper part of the Academy." Mr. Condit is mentioned in 1820 as having been taken sick at Orange, and desiring the trustees to "delay the school for a week or two." In the year 1821, at a meeting in the spring, the stockholders agreed to let a "Mrs. Leary have the use of the Globe for her private school when the Academy did

not use it," and again it mentions, 9th of April, 1821, "that Mrs. H. Leary [in the other resolution Mrs. Leary is mentioned] have the use of the Globe on Mondays and Tuesdays of each and every week." In 1825, Mr. Daniel Colie declines being a teacher in the academy, "of course leaving the school vacant," and Mr. Sylvester Cook is invited to take charge as teacher. Mr. Bowdis was named and appointed teacher March 12, 1827. Mr. Boughten and Mrs. Addington, Nov. 11, 1829, are teachers, and on Jan. 20, 1830, a Miss Alroy is appointed teacher "if she can get 20 schollars, and to come as soon as practicable," and March 13th, same year, Mr. Boughten resigns, and it is voted that Mr. John Lyon be employed as a teacher until the next annual meeting of stockholders. April 17th, Mr. Samuel H. Page is selected from several persons as being competent to teach. Mrs. Alroy (or Alyoid) gave up the school Jan. 19, 1831, having taught one year. April 24, 1834, Mr. Samuel E. Rice is named, "they being satisfied of his being competent," and a Miss Bonnell is also mentioned.

Oct. 8, 1834, they resolved to advertise for an extra teacher for the winter months in the Newark paper,— "A good schoolmaster wanted." It seems by this a Mr. Volney Ross presented himself and was examined and appointed, and to open school on Monday next, which he concluded so to do. Mr. Samuel E. Rice then relinquished the school. He married a daughter of Col. John Wade, and in 1838 moved to Baltimore.

Mr. William Willis, April 13, 1835, rendered his bills for the last two years for repairs done the academy, amounting to five pounds thirteen shillings and three pence (£5 13s. 3d.).

Mr. Denny has been assistant with Mr. Rice, and has declined April 28, 1835, and they again advertise for a teacher. Many of the bills were made out up to this time in English currency, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
To hanging a door.....	0	2	6
Repairing a lock.....	0	2	0
3/4 day repairing windows.....	0	7	6
Paid postage for letters.....	0	4	6
From Rev. Mr. Hart.....	1	19	10
	£2	16	3

Oct. 6, 1835, Mr. John Scheller is appointed for the lower school, and on the 9th October a special meeting to employ a "Maddam"; but Mr. Lathrop was appointed, and again they met, as Mr. Scheller had resigned, and Mr. Frederick Merrill agreed to open school April, 1836, at fourteen shillings per "scollar." Saturday evening, April 16, 1836, the "Revd. John C. Hart made application to have a select Maddam School for young ladies" taught in the upper room of the academy, and the trustees agreed to employ Mrs. Hart to take charge of said school. Aug. 24, 1837, Mr. Allen was made teacher in lower room, and again Dec. 6, 1837, Mr. A. N. Merriam was agreed upon by the trustees as teacher. Oct. 7, 1840, Mr. Dayton Kellogg came and was allowed to take the school on his own responsibility, collect his own bills, and charge two dollars per term for each scholar.

Prior to this Mr. William R. Perrine was teacher, but the record has no account, only mentioning their indebtedness to him of ten dollars at the time of Mr. Perrine's appointment, and for the first time the common school fund is mentioned this year. "They agreed to apply \$45 of the public school fund money," and Jonas Wade and S. C. Smith were appointed a committee to see that the same was carried out. Mr. Thomas Smith was teacher about this time, or probably a year or so earlier, but no date is given. Also Mr. William D. Shipman was appointed in the year 1841, but taught for a few months. He married while here one of the granddaughters of Capt. John Wade, and now is the judge of the Southern District of New York. After he left, Mr. Wing and Thomas Smith taught. In the year 1852, Mr. H. N. Conger was appointed teacher, but remained for a short time and went to Newark, and edited a newspaper called the *Newark Courier*, and was afterwards Secretary of State during Governor Olden's term, and afterwards minister to China.

In the month of November, 1856 (no date given), Union Academy was burned.

Sept. 6, 1858, the board of trustees elect of the Springfield Union Academy on motion adopted a seal for the corporation, and the eagle side of the American quarter-dollar was concluded upon as the said seal.

Elijah L. Bunnell, Oliver Wade, Uzal N. Wade, Abner Stites, Daniel R. Smith, trustees of the Union Academy, Springfield, N. J.

We have followed the record up to the year 1858, and here it closes, making mention of the securing of a lot and a resolution to commence to build a new building larger than the old one, and part of it to be used for the town hall, where all public meetings should be held in the future.

The present New Union Academy was built and finished in the fall of the year 1857. At this time Mr. J. F. Holt was the principal, and remained until Mr. Alford came in 1858; Alfred Hand, 1860; and at this time a public school was established in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Benjamin Kelly had charge for a short time, when this school was given up, and Daniel Baker came and acted as principal. In 1862 he left, studied for the bar, and died a short time after. A lady by name of Ripley in 1863 for a short time kept a select school. In the year 1867, Mr. Chauncey Ripley was made principal of Springfield Union Academy, and remained one year, when his brother, John Ripley, came in 1868; Stephen M. Blazier, 1869-73; Theodore D. Sickly, 1873-75; Frederick D. Currie, 1875-77; E. T. Dunham, 1877-79; and Josiah G. Brown, 1879-81. Union Academy School District, No. 22, George Mulford, district clerk; children, 205; and at the Union School-house, District No. 21, being on the line of Springfield and Westfield townships, A. M. Parkhurst, district clerk, there are enrolled

eighty-two children. (For list of teachers of District No. 21, see Westfield township.)

Before closing the account of these schools we would just remark that in the records that have been preserved we have noticed the manner and also the handwriting in which they were registered from the first record, some looking like copper-plate engraving; every line, every stroke of the quill is perfect (they did not use steel pens then), and as we follow the record we do not find so good penmanship as the first years; but they are kept as a history of the past, and have so been looked upon for the last one hundred years.

The oldest deed of school property in this township is as follows: "Abraham Woolley and wife and others, William Steele and others, trustees of the Union Academy, Springfield." Book F. 6 of Deeds, p. 168, etc., Newark, N. J., deed dated 25th April, 1803, recorded 6th March, 1845.

Presbyterian Church, No. 1.—The following account of this historical church is from a sermon preached by the Rev. Henry W. Teller, pastor, on Sunday, July 16, 1876:

"It was in those early days that the people in all these regions round about Elizabethtown, having but the one church to worship in, used to walk to it from Rahway, Westfield, Springfield, and Connecticut Farms. Whether they were in the habit of going to and fro to both services, or of attending as regularly on rainy Sundays as clear ones, we have no means at this late day of determining. The church in Springfield (which is the only child of the Connecticut Farms Church, and one of the grandchildren of the First (church of Elizabeth) was organized twenty-nine years after the first settlement here. It belonged originally to the Presbytery of New York. A house of worship was immediately built, and was situated about half-way between the present parsonage and the Wilburn depot. It was very near if not on exactly the same spot where Mr. John Meeker's store is now standing. There was also a graveyard there. Tradition says the church was built of logs. It was completed, and the first pastor, Rev. Timothy Symms, was installed in 1740, just one hundred and thirty years ago. Mr. Symms had charge of this church in connection with the one at New Providence. . . .

"Mr. Symms was pastor of the church for four years until 1750, after which there was a vacancy for thirteen years. While he was pastor and the first church was still standing there was given to the congregation a tract of land consisting of one hundred acres in the following way and upon the following conditions. I quote from the original deed as it was given by James Alexander. The deed bears date March 29, 1751, and reads as follows: 'And as to the other one hundred acres of the premises' (one hundred acres were first deeded to Rev. Timothy Symms as his own private property), 'the same is to be to the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said Timothy Symms and Peter Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, rendering therefor yearly one pint of spring water when demanded on the premises. Provided always and it is hereby declared that the last hundred acres is to be held by the said Timothy Symms and Peter Dickinson, and the survivors of them and their heirs, in trust, to be a glebe for the use of the minister of the said parish of Springfield—for the time being—forever, and never to be sold or disposed of to any other use. But the said trustees and their assigns shall and may from time to time at the request of the minister and the vestry of the said church of Springfield—for the time being—grant and convey the same to such other trustees as they shall from time to time name for the use and purpose aforesaid and no others.'

"For years the chief value of this land was in the forests that covered it, which enabled the church to add to their other inducements in seeking a pastor an abundance of firewood.

"Whatever became of the first log house of worship I have not been able to learn. There is no record of it save the single fact, stated in an old manuscript, that it was built. It might have been destroyed, or very likely it was abandoned as soon as they were able to put up another. We know very well the Puritan principles of our forefathers

would not suffer them to worship very long in a temple of logs while they dwelt in their celled houses.

"The second meeting-house was built in 1761, fifteen years after the first, upon the spot where the present one is standing, and stood here for nineteen years.

"In 1763, Rev. Mr. Ker was installed, and was here two years, when there was a vacancy of nine years. There is no account of any of the events transpiring in all that time except that the first parsonage was razed Aug. 22, 1764. When the record is again resumed it is at a period immediately preceding the Revolution, for this second church was the centre of Revolutionary interest for the town of Springfield.

"In November, 1778, it was so taken up with public stores that the congregation abandoned it for the time being and fitted up the garret of the old parsonage as a temporary place of worship. Thus was the building itself dedicated to the country's service in the name of the God of battles. How small and mean the spirit of revenge that afterwards burned it to the ground, and yet a spirit worthy the tyranny that employed mercenary troops and savages to carry on an unholy war.

"On Oct. 12, 1773, a call was given Rev. John 'Close. He was offered two hundred and fifty dollars, besides the parsonage and firewood, but for some reason kept secret from the ages the offer was not accepted. Perhaps he was a young man and modest and the offer seemed too great. During this year Rev. Mr. Caldwell—who was called the 'high priest of the Revolution,' whose wife was shot at Connecticut Farms shortly before the battle of Springfield, and who was himself murdered the year following at the Elizabethtown Ferry—preached several times to this congregation.

"On Oct. 10, 1774, Rev. Jacob V^o Ardsalen,¹ whose remains are resting in our cemetery, came before the people and 'preached a lecture,' as the record has it, which was so well received that it secured him a call at once. He came in December of the same year upon a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the use of the parsonage and the inevitable firewood, which was to be drawn to his door. The salary was afterwards increased to three hundred dollars.

"The meagre support received from the churches had a tendency to make some of the pastors pretty sharp financiers. As an illustration of this there is still in existence a fifteen-hundred-dollar bond given by the trustees of the church to Mr. V^o Ardsalen, upon the condition that if the trustees paid 'promptly every year,' in 'quarterly payments,' their pastor's salary, and well and truly 'provided a sufficient quantity of firewood,' and kept him 'in quiet and peaceable possession' of the parsonage 'with all the appurtenances,' and kept 'the same in good repair,' according 'to the true intent and meaning' of their agreement, then the obligation of the bond was 'to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.'

"It does not prove the pastor avaricious, but only that his salary was so small that he could not afford to run any risks. He evidently did not consider their word *quite* as good as their bond. Let it be said, however, to the credit of the church that every obligation was promptly met, and in due time the bond was canceled. Mr. Van Ardsalen served the church faithfully for twenty-seven years, and resigned his charge when failing health compelled him to do so. One evidence of the people's affection for him is the fact that in May, 1778, they gave him a vacation of six months and continued his salary. You must remember that that was not as much the practice then as it is now. It was something more than mere conventional courtesy or a forced concession to a growing custom that led a people in those days to grant their pastor a leave of absence. He was ardently devoted to his country and to the work of the Master. The time of his ministry included the whole period of the Revolution. He saw his church, together with many of the homes of his parishioners, reduced to ashes, but nothing daunted he continued his work. He gathered his scattered flock together again, as a father would gather his children, and releasing them from their bonded obligation to pay him a stipulated salary, he bired to them from year to year, accepting just what they could afford to give. After the burning of the church we next find him preaching to his heroic band of Christian patriots in the old parsonage barn. Why they did not return to the garret we are not informed, but very likely the congregation had by this time outgrown it, or, what is equally probable, they might have thought that as they were now driven out of their church indefinitely the barn would be more convenient. They certainly had the grace and the good sense to make the best of the situation.

"They were 'cast down but not discouraged.' As soon as they fixed upon their place of worship they agreed to ceil it up to the plate and

gable end beams. In the following year they had put in galleries, with the foremost seats on the right-hand side of the pulpit reserved for the singers. In this rudely fitted up temple they must have worshiped ten years.

"Sept. 25, 1786, four years after the barn was fairly fitted up, the church was incorporated under the name of the 'First Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield.' The seal of the church, a dove with an olive branch, was not adopted until December, 1792. In 1786 they began to talk of building for themselves the third house of worship. Four years at least were spent in working up an interest and laying plans and devising means before the building was fairly begun. It was first agreed to build of brick and stone.

"A burnt child dreads the fire.' They wanted something that wouldn't burn; but the first plan was given up as too expensive for their limited means. Twelve months after they concluded upon cedar shingles, and finally, in 1791, the frame went up. It was a time of general rejoicing to both pastor and people. Work and material were contributed by the members of the congregation as they were able. Men came bringing their tools and the best timber their farms could furnish. Booths were erected on the ground, where the women prepared meals for the volunteer workmen. Contributions were solicited from the churches of the Presbytery of New York. The bell was contributed by Mr. Samuel Tyler, and thus the work went forward to completion, and grand old Jacob Van Ardsalen was the first to preach in the new church as he had been the last to preach in the old.

"Some of you will remember this church as it was originally, just as it came from the hands of that earnest band of workmen. You have in your memory an unfading picture of its old-fashioned, straight-backed pews, its broad centre aisle, its middle seats that had no partition running through them as these have, its narrow side aisles which made a passage for the benefit of the wall seats only as they only opened into them, the centre being closed up at the ends nearest the walls. You have not forgotten either the quaint old circular pulpit, mounted upon a high column like a huge barrel, elevated so as to overlook the back of the church, and at the same time sweep the galleries. And you will remember also the great sounding-board back of the pulpit and directly over the preacher's head, that caused you always to think of the wings that overshadowed the mercy seat, though it never bore to them the slightest resemblance. Such was the primitive glory of this latter house as some of you well remember. In it Mr. V^o Ardsalen preached as long as he was able, and finally, when he could come no longer, he was brought one day by loving hands that his sorrowing people might look upon his face once more and for the last time.

"On the 1st of May, 1800, he stopped preaching, but he remained in the parsonage, and his salary was continued. On May 1, 1801, he was dismissed, and one year's further salary was voted to him. In 1803 he entered into his rest.

"It is recorded that near the close of his ministry Rev. Jonathan Elmer preached for him; and as he was without charge he requested a contribution, which was accordingly taken up, and amounted to eight dollars and some cents. It may seem to us an unimportant item to be made a matter of record, but we must acknowledge that he was a better judge as to its importance. In March, 1801, it was decided to hire Rev. Gershom Williams for one year from May 1st. In October of the same year a call was given him, which he seems to have had under consideration for a long while, for the first communion after his acceptance of it was on the 23d of May, 1802. His ministry here was marked by the most powerful revival that ever occurred in this church. He has left on record in his own handwriting two bits of personal experience that are as windows looking into the heart of the man, and disclosing something of the spiritual moods to which he appears to have been subject. Like the Psalmist David, he was susceptible of the highest exaltation and deepest depression. On Sept. 9, 1804, he went home from the Lord's Supper and wrote in the bitterness of his spirit, 'Not one new member admitted. O melancholy instance, once repeated since my public ministry began. May this evidence of barrenness humble me and lead all the disciples to ardent prayer.' Four years the leanness continued, and there were but nine added to the church in the whole time. Then there was an addition of thirty at one communion, and at another in the same year of fifteen. After that there was no general work of grace until 1814. On May 8th of that year the faithful pastor goes from the breaking of bread to his study in a far different mood from that which carried him there on that dark September day ten years before. The fruit is at length ripening and dropping into his hand, and his heart is full. He sits down and writes a long list of names, every one of which he counts as a star, and then under the list he writes, 'The above one hundred and one names were all added to the church

¹ I give the name as I find it in his handwriting. It was afterwards written Vanarsdalen, and still later Vanarsdale or Vanarsdal.

in one day, of whom forty-one then received baptism. Wondrous day of the Lord, never to be forgotten!"

"It was, indeed, a wondrous day for the church at Springfield. These galleries were packed until it was feared they would break down; these seats and aisles were crowded to overflowing with penitent sinners and sinners that had been alike quickened into new life. Do you think that pastor's joy could have been measured that day by any earthly measurement? There are many treasures in this world that men reckon of priceless value, and count with pride and delight, but there are none like the souls that are saved for Jesus. We know nothing of the fullness of joy until we sit down to number the saved through our instrumentality, who shall shine as stars hereafter in our crown of rejoicing.

"Just at the close of Mr. Williams' ministry, in 1818, the first Sunday-school known in this part of the country was started by Miss Catherine Campbell in a room fitted up for the purpose on her father's premises. The school began with three teachers,—Miss Catherine Campbell (now Mrs. Willbur, of Orange), Miss Eliza Campbell, and Miss Duyckinck,—and with one hundred scholars. Miss Eliza taught forty of the larger boys, Miss Catherine twenty-five of the larger girls, and Miss Duyckinck took the remaining boys and girls. A few months later the schools more immediately connected with this church were organized by Mrs. May Ten Broeck (now Mrs. Atwater, of New Haven) and a young lady (now Mrs. Samuel Halsey, of Newark). It began with about five teachers and a hundred scholars. Neither schools had any male teachers at the beginning. The good brethren wanted to see the innovation a success before they lent it any assistance that would be likely to compromise their Christian standing.

"Sunday-schools were then a new thing under the sun. A good many of the churches, and not a few of the pastors, regarded them suspiciously as calculated to draw away the general interest from the long-established means of grace and methods of salvation. The people also shared this want of confidence in them, or else were at a loss to know just what was intended by them. Some had the impression that it was a money-making operation. One woman, to whom one of the teachers went asking if her children could attend, wanted first to know 'how much she was going to charge a quarter?' There were difficulties to overcome, but the schools were successfully established, and from the first were greatly prospered and blessed. They are not yet done bearing fruit.

"Rev. James W. Tucker, who succeeded Mr. Williams, came here from New England. He was installed Aug. 4, 1818, and was here but a few months. He died suddenly Feb. 11, 1819. He is described as a man of remarkable pulpit ability, having few equals in his day in this respect. He was warmly in sympathy with the two infant Sunday-schools, and greatly endeared himself to the earnest workers of the church during his short stay among them.

"Following him in 1820 was the Rev. Elias W. Crane. He was installed January 5th, and preached here six years. He was dismissed Oct. 17, 1826. A large number were added to the church during his ministry. While here he preached the first historical sermon, but there is no copy of it to be found at present. It was during his time that a decided novelty in the shape of a stove was introduced into the church. Hitherto foot-stoves heated with corncoals and flat stones well toasted and wrapped up, together with the warming power of the pulpit and the inward heat of the spirit, had been relied upon. But the people were getting more tender or fastidious or both. There seems not to have been, however, as much opposition here to the ungodly thing as in many other places. It came and took peaceable possession of the centre aisle about one-third of the way from the door. The pipe ran straight up towards the pulpit to within a few feet of it, and then sent out two arms at right angles that were thrust out through these side windows. As there were no chimneys you can imagine the condition of the church on windy Sundays. The stove was paid for by voluntary contributions. An incident connected with this fact has been preserved to illustrate the generous spirit of those good old times, of which we delight to hear, if it is not too frequently thrust upon our notice, as in sharp contrast with the more penurious spirit of the present age. One liberal-minded young man, when the contribution-box was passed around, dropped twenty-five cents into it, and a near neighbor, witnessing his ruinous liberality, nudged him, and inquired, reprovingly, 'What did you give so much for?'

"During the last year of Mr. Crane's ministry the people of the township met in this church to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the nation's independence, and to listen to an able and eloquent oration delivered by Mr. Sylvester Cooke, then a young man, and a teacher in the public school, now a venerable minister of the gospel retired from the active work.

"Rev. John D. Paxton followed Mr. Crane, and was here little less than a year. He was never installed. He was moderator of the session from Oct. 27, 1826, to June 25, 1827.

"Rev. William Gray was settled Feb. 6, 1828, and was here about a year. He left some time in 1829.

"In the sessional records, as kept by these earlier pastors, I find that whenever there was a meeting of the session, if one of the elders was absent he was called to an account at the next meeting, or even if he was late he must give his reasons. It was considered a matter of sacred duty in those days that every elder should be present at every meeting of the session. It was a custom that might be practiced to advantage in our day.

"Rev. Horace Doolittle was installed in May, 1830, and dismissed in April, 1833.

"After Mr. Doolittle's time the church was without a pastor, except as supplied by Rev. Mr. Woodbury, until 1835. On April 28th of that year Rev. John C. Hart was installed, and remained eight years. He was dismissed Sept. 1, 1843. Mr. Hart is remembered as an earnest preacher and most excellent pastor. There were large accessions to the church during the time of his ministry here. He preached a historical sermon, July 1, 1840, to which reference is made in the 'Historical Collections of New Jersey.' From his manuscript we learn of a thrilling incident that occurred during the battle of Springfield.

"When the alarm was sounded upon the mountain, a family living where Mrs. Daniel Smith is now living began to hide away their more valuable household goods. While they were all thus busily engaged the two armies were posted for the fight on either side of the Rahway River. They themselves were directly between the contending forces. They could not go down the road to cross at the bridge without exposing themselves to the fire of friend and foe. So they sought the shelter of the woods in the rear of the house, and becoming separated from each other, one of the family, a young girl, fourteen years old, found herself alone with a little sister in her care. Taking the baby in her arms, she bravely forded the river while the battle was raging, and ran with it past the church on the road to Milburn, until she sank down exhausted. There the father and mother soon found her, and they all continued their flight to a place of safety among the Short Hills.

"Mr. Hart was succeeded by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, who was installed April 23, 1844, and dismissed in 1850. He is spoken of as a man of fine personal appearance, having a clear pleasant voice, which while it was not loud was always easily heard. His ministry here was largely blessed. During his pastorate he took a trip to Europe, and Rev. Mr. Starkweather supplied the pulpit in his absence.

"Rev. William E. Locke, formerly a preacher in the Baptist denomination, succeeded him. He was installed May 28, 1851, and dismissed in 1852.

"Of his successor, the Rev. O. L. Kirtland, who was installed May 3, 1853, and dismissed at his own request on account of failing health April 17, 1872, it is not necessary that I should speak even to the children of this congregation. It is not to be expected that the words of one who was a stranger to him can make any more dear or fragrant that name of blessed memory to you all. How many hallowed associations are clustered around it in your hearts and homes? He is the man who for twenty years was your sympathizing friend and spiritual adviser. In the very nature of the case no other can ever take his place to many of you. He married you, he baptized your children; he stood with you at the grave of your loved ones, he sought to soften the sorrow by words of holy comfort; he has been in your homes a frequent and honored guest; his memory is associated with days that were bright and days that were cloudy; he has been to you father and brother and friend; and such friendships are formed but once in a lifetime. There were one hundred and fifty-eight added to the church during Mr. Kirtland's pastorate here. In the early part of his ministry the lecture-room was built, and near the close of it the church was remodeled to its present appearance and the organ put in its place. Two years after his resignation he fell asleep in Jesus.

"On the 24th of October, 1872, Rev. Mr. Bowen was installed pastor of the church, and dismissed in April, 1874, to enter upon the Turkish mission, where he now is.

"The present pastor was called and began the supply of the pulpit in May, 1874, and was installed October 28th of the same year.

"During the past year (1875) an infant class-room has been built upon the lecture-room, and the lecture-room repainted at an expense of about eight hundred dollars. The church has had since its beginning fifteen pastors. Of the men who have served you in the gospel ministry several took this as their first charge and were ordained here. One was married here, two died and were buried here. From the membership of



Henry W. Teller

the church three young men, Alfred Briant, William Townley, and William D. Reeve have entered the ministry. One young lady has gone out as a foreign missionary, Miss Relekeh Smith, who went as the wife of Rev. Mr. Forbes to one of the Sandwich Islands. Thus have we endeavored to give as concisely as possible but faithfully as to facts and dates the history of this church. . . ."

We have thus given a large part of the historical sermon of the Rev. H. W. Teller. The church was burned by the British in 1780 and rebuilt in 1791. Sittings, 500; communicants, 161; Sunday-school scholars, 175.

REV HENRY WILDEY TELLER.—The family of Mr. Teller are of English extraction, and first settled at Teller's Point (now Croton Point), on the Hudson. The earliest representative was William Teller, one of whose descendants was Daniel, the grandfather of Henry Wildey. He married and had children,—Joshua, Harrison, Smith, John, James, and Julia, who became Mrs. Lounsberry.

Joshua, of this number, was born at Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., and married Miss Martha Nemire, whose family were of Dutch descent and resided in the city of New York. Their children were William, Louisa, Lewis, Esther, Griffith, Daniel, Julia, Sarah, Henry, Jenny, Mary, Martha, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Teller removed in 1855 to Mount Kisco, where his death occurred Dec. 19, 1875, in his seventy-third year. Mrs. Teller still survives her husband. Their son, Henry W., was born July 16, 1843, at Croton Falls, N. Y., and with his parents removed to Mount Kisco in his boyhood, which was devoted to study. He later pursued a preparatory course of instruction under the direction of Prof. Burroughs, of the Nassau Preparatory School, at Princeton, N. J., and entered the Connecticut Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn., in 1867, from which he was graduated in 1870. Essex, Conn., was his earliest field of labor, from whence he was called to his present charge in 1874. During his pastorate the Presbyterian Church at Springfield has enjoyed great prosperity.

Mr. Teller has been especially devoted to Sunday-school work. The old chapel connected with the church has been remodeled for Sunday-school purposes, and a decided interest awakened among his people in this department of Christian labor.

Mr. Teller was married June 11, 1873, to Miss Ida S., daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Smith, of New York City. They have two daughters, Irma and Edith. Mr. Teller is favorably known as a contributor to many of the religious periodicals of the day, both in prose and verse, prominent among them being the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* and the *Christian at Work*.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is recorded in the trustees' book of Springfield Union Academy, Aug. 4, 1828, that an application was made to the trustees by

though this Board feel personally disposed and would cheerfully unite with them in Christian fellowship and devotion, yet for the peace of unity and the good of the church already established in this place the Board deem it inexpedient to grant the request; *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Mr. Dickerson, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

"WILLIAM STITES, Sec."

"ABAAH L. DUMEL, President."

A mill that stood just east of the present church, which had stood unoccupied for some time, was offered Mr. Dickerson and accepted; there they congregated for some time, and Col. Wade's place is also mentioned their holding religious meetings. A class at this time was organized, and in the year 1833 the Rev. William Hanley was sent them as their preacher, when they were organized as a church with the following members: Philemon Dickinson, Hetty Dickinson, Ammon and Catherine Bannan, David C. Headly and his wife Charlotte, Hannah Headly, Mary Brown, Calvin H. Gardner, Mary Gillam, Maria Hallett, Nehemiah Taylor, Margaret Taylor, Mary Whitehead, Jotham Taylor, Job Swain, John S. Campbell, Catherine Bailey, Hannah Briant, Mary McChisney, Josiah Cahoon, Mary Cahoon, George Hoyt, Jacob Lacey, Lucy Lyon, Harriet Miller, Agnes Denman, Jane Edwards, Thomas Lyon, Aaron F. Ross, Hannah Ross, Mary Drew, Mary Taylor (Senior), Mary Taylor, Joanna Taylor, Reuben Miller, Parmelia Tichinor, William P. Dickinson, Abner Reeve, Nelson Sharp, Sarah Ann Dickinson, Julia Ann Meeker, Sarah Sharp, Susannah Sharp, Harriet McChisney, Mary Crane, Aaron B. Edwards, Elenor Sharp.

In the year 1834, at the Conference held in Philadelphia, Springfield, New Providence, Chatham, and Genungtown were comprised in a circuit, and Stephen Day as deacon; William W. Loder, preacher; and Jonathan Totten, exhorter.

The present church was erected in 1838, and altered in 1873. The former pastors, Revs. W. Hanley, — Wilmer, — Decker, T. T. Campfield, C. S. Vancleave, A. Van Dewater, H. Trumbour, Curtis Talley, J. Challels, J. Canfield, Morcudi Stokes, J. P. Daly, J. Daved, S. T. Moore, W. Chamberlain, C. Wambold, J. W. Barrett, G. Winans, A. H. Brown, J. E. Hancock, J. Cowan, Fletcher Loomis, W. H. Dickerson, and the present pastor, Rev. Samuel P. Lacey. Stewards and trustees, George Mulford, S. B. Brown, Samuel Ball, A. Reeves, Z. H. Sickly, J. Kent, J. Sellick, A. Brill, C. Woodruff, C. Van Wort, and D. J. Mundy. Superintendent Sabbath-school, George Scott. Sittings, 250; communicants, 120; Sunday-school scholars, 160.

The Centennial in Springfield, 1876.—Wednesday evening, June 10th, at a regular meeting of the Town Committee at Town Hall, it was resolved and carried that a small appropriation be made for the celebration of the Centennial Fourth, and a committee appointed to make collections, with a proposition to report Saturday evening.

Saturday evening, June 13th, a small meeting, with

"Philemon Dickerson for Permission to admit our Methodist Brethren to hold their Religious meetings in said Academy, *Resolved*, Al-

S. Lyon, chairman; H. M. Graves, secretary. Rev. H. W. Teller, A. D. Bailey, A. T. Woodruff, N. C. Cox, and others attended, and after informal business adjourned to meet Monday evening.

Monday evening, June 15th, a large and enthusiastic meeting, with S. C. Smith, chairman; H. Graves, secretary; numerous speakers and others. The following committees were appointed to make preparations for the celebration of the Centennial Fourth in Springfield, viz.:

General Committee, with full supervision of proceedings and celebration, Samuel C. Smith, chairman; Henry M. Graves, secretary; Ziba H. Sickly, treasurer; Sylvanus Lyon, Asa T. Woodruff, managers.

Marshals, David W. Fairchild, grand marshal; Wm. Morrison, James M. Sickly, Albert Sickly, W. B. Denman, his aides.

Committee on Street Parade and Carriages, J. Martin Roll, H. E. Agens, C. T. Corby, Charles H. Roll, Eli M. Barber.

Committee on Decorations, James Farrow, D. F. O'Brien, A. D. Bailey, N. C. Cox.

Committee on Church Music, George Mulford, Theo. H. Sommers, J. Fred. Chamberlin.

Committee on Band, Asa T. Woodruff.

Committee for U. S. Six-pound Cannon, Wm. Taylor, Daniel Day, William Day, John W. Shevill, Wm. McCormick, Abram J. Kolster, Augustus T. Tappan.

Committee on Finance and Soliciting, Sylvanus Lyon, Asa T. Woodruff.

Committee on Fireworks, Sylvanus Lyon, George Mulford, N. C. Merwin.

Committee on Relics, George Mulford, James Farrow, Sylvanus Lyon.

For Notes of Celebration and Publication, Sylvanus Lyon, Henry M. Graves.

The day was ushered in with the sound of cannon, ringing of church-bells, and the rejoicing and happiness of the people, making it an ever-memorable day.

A large and imposing procession of one hundred carriages, riders, troupe of fantastics, fine decorations, and a large concourse of the people met promptly at the town square at 9 A.M. After forming line, the procession marched past the old Revolutionary house to scene of battle at the Rahway River, returning through Millburn, passing W. Campbell's, S. Lyon's, and Hartshorne's corner to Summit line, and returning to the Presbyterian Church. Most of the houses were gayly decorated, and the people all along the route cheered and smiled enthusiastically.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal (as Washington), David W. Fairchild; W. Morrison, Albert S. Sickly, W. B. Denman, Jas. M. Sickly, his aides.

Carriages with invited guests: Rev. Lewis H. Clover, St. Stephen's Church, Millburn; Rev. Dr. J. D.

Rose, St. Stephen's High School, Millburn; Rev. Wm. H. Dickerson, Methodist Church, Springfield; Hon. Israel D. Condit, Millburn, N. J.; Rev. Charles H. Babcock, Millburn Baptist Church; Father R. P. S. Dagnault, St. Rose of Lima, Millburn.

Joseph Solano's brass band, Orange, N. J.

Bearer of cap of liberty, Abram Reuck, Esq.

Color-bearer, Eli M. Barber.

Triumphal car with thirteen States (thirteen young ladies of Springfield, dressed in costume and with State emblems): New York, Miss Frances Barber; Pennsylvania, Miss Jennie Headley; Virginia, Miss Carrie Sickly; Georgia, Miss Lizzie Headley; Massachusetts, Miss Mary Fairchild; North Carolina, Miss Loraine Pierson; South Carolina, Miss Gertrude Fairchild; New Hampshire, Miss Lilly Wolcott; Maryland, Miss Mary Wade; New Jersey, Miss Lottie Lawrence; Connecticut, Miss Nealie Woodruff; Delaware, Miss Vinnie Dickerson; Rhode Island, Miss Ada Denman.

The car with Public School No. 22 (decorated), of Springfield, N. J., Prof. A. D. Bailey and Miss Susan W. Stiles, teachers, and fifty scholars.

The car of liberty (with canopy of flags, American shields and colors): Goddess of Liberty, Miss Adele C. Lyon; Uncle Sam, Howard K. Lyon.

Millburn, N. J., guests: Roger Marshall, Esq. (six-horse team, with citizens of Millburn, N. J.).

Troupe of fantasticals: Spirit Beauty, S. Lyon.

Colored dame (immensely dressed, with huge broadsword, and riding a lamb's mule): Mephistopheles, Voziferei Sayer; Sioux Indian, Stewart Marsh; Old Veteran, Samuel Taylor; White Domino, A. McCormick.

The evergreen car: Henry Monker, with invited guests.

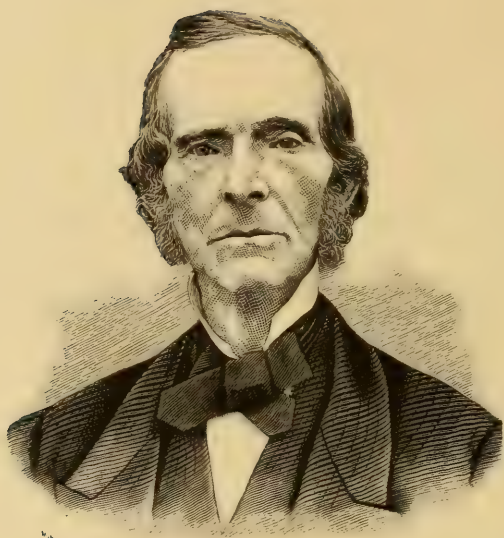
The fancy mule-team of Fred. Farley.

Carriages, riders, etc.

The Old Presbyterian Church, memorable for its record of Revolutionary times, looked brilliant and festive, filled with patriotic citizens, and gayly decorated with festooned colors, flags, emblems, lanterns, and flowers. There was a large shield back of the altar, with a picture of Washington at its crest, with sacred trophies in front, and a pyramid of red, white, and blue flowers for bouquet.

The trophies and relics were as follows: Pyramid of cannon-balls from Springfield battle-ground; old British sword captured at Trenton (Dr. J. D. Polhemus); old British sword captured at Springfield (A. T. Woodruff); battle-flag captured at Chancellorsville, Va. (Rev. Dr. J. D. Rose); American eagle shot on Springfield Mountain (S. Lyon); young American eagle (V. Sayer).

The programme of exercises in the Presbyterian Church was as follows: Prayer, by Albert Graves, Esq.; reading of Declaration of Independence, by Alderman William Wade, of New York; together with the following pieces of music: "The Star-Spangled



William Stites

Banner," "America," Whittier's Centennial Ode, Graves' Centennial Chorus.

The choir was composed of Miss Amelia Park, organist; Mr. Theo. H. Sommers, Mr. J. Fred. Chamberlin, Mr. G. W. Chamberlin, Mr. Wilbur Sopher, Mrs. M. Faitoute, Miss Pamela Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, and Miss Ada Graves.

The gunners again at close of the day made vocal music with *salute* of United States six-pounder, and the inhabitants gathered on the magnificent grounds of Beers and Shirley to witness the splendid display of fireworks, consisting of rockets, wheels, pieces, balloons, and ending with head of Washington and batteries, and thus the memorable day was ended.

The pyrotechnists were Messrs. Roll, Graves, Lyon, Merwin, Hull.

The celebration was noticed in the following manner by some of the leading journals:

"SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—This village, noted for stirring incidents and a battle of the Revolution, celebrated its centennial in a truly patriotic grand style. A new flag and staff for Town Hall. Band, cannon, grand procession, with marshal, aides, and fantastics. The Rev. H. W. Teller delivered the oration. Alderman W. Wade read the Declaration. The church and dwellings were tastefully decorated, and a fine display of fireworks on the grounds of Beers and Shirley made this a truly memorable Fourth."—*New York Tribune*.

"SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—This old town celebrated its centennial in a truly patriotic manner, recalling its Revolutionary incidents. The decorations were fine. A large procession, with marshal and aides, fantastics, and emblematic carriages, with an oration in the church and fireworks, made it a glorious Fourth for Springfield."—*New York World*.

"THE FOURTH AT SPRINGFIELD.—The Centennial Fourth was celebrated in grand style in this village by raising a flag-pole on the Town Hall, and with a new flag; a large procession with brass bands through Springfield to the old battle-ground and the house celebrated by Revolutionary incidents; thence passing through Millburn to Summit line and returning to the Presbyterian Church. This was decorated in fine taste, and was filled to hear the oration of Rev. H. W. Teller, and the Declaration of Independence read by Alderman William Wade, of New York. The oration was eloquent, the singing fine, and the whole programme at the church good. Mr. D. W. Fairchild as Washington was grand marshal, with Sickly marshal, and Denman and Sickly as aides. There was a fine procession of 'fantastics,' which caused universal fun and hearty cheer. Each house was decorated, the inhabitants jubilant, and the old patriotic fire filled each soul. This great day closed with a splendid exhibition of fireworks on the farm of Messrs. Beers and Shirley in Springfield."—*Newark Daily Advertiser*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM STITES.

The name of Stites has long been identified with the history of the early settlement of the town of Springfield.

The progenitor, John Stites, M.D., was born in England in the year 1595, and came from London to this country as the surgeon of a band of colonists who emigrated on account of political and religious disturbances throughout England during the time of Cromwell, having placed a higher value on the liberty of thought and speech than on the comforts of home and native climate.

He settled at Hempstead, L. I., and died in 1717,

aged one hundred and twenty-two years. Family tradition says of him that he had an iron constitution and great powers of physical endurance. When nearly one hundred years of age he walked a distance of over forty miles in one day to visit relatives.

Richard, son of Dr. John, was born in 1640 in London, England, and resided at Hempstead, L. I. He died in 1702, aged sixty-two years. The records of the town of Hempstead inform us that in 1685 he with others "paid a tax to defray the expenses to obtain a patent for the lands in that town." The amount of the tax was "two and a half pounds sterling per acre." He was taxed for one hundred and fifty-two acres.

William, son of Richard and grandson of Dr. John, was born at Hempstead, L. I., in 1676. He came to Springfield, N. J., then in the borough of Elizabeth, and purchased seven hundred acres of land on the south side of the road and west of the Rahway River, where he built his log house, there being but few dwellings in the town at this time.

He died at Springfield in the year 1727, aged fifty-one years, and was buried in his own private burial-ground on the farm, since called the "Revolutionary burial-ground."

Mary, his widow, died in August, 1728.

The following is found in the family record of William Stites, his great-grandson. "In the old graveyard on the south side of the road in Springfield is now standing a double headstone, on which is engraved, and yet plain and intelligible, the following inscription, to wit:

"Here lies ye body of Mr. William Stits, died May ye 13th, 1727, aged 51 years."

"And opposite,—

"Here lies ye body of Mary, wife of Mr. William Stits, died Aug. ye 21st, 1728, aged 51 years."

"This man was the great-grandfather of the present owner of this Bible, and was undoubtedly the primogenitor of the Stites family in East Jersey.

"Springfield, Essex County,

"December 28th, 1828.

"Ego scribe, William Stites."

William's children were John, Hezekiah, Richard, Rebecca, William, Elijah, Benjamin.

His 1st child, John, was born in 1706, and died in Springfield, N. J., April, 1782, aged seventy-six years. He was an alderman of the borough of Elizabeth, and lived on a farm of two hundred acres, owned and occupied in later years by Mr. David Higgins and his descendants.

2d child, Hezekiah, died in Springfield in July, 1728, aged twenty years.

3d child, Richard, died May, 1727, aged twelve years.

4th child, Rebecca, was born in 1717, and married Jacob Carl.

5th child, William, died at the age of ninety-one, and was interred at Mount Bethel, N. J.

6th child, Elijah, was born in 1721, and died in the year 1765, aged forty-four years, and was buried in Scotch Plains, N. J.

7th child, Benjamin, removed to Ohio. His wife was said by the natives to have been the first white woman who set foot on the soil where the city of Cincinnati now stands.

Elijah, who was buried at Scotch Plains, N. J., and the *6th child* of the aforesaid William, was deprived by death of both parents while at a very early age. He married, and built his house on that portion of his patrimony lying on the southwest side of the Westfield road, and opposite the present road leading to Milltown.

Elijah had seven children. His youngest child, named Abner, participated in the Revolutionary battle of Springfield, which occurred June 23, 1780, and although only sixteen years old carried a rifle and fought by the side of men of older years.

Abner was married Feb. 18, 1786, to Hulda Crane, of Turkey, now known as New Providence, and settled there. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of exemplary morals. He died in August, 1831, and his wife in June, 1835. His children were as follows: Elijah, William, Hulda Grant, John M., Apollos, Chloe Jefferson, and Abner.

1st child, Elijah, came to Springfield from his early home in New Providence in the spring of 1808 as a clerk in the store of Capt. Jonas Wade. He married Jane, a daughter of Capt. Wade, and became his father-in-law's successor in mercantile pursuits. He was successful in business, popular, kind to the poor, and very useful and much beloved in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and trustee, as also in the family circle. For many years he was a leading director in the State Bank of Elizabeth. He died in October, 1857, aged sixty-seven years.

2d child, William, was born Sept. 5, 1791, in New Providence. At the age of fifteen he commenced a course of study preparatory to the legal profession, but in consequence of a casualty which threatened to deprive him of eyesight he was compelled to abandon his books in 1809, and adopt, contrary to his wishes, a mercantile life.

In the spring of 1810 he came to Springfield as a clerk in the store of Capt. Jonas Wade. He soon after began the career of a merchant in the village, where he remained until his removal to Elizabeth, where he embarked in general merchandising with his partner, Smith Halsey.

He married Hannah B., youngest child of Capt. John Smith, of Springfield. At the termination of the partnership of "Halsey & Stites" the two brothers, Elijah and William Stites, entered into business relations in Elizabeth.

About 1819, William Stites, in company with Col. Aaron Ogden and others, became joint owners of a

line of post-coaches running from New York to Philadelphia, and also of the steamboat "William Penn," plying between New York and Amboy for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

In the spring of 1821 he returned to Springfield and purchased a portion of the original homestead, where he spent the remaining years of his life, actively engaged in business and manufacturing.

In 1824 he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the State Legislature, and was returned for four years. After an interval of a few years he was again elected for a succession of years, and in 1839-40 was chosen Speaker of the House.

In 1839 he was a member of the "joint committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut relative to the public lands of the United States."

He was also twice appointed by the Legislature one of the "commissioners for the sale of the State lands at Paterson." He was chosen as one of the committee to appraise the damages on the Erie Railroad at Ramapo, as also on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

For many years he held the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County.

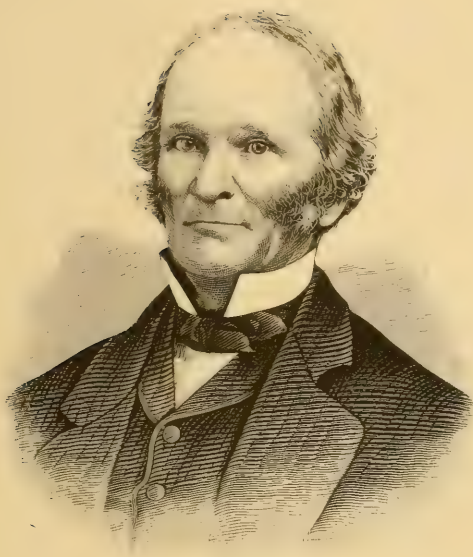
Mr. Stites was also for years a member of the board of chosen freeholders of the county, and for several years director of the board. He was elected a member of the convention to frame a new State Constitution, which convened May 14, 1844. He was in politics a Republican, and as a politician was careful in his investigations, honest in his convictions, and uncompromising in a cause that he considered just, yet kind and honorable to his opponents.

As a citizen he was public-spirited, active, and ready to assist or lead in every enterprise that promised benefit to the township. In the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member from his early youth, he was a zealous worker in matters both spiritual and secular, and ever ready to render aid either in the capacity of private member or trustee.

In the family circle he was seldom demonstrative, yet a man of strong affections and sympathetic feelings. His intellect was strong, his perceptions clear, and his memory retentive.

His mind remained clear and bright until the last moment of his life, his patience being remarkable during the last months of his great physical suffering. The Christian hope which had sustained him in many vicissitudes of life supported him in the last trying hour. The end was peace. He died June 30, 1871, in his eightieth year, the death of his wife having occurred Sept. 30, 1865. He had but two children,—a son William, who died in early childhood, and a daughter, Jane Robinson, who is the widow of John C. Elmer, M.D. She with her only surviving child occupies the old homestead. To resume the record of the children of Abner:

3d child, Hulda Grant, was born in 1795, and mar-



JOHN RICHARDS.



Samuel L. Smith

ried John Thompson. She died at her home in Basking Ridge in 1832, and left five children.

4th child, John M., born 1797, and married Jane Bonnel. He died at his home in New Providence in 1855. Two children survive.

5th child, Apollos, was born in the year 1799. He married Mary Bryant in 1825, and died in the year 1853, leaving two children.

6th child, Chloe Jeffreson, born 1801, married Ezra Fairchild, the principal of Flushing Institute, and died in 1853. She left three children.

7th child, Abner, was born in the year 1803. After leaving his home in New Providence, and after several years spent in Elizabeth, he came to Springfield, and for many years was actively engaged in business and manufacturing with his elder brother, William. Subsequently he continued the business alone. He was a very useful member of the Presbyterian Church, superintendent of its Sunday-school, and one of its trustees. Abner Stites was a zealous advocate of all the best interests of the community. At the time of his death he was a director of the State Bank of Elizabeth. He was a strong Republican in his political predilections. Mr. Stites married Miss Charlotte Bonnel. His death occurred in 1867, and a widow and two children survive him.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The Richards family are of English extraction, Samuel Richards, the earliest representative of this branch in America, having emigrated from Nottingham, England, and settled in New York City, where he followed his craft as a master-builder. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Havens, of New York, and became the parent of eleven children,—Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Julia, Theophilus, Augustus, Jane, John, William, Sarah, and Matthew. Mr. Richards later in life removed to Springfield, where his death occurred, Mrs. Richards having also died at their country home. Their son John was born Nov. 6, 1800, in New York, on the present site of the New York Stock Exchange. His early life was devoted to study under the best tutors the city afforded, after which, having determined to acquire a trade which might render him independent of the vicissitudes of a changing fortune, he served an apprenticeship of five years as a saddler and harness-maker. At the age of twenty-one he chose the life of a farmer, and repaired to his father's land at Springfield, which he cultivated and improved. On the death of his parent he purchased the farm which is now the homestead.

Mr. Richards was married in 1822 to Miss Mary D., daughter of Col. John Wade, of Springfield. The colonel was a soldier in the war of 1812, and stationed at Sandy Hook, where he rendered valuable service. To this marriage were born children,—Mary C. (Mrs. Crossman), Sarah R. (Mrs. Shipman), Samuel R.,

John W., James C., Charles E., Charlotte W. (Mrs. Ayers), Matilda A. (Mrs. Parkhurst), Henry H., Seaman P., and Ella V., deceased.

Mr. Richards was in his political affiliations a Democrat, but extremely liberal in his opinions. He held at various times township offices of more or less importance, but cared little for the distinctions conferred by his constituents, his life having been wholly devoted to the cultivation of his landed interests. He was a Presbyterian in his religious preferences, and a worshiper at the church of that denomination in Springfield.

The death of Mr. Richards occurred at his house on the 1st of July, 1874. Mrs. Richards still survives, and resides at Elizabeth, while the homestead is occupied by his son, Henry H. Richards.

SAMUEL C. SMITH.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography was Walter Smith, who was of German parentage, and resided in Milburn, Essex Co., N. J. He married, and had among his children a son William, who was twice married, first to a Miss Reeve, to whom were born four children, one of whom was Moses Smith, whose birth occurred in 1774, in Milburn, where he spent his life and where he died.

William Smith was a second time married to a Miss Woodruff, who became the mother of twelve children. Moses Smith was united in marriage to Miss Abby Colie, and had children,—Samuel C., Oliver R., and Isaac P., all of whom are living, the latter in New Albany, Ind., and Oliver R., in Newark, N. J. Samuel C., the eldest of these brothers, was born in June, 1802, at Milburn, where his boyhood was spent. He availed himself of the advantages of the public school, and later became interested in labor on the farm. At the age of sixteen he removed to Springfield, and served an apprenticeship as a tailor, which trade he followed for many years. He subsequently engaged in the business of undertaking, which is still his occupation.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel Ayres, of Springfield, who was born, lived, was married, and died (the latter event occurring in 1879), in the house now occupied by the family. Their children are George, deceased; Moses; Mary E. (Mrs. Wade); Emma (Mrs. Parkhurst), deceased; Maria, deceased; and Henry C.

Mr. Smith is in politics a Republican. He was elected to the State Legislature for the years 1842–43, has been freeholder of his township since 1869, and held numerous other minor offices. He is a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and has been for a period of twenty years a member of the church at Springfield, of which he is also a trustee. Though advanced in years, Mr. Smith still occupies an influential position in the township of his residence.

CHAPTER LII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THIS township remained a portion of the borough of Elizabethtown until the passage of an act for its erection into a separate township, Nov. 23, 1808.

Physical Features.—The surface of this township in the southeast part is nearly a level, and above the Elizabeth River to the Springfield line, bounded by Rahway River westerly, it is undulating. The soil is a clay loam, with occasional outcropping of red shale, but it is generally rich and easily tilled, producing excellent crops. There are fine growths of timber scattered throughout the township. It is well watered by branches of the Rahway and Elizabeth Rivers. It is said that when Gen. Washington was passing through this section he pronounced it the "garden of New Jersey," on account of its beauty and fertility.

There are large tracts of turf meadow in this township, containing probably about five hundred acres, the largest of which lies directly south of the church. This turf or peat has up to within a few years been dug or cut out in summer and piled in sheds built for the purpose, erected in the meadows, to be dried, where it remained for some months, when it was used extensively as a fuel, giving an excellent heat and cheerful blaze in the open fireplaces. But when stoves came into general use peat as a fuel was generally abandoned. It has been a surprise to many that it was ever used while large tracts of woodland were covering hundreds of acres in the township. The use of lime has been tried within a few years upon this clay soil, and found beneficial in raising good crops of grain, hay, and garden vegetables for the markets at Elizabeth and Newark. Large numbers of cattle are kept upon these lands, and fine orchards of choice fruit, as well as of berries, are extensively raised. The roads are kept in good order, and many resort to this township during the pleasant weather from the cities near by.

Early Settlement.—During the summer and autumn of 1667 the Rev. Abraham Pierson, with the families of Bonnel, Meeker, Crane, Headley, Wade, Townley, and others, from Branford and Guilford, Conn., settled in that portion of the township known as Connecticut Farms, and which still bears that appellation. Many hardships were incident to the settlement of a new plantation in the midst of savage tribes, upon whose friendship little dependence could be placed. The situation necessarily made these early settlers watchful; though few in numbers, they were ready upon the first alarm to defend themselves. But little annoyance was experienced from the Indians after they had disposed of their lands in this section to the Elizabethtown Associates, who purchased them in 1664. Respecting the period immediately preceding this a writer says,—

"It was not safe, and had not been to the time of

the conquest by the English in 1664, to venture far into the interior. It would have been exceedingly hazardous for a few families to plant themselves on these outskirts of civilization as residents and occupants of the land unprotected."

We find among the names of the first settlers at Connecticut Farms Ball, Bonnell, Meeker, Headley, Crane, Wade, Townley, Miller, Woodruff, Potter, Jagers, Littell (Litell), Searing, Earls, Mulford, Terrill, Winans, Hays, Williams, Thompson, Bond, and a few others. Many of these names are not known here now. Stephen Ball, a merchant from London, Ezekiel and David Ball are early mentioned. The name is now largely distributed all over this township and adjoining ones. Samuel D. Ball has held many offices in the township, and with his father as toll-keeper on the turnpike, he keeps a store now on the road from the Farms to Springfield. Nathaniel Bunnell (Bonnell) was born in New Haven, Conn., and went when young (in 1669) to Southampton, L. I. It is probable that William and Benjamin Bonnell, of that place, were brothers. Nathaniel was one of the first company of the "Elizabethtown Associates." He married Hannah Miller, of Westfield, and had seven children,—1, Benjamin, who was a justice of peace, married Rachel Van Winkle; 2, Nathaniel, who was a captain; 3, John, who married Sarah Carter; 4, Sarah, married Samuel Roberts; 5, Betsey, married Capt. Isaac Ward; 6, Abigail, married a Mr. Gardner, and 7, Mary, married Elijah Woodruff. Mrs. Nathaniel Bonnell had an allotment of one hundred and twenty acres "lying upon the south branch of Elizabeth Town Creek (Wade's Farms), and ye plaine which said above mentioned creek passeth through;" also "twelve acres of meadow lying in the great meadows (salt meadows) upon John Woodruff's Creek."

Meeker, sometimes spelt Meaker or Mecar. This family came at an early date from New Haven, Conn. The record has the date of July 1, 1644, "where he took the oath of fidelity." He was propounded Oct. 7, 1646, to "be loader to mill for a 12 month, to goe in all seasons except unreasonable weather." Frequently he appears in the records as "Meader," or "Mecar." William Meeker owned a large number of acres of land, and also "His House-lot containing six acres, Bounded N. by Henry Norris, W. by the Highway, south by his son Joseph, and east by the swamp, and also 13 acres by his son Benjamin's,"¹ and in all one hundred and fifty-two acres. He died in December, 1690. He was constable of the town at an early date (Oct. 13, 1671). His sons Benjamin and Joseph are numbered among the "Elizabethtown Associates." Joseph, it is recorded, kept a store, and perhaps was one of the first in this township near the church at the Connecticut Farms. He had three sons, Robert Meeker, Stephen Meeker, and David

¹ New Haven Col. Records.



WILLIAM BRANT.

As nearly as can be determined the Brant family emigrated from Holland to New York about the year 1600, where the first William Brant located. His son William removed to Newark, and from thence to Springfield, within the bounds of Newark parish, where the family attended church services. He had three sons,—David, Lewis, and William—and three daughters. David Brant settled in Morris County, and had several sons. Lewis located at Rahway, and had two sons, Lewis and David. William Brant (3) married Elizabeth Osborn, and had one son and three daughters. He located at Connecticut Farms in 1721, and died in 1747. His son William (4) lived upon the homestead, where his death occurred in 1798. His children were Jonathan, William (5), Matthias, Mary, and Hannah.

Matthias Brant, father of the subject of this biography, who was a Revolutionary soldier, was born April 21, 1762, and on the 30th of November, 1786, was married to Miss Prudence Baker, to whom were born children,—Hannah, whose birth occurred Nov. 20, 1788; Mary, born Sept. 22, 1790; Elizabeth, born March 25, 1793; William, whose birth occurred July 2, 1797; Sarah Lum, born June 9, 1800; and Matthias, Jr., born March 5, 1802. The death of Matthias Brant occurred Feb. 4, 1845, in his eighty-fifth year. William, his son, spent

his life in Union township, and the dwelling in which his birth occurred was also the scene of his death. He inherited the family taste for farming employments, in which he was eminently successful. Mr. Brant was in early years an Old-Line Whig, but at a later period became a Democrat, and advocated with much zeal the principles of the party. He had little fondness for official life, but devoted more attention to military life, and was prominent in the State militia during his early years. He was in his religious preferences a Presbyterian, and worshipped at the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, of which he was for years a trustee. He manifested much interest in the cemetery adjoining, and devoted both time and labor to adorning and improving it. He was a man of much public spirit, and extended a willing and helping hand to all worthy appeals for aid.

Mr. Brant was a man of much force of character, and occupied a position which enabled him to exercise a commanding influence in the community. He was, however, free from ostentation, and wholly unobtrusive in his manner. His death occurred Nov. 27, 1881, and his interment took place at the Connecticut Farms Cemetery, to the embellishment of which he had so largely contributed. His grandson, William Brant Burnet, represents the sixth generation who have borne the name.

Meeker. Part of his family settled in "Turkey" (New Providence), 1720, where a large number of his descendants are to be found. Benjamin, brother of Joseph, was a "carpenter as well as a planter."¹

Headley. This family are among the first who came in 1665, but no memorial is left of his origin. Leonard Headley had surveyed "in the right of himself" one hundred and fifty acres, Oct. 14, 1678, and must have been one of the "Associates," and owned other lands by the Elizabethtown Creek. He was a weaver also, and said to have also owned a saw-mill. He died February, 1683, and Sarah Smith administered on his estate. Headleytown, situated on the Springfield road, is named from the family.

Wade. This branch of the early settlers came not later than 1675. Benjamin Wade was a clothier. He doubtless was of the family (probably a son) of Robert Wade,² who came from Dorchester, Mass. He died 1698.³ The family is well represented in the township, and by many who have removed to the West.

Townly. The name is first mentioned in 1684, when Richard Townly first took up his abode in this settlement. He was the eighth son of Nicholas Townley, of Littleton, England. His lineage can be traced back for centuries, and until the days of William the Conqueror. It is said no other family in the town had a higher social position.

Woodruff (Woodrofe, as it was originally spelt) came with the Southampton, L. I., colony. He was a constable, Dec. 11, 1674; ensign, July 15, 1675; and sheriff of the county, Nov. 28, 1684. "He had a farm containing two hundred and ninety-two acres" by a great swamp, east by the common meadow, and south by a small brook and John Parker; also fourteen acres on the north neck; also five acres bounded by the common pasture, his own land, a small brook, and Leonard Headley's; also eight acres of upland bounded by the Governor and Jonathan and Joseph Ogden's house-lots; and six acres of upland joining John Parker's house-lot "at the Farmes." He also at a later date bought large tracts of land in this township.

Potter. This name is first mentioned in 1641, in New Haven, Conn. Samuel Potter, born Jan. 2, 1675, son of John Potter, of above place. He first settled at Newark, N. J., and eventually came to Connecticut Farms. He was in his eighty-fourth year when he died, Feb. 5, 1756. He owned a large amount of real estate. He was a justice of the peace and one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church of Connecticut Farms. The family is largely represented throughout the county.

Jagers. This family came from Long Island, and settled at what is now known as Lyons Farms, in this township, at an early date, and owned a large

tract of land, which was allotted to them by the Elizabeth Town Associates.

Searings was among the first who came. They lived west of the Presbyterian Church (and owned a tract of land). The family are not numerous in the township.

Earl. This family are well represented at a very early date, from Leicester, Mass. Aaron, David, Edward, Henry, and Thomas Earl were the sons of the first settler, and are spoken of as doing valiant service in the Revolutionary war. The family have been identified with this township from its first settlement. One of the sons was a store-keeper.

Terrill. In the year 1675, Thomas Terrill had considerable estate. He was a blacksmith by trade.⁴ He died in 1725.

Hays. This family came with the other colonists from Long Island, "and settled near the Elizabeth Town Creek." Samuel Hays resided for a time at Newark, N. J., and his children near Salem, this township.

Leveridge. They owned lands here at an early day. William Broadwell sold, Oct. 24, 1684, to Samuel Leveridge (a son of Rev. William Leveridge, first Presbyterian clergyman on Long Island); afterwards he sold it to Capt. Andrew Browne. It adjoined Leonard Headley's lands. In 1708, Mr. Leveridge removed to New York City, and the record has it "with a considerable family."⁵

Williams. The first mention made of Samuel Williams "as one of the memorialists of 1700, together with his son Joseph." His name is in no earlier document. He came from Wethersfield, Conn. His father's name was Matthew Williams. The family located on the Westfield road, and gave the name "Williams Farms" to that locality, and several of the family still occupy portions of the old plantation. Samuel Williams died in 1706, leaving five sons,—Joseph, Samuel, Nathaniel, David, and Josiah,—and three daughters,—Susannah, Sarah, and Hester. His wife is not named in his will, and had probably died before.

Thompson (and spelled Tomson), one of the deputies of Elizabeth Town, is spoken of in the Legislature of 1672. He was active in opposing the arbitrary measures of Governor Carteret, and was "mulcted for his patriotism." He owned lands upon the "Rawack Meadow," also on "Moris Creek," in all one hundred and eighteen acres. His three sons were among the original Associates. Moses, who took the oath in February, 1666, had a warrant for one hundred and eighty acres, but the survey is not on record. Aaron came into possession of the homestead at his father's death, September, 1676, and had a warrant for sixty acres in his own right, of which no return was made. Hur has a house-lot containing four acres. The

¹ E. J. Records.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth, page 172.

³ E. J. Records, i. 71-72.

⁴ Hatfield's Elizabeth, p. 272.

⁵ E. T. Bill, p. 102. Biker, pp. 350-54. Valentine's N. Y., p. 354.

father's estate at his death was valued at £152 15s. 6d. The Thompson saw-mill has been in the family for a number of years. It is situated on the Rahway River, on the road to the Farms.

Bond. This family settled at the Lyons Farms at an early date. They came originally from Lynn, Mass., and were doubtless of the same stock with the Waterman family. Robert and John Bond are spoken of as early as 1662. Robert was appointed, March 13, 1676, a justice of the peace. His first wife was Hannah, a sister of John Ogden. After her death he married at Newark, in 1672, Mary, the widow of Hugh Roberts. They owned a large amount of land in the easterly part of the township. Joseph Bond is mentioned in 1677 as having received a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres.

Winans. Wynes, Waynes, Winons, Winnons are a few of the modes in which this name was spelled, but no record is found of its being spelt Wynants, which was the original manner the first families who came over spelled their names; but this was the correct manner of spelling. They owned lands "at Rawack River" and "Elizabethtown Creek," in all two hundred acres. John Winans died 1694. His estate was valued at £271 15s. 8d.

The following is an interesting list of freeholders and residents in this township from the year 1772 to the 20th of March, 1829, and the number of acres of land :

Thomas C. Allen (82 acres).
James Attridge (120 acres).
David Ayres.
James Alexander.
Thomas Attridge.
Joshua W. Attridge.
Morris Allen.
David Ayres, Jr.
David Allen.
Washington Adams.
Jabez Alley.
Prescott Brown.
Stephen Baker.
Jacob Bozworth.
Thomas Brant.
William J. Bonnell (16 acres).
James Brown.
Enos Bonnell.
James Ball.
Aaron W. Burnet (25 acres).
John Burnet (25 acres).
Jonathan Burnet (41 acres).
Daniel Burnet (65 acres).
John B. Bonnel.
George K. Burnet.
Ephraim Baker (30 acres).
William Baker (46 acres).
Elijah Baker (90 acres).
Charles Brewster.
Author N. Bonnel.
Albert A. Bonnel.
Henry Banks.
Joni Bonnel.
Stephen Blake.
Albert Baldwin.
Oliver Bonnel (12 acres).
Israel Brown.
Silas Baldwin.

Joseph Bonnel (22 acres).
David Ball (21 acres).
Clark Brown (88 acres).
Joseph D. Brown.
William Brown (38 acres).
Jehiel Brewster.
Isaac Bozworth.
Matthias Brant (86 acres).
Daniel Bozworth (25 acres).
Elihu Bond (44 acres).
Benjamin Brown (17 acres).
Timothy Burnet.
Thomas Baker.
Henry Brown (43 acres).
Moses Baker (80 acres).
Moses O. Baker.
Matthias Burnet.
William Brant.
John T. Brown (35 acres).
Benardus Bonnel.
Waldo Brown (38 acres).
Stephen Baker (21 acres).
Elihu Bond, Jr.
Ogden Brown.
Elijah W. Brown.
Elias Brown (10 acres).
Jed-diah Baldwin (72 acres).
Henry F. Baldwin (47 acres).
John Baldwin.
Caleb Bonnel.
James A. Baker (25 acres).
Benjamin Brewster (100 acres).
Benjamin Brewster, Jr.
Aaron N. Baker (46 acres).
Daniel Crane (14 acres).
Phineas Crilley.
Stephen Crilley (8 acres).
Daniel M. Chandler.

David Chandler (20 acres).
William Clark.
Job Clark (80 acres).
George Crane.
John B. Crane (23 acres).
Elias Crane (58 acres).
Thomas Crane (12 acres).
Josiah Crane.
Gideon B. Clark.
Samuel Clark.
Francis Casterline.
John Cole.
Alexander Crane.
Moses M. Crane (12 acres).
Thomas Colewell.
James Carpenter (108 acres).
David S. Crane.
Aaron Carpenter (14 acres).
Elias B. Campbell (11 acres).
Jeremiah Crane (33 acres).
Noah Clark (4 acres).
Daniel Compton (15 acres).
John Chetwood (5 acres).
Thomas Cernford.
Amos Clark (20 acres).
William Crane (12 acres).
John Conklin (11 acres).
John Crane.
William Courter (14 acres).
Joseph Collet (11 acres).
Matthias Crane (24 acres).
John B. Clark.
Thompson Chandler.
Robert M. Crane.
Stephen H. Crane.
Caleb Camp.
Joseph Carpenter.
Jonathan T. Crane.
James Crane.
John W. Crane.
William M. Crane.
Thomas Davis.
William Day (180 acres).
William E. Day.
Foster Day.
Lewis F. Day.
Moses Duty (30 acres).
Caleb M. Dullia.
Joseph Dunham (80 acres).
John De Hart (20 acres).
John De Hart, Jr. (13 acres).
Samuel Day.
Foster Day, Jr. (22 acres).
Matthias Denman (10 acres).
David Dunham (14 acres).
Edwin S. Day.
John Davis.
Caleb Durand.
John Dun.
William F. Day.
Jeremiah Edes (10 acres).
Obediah Elliot (95 acres).
Robert C. Earl (30 acres).
Edward Earl (20 acres).
Morris Earl.
William Edwards (7 acres).
James Fatout.
Henry Fatout.
Elizabeth Foster.
Isaac French (6 acres).
Edward Fatout (30 acres).
Aaron Fatout.
Joliban Fatout (13 acres).
John Fox (20 acres).
Moses Fatout (115 acres).
Oliver T. Fox (22 acres).
Clark Fatout.
Richard — Fox.
Jacob Garthwait.
Samuel Gill.
William Gillum.
Theodore Gillum (11 acres).
Peter Gutting.
John Golder.
Nehemiah Garthwait.
Calvin Gardner (5 acres).
George Grunsbeck (41 acres).
William Gillum.
George Gilmore (27 acres).
James Garthwait.
Frittrance Gering.
Moses M. Headley.
John Hicks.
Hull Holton.
William C. Headley (10 acres).
Andrew I. Headley.
Jabes Headley (65 acres).
Caleb Headley (11 acres).
Benjamin Headly (10 acres).
Stephen Headley (2 acres).
Jonathan H. Harrison (12 acres).
Elizabeth Haines.
Timothy Headley (51 acres).
Samuel Headley (76 acres).
Davis Headley (68 acres).
Stephen B. Headley (9 acres).
Ira Headley.
Stephen Headley, Jr. (47 acres).
William S. Headley (45 acres).
Daniel Iland.
Isaac S. Headley (33 acres).
John I. Henderson (90 acres).
Frazer Haines (22 acres).
John Headley.
David S. Higgins (170 acres).
Moses Headley.
Samuel D. Headley.
Edwin Headley.
Silas Headley.
James Ireland (22 acres).
Alexander Johnson.
George Jewel.
James Jewel (2 acres).
Caleb Jeffreys.
Aaron Jeffrys.
Samuel Jones.
David M. Jones (22 acres).
Daniel Jaggars (29 acres).
David Jaggars (31 acres).
William Johnson (160 acres).
Obediah Jagers.
James W. Jaggars.
Matthias Jud.
John Kean (114 acres).
Obediah Kitchel.
Sylvester P. Looker.
David Little (12 acres).
John O. Lum (62 acres).
David B. Lum (81 acres).
Philemon E. Looker.
David Lyon (50 acres).
Lewis Linsley.
John Leary.
James McKaib.
Albert R. Meeker.
John O. Miller (73 acres).
John B. Meeker (27 acres).
Josiah Miller (61 acres).
Stephen Myers (16 acres).
Linion Marcell.
Samuel Miller (42 acres).
Joel W. Magie.
George Maxwell (45 acres).
Nathan Meeker (180 acres).



Daniel Burnet

Daniel Burnet was born May 22, 1788. He received a plain but substantial education in the district school. The simplicity of those early times gave coloring and shape to his character, and marked his course through life. He was modest, unostentatious, and without guile. He never sought notoriety, but he could not be hid. Deeply interested in the military affairs of the country, he was elected at the early age of twenty-four "to be *ensign* of the second company of the first battalion, in the fourth regiment of the Essex brigade, of the militia of New Jersey." Such is the record of his commission, signed by the Governor and Secretary of State. He was successively elected lieutenant in 1818, captain in 1822, major in 1826, and in 1828, for his "patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity," he was elected colonel of the same regiment.

By his uprightness, intelligence, and courteous

spirit he won the confidence of the community, and without seeking preferment he was chosen to important offices of the township, which he filled to universal satisfaction.

He was kind, courteous, of uniform temperament, and a warm personal friend. He was methodical even in his pleasures, having at least one evening of each week set aside for the reception of his friends.

His last illness was of short duration, his death occurring April 10, 1854. His excellent wife, a congenial spirit, survived him many years, and died at the age of eighty-nine. They had four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter the only one now living.

Col. Burnet and his estimable wife were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms, with which they connected themselves in 1837.



Aaron W Burnet

The subject of this biography was the son of Col. Daniel Burnet, whose portrait adorns one of the pages of this volume. He was born Dec. 16, 1812, on the homestead in Union township, and devoted his early life to study at the public school of the district. He decided to pursue the vocation of his father, that of a farmer, whom he assisted for a period of years. On his death came into possession of the farm the family now occupy, which was the early residence of Col. Burnet.

He was, on the 31st of January, 1838, united in marriage to Miss Charlotte, daughter of James and Phebe Garthwait Mooney, of Westfield, to whom were born two sons,

James A. and Edward M., and one daughter, Jane H.

Edward M. is married to Miss Eliza A. Doty, and has one son, Aaron W.

Mr. Burnet was in his political preferences a Democrat. He for many years held the offices of assessor and collector of his township, and had many other opportunities for official advancement proffered him, which were declined. He was a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and worshiped at the Connecticut Farms Church, of which Mrs. Burnet and her sons are members. His death occurred Feb. 14, 1875, at his home in Union township, after a life of integrity and great usefulness.

Obad Meeker (29 acres).
 Amos Miller.
 Silas Miller.
 Ogden Magie (36 acres).
 John Magie (85 acres).
 Jonathan Magie (35 acres).
 David Magie (100 acres).
 Lewis Mulford (30 acres).
 John S. Miller.
 Jacob W. Meeker (16 acres).
 Joseph Meeker (11 acres).
 Benjamin Mills.
 Abraham Miller (87 acres).
 Timothy Miller.
 Joseph S. Meekers (50 acres).
 Jonathan Mulford (118 acres).
 Michael Meeker.
 Stephen S. Meeker (115 acres).
 Elias Mott.
 John C. Mooney (20 acres).
 Enos Meeker.
 Elias C. Mooney.
 Aaron B. Meeker (5 acres).
 Thomas Mudde.
 Jonas Miller.
 Richard Meriell.
 Francis Mariell.
 David M. Meeker (33 acres).
 John Marther (11 acres).
 James T. Meeker.
 Aaron S. Meeker.
 Jonathan Miller (40 acres).
 Samuel Myers.
 Edward Mirthel.
 Ogden Meeker.
 John Nicoll.
 Joshua Nelson.
 Elias Norri- (100 acres).
 Jonathan Osborn.
 David Osmon (67 acres).
 Thomas R. Osmon.
 Daniel Osmon.
 Andrew M. Parsel.
 Lewis Pairis.
 Joseph Pierson (4 acres).
 Stephen Parker.
 John Potter, Jr. (32 acres).
 Abner Parsel (29 acres).
 Wade Parsel.
 William C. Parsel.
 William B. Potter (90 acres).
 John Potter (60 acres).
 William H. Perine (15 acres).
 Joseph Potter.
 Robert Pierson (12 acres).
 David M. Potter.
 Enos Price (16 acres).
 Elihu Price, Jr.
 Abraham Post.
 David Pyke.
 James Noll.
 Methurin Ramer.
 Isaac Rose (15 acres).
 Gaspin Richards.
 William Reid.
 William D. Reeves (30 acres).
 Aaron Richards (16 acres).
 Joseph Rather (30 acres).
 John S. Smith.
 Ezra Sayre.
 John Stonefield.
 Rev. Robert Street.
 John Sparks (13 acres).
 Peter Sparks (34 acres).
 David Sayres (38 acres).
 Daniel R. Sayres (200 acres).
 Benjamin Scudder (60 acres).

Augustus Spencer.
 John P. Sayre (68 acres).
 John Schomprie.
 James Vanwart.
 Samuel M. Stratton.
 Israel Stodard.
 John N. Scudder.
 Peter Shepherd.
 William W. Lineey.
 Andrew Compton.
 Moses Egbert.
 George W. Sauer (38 acres).
 William Nye.
 John N. Scudder (10 acres).
 Marina Sayre (70 acres).
 Samuel W. Searing (85 acres).
 Joel Searing (65 acres).
 John Smith (19 acres).
 Oliver Stiles (13 acres).
 Elias W. Stiles (39 acres).
 Morris Stiles (5 acres).
 John Stiles (37 acres).
 Daniel R. Smith (90 acres).
 William Stiles (15 acres).
 Willet Stephenson (34 acres).
 William Stevenson.
 John Seaton (47 acres).
 Hannah Sherwood (24 acres).
 Nehemiah B. Sayre.
 Estou Savoy (30 acres).
 William Skillin.
 Isaac Smith.
 Joseph Stanley (27 acres).
 George Stewart.
 John Scudder (20 acres).
 Noah P. Swain.
 Isaac Smith.
 Elias C. Thompson.
 John S. Taylor.
 Charles Tilton.
 Abraham Townley (14 acres).
 Hervey Thompson (65 acres).
 Jonathan Thompson.
 Richard Townley (179 acres).
 Jonathan Townley (17 acres).
 John M. Townley (33 acres).
 Jacob Thompson (13 acres).
 Nathaniel Thompson (22 acres).
 Moses Thompson (19 acres).
 Isaac Thompson (15 acres).
 Ezekiel I. Tucker (21 acres).
 Malon A. Tucker (16 acres).
 Warner Tucker (110 acres).
 Clark Townley.
 Edward Towuley.
 Joseph Tucker (122 acres).
 William Townley (16 acres).
 Albert Townley.
 Henry Townley (35 acres).
 Hezekiah Thompson.
 David E. Tichenor (14 acres).
 William M. Townley.
 Benjamin Townley.
 Isaac C. Tichenor (29 acres).
 Elsor C. Townley.
 James Taylor.
 David B. Thompson (65 acres).
 James Townley.
 Usual A. Tucker.
 Elias Winans.
 Michael M. Williams (18 acres).
 Jacob A. Winans.
 Caleb Winans (104 acres).
 David E. Woodruff (37 acres).
 Thompson Wade (23 acres).
 Levi Williams (16 acres).
 Benjamin Winans (44 acres).

James Woodruff (15 acres).
 Elihu Wilcox.
 David M. Woodruff.
 Thomas Woodruff.
 Samuel Williams (104 acres).
 William S. Williams (98 acres).
 James M. Wade (32 acres).
 David Wade.
 David Williams.
 David M. Wooley.
 Moses Williams (72 acres).
 Benjamin Williams (78 acres).
 David A. Williams (30 acres).
 Henry Woodruff (18 acres).
 Samuel R. Winans (19 acres).
 Jonathan Winans (33 acres).
 Timothy Woodruff (54 acres).
 Stephen Woodruff (26 acres).
 John Woodruff (47 acres).
 Daniel Woodruff (25 acres).
 Silas Ward (18 acres).
 James Wilcox (46 acres).
 Tremble Watkins (90 acres).
 Jonathan Winans, Jr. (46 acres).
 Wade and Bonnel & Co.
 Noah Woodruff (16 acres).
 Henry Wade.
 Samuel D. Woodruff (2 acres).
 Job S. Williams (10 acres).
 Matthias Wade.
 James B. Wade.
 John N. E. Woodruff (150 acres).
 Aaron H. Winans.
 Matthias Woodruff.

Charles Woodruff.
 Andrew Wade.
 Ezra Willis.
 John Winans.
 William West.
 Phineas M. Wade.
 Charles Watters.
 Ezekial B. Woodruff.
 William T. Wade.
 David Wade, Jr.
 John H. Winans.
 James Williamson.
 Caleb Winans.
 Usual A. Young.
 Francis Windfall.
 Samuel Keethum.
 David Williams, Jr.
 Jonathan T. Brown.
 John Sexton.
 Jacob Thompson.
 Charles Tilton.
 Elias C. Thompson.
 Robert W. Towuley.
 Aaron Richards.
 Wm. C. Headley.
 Aaron H. Winans.
 Nathaniel Fritz.
 Robert Kingsland.
 D. Meeker.
 James Smith.
 George W. Williams.
 Edward Cooper.
 Israel Woodruff.
 Daniel Townley.

In the above list of names are many who served during the Revolutionary war, and at this present date there are but few that are now living. They rest from their labors, those who built these houses, tilled the soil, planted out many of these fine orchards of choice fruit for which this township is noted. They are known no more to the inhabitants; many of these farms are now owned by strangers, the farms made smaller, and where there was but one church and one school-house there are fine churches and schools and children to fill them, showing that this beautiful township has increased in population and wealth.

Census Report, 1880.—The population of Union township in the report given numbers nearly 2500,—males, 1297; females, 1120; total, 2417.

Civil List.—This list dates from the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the township of Union, N. J., held the 14th of April, A.D. 1845, and ends at the seventy-second annual meeting, the 9th day of March, A.D. 1880.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Moses M. Crane, 1845-50.	Matthias T. Wade, 1853-58, 1863-65.
John Headley, 1845, 1848-49.	Job S. Williams, 1859-62.
William E. Day, 1846, 1851-52.	J. Williams Crane, 1862-64.
Aaron W. Burnet, 1847.	Noah Woodruff, 1865-67, 1870-75.
James T. Meeker, 1850-51.	Noah W. Parcell, 1866-69.
Abner Parcel, 1852-61.	George W. Doty, 1876-80.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

William Day, Esq., 1845, 1854.	Daniel D. Benjamin, 1863.
Daniel Burnet, 1846-51.	William E. Day, 1864-64.
Joseph I. Meeker, 1853.	John Potter, 1866, 1878-79.
Ogden Brown, 1855.	Aaron W. Burnet, 1868-71, 1873-74.
Mornes M. Crane, 1856-59.	Job S. Williams, 1872.
Noah Woodruff, 1860.	George Maxwell, 1875-77.
John Sexton, 1861-62.	Noah W. Parcell, 1880.

TOWN CLERKS.

John C. Mooney, 1845-50.
Ogden Brown, 1851-54.
Lewis H. Wade, 1855.
Samuel D. Ball, 1856-58.
John N. Earl, 1859-60, 1870.
Jonas W. Lum, 1861-62.
George W. Cooper, 1863.
Daniel H. Sayre, 1864-69.
Arthur D. Miller, 1871.
Abraham M. Woodruff, 1872-81.

ASSESSORS.

Noah Woodruff, 1845-52, 1855-59, 1862, 1867-68.
Samuel R. Winans, 1853.
Aaron W. Burnet, 1854, 1863.
J. Lawrence Benedict, 1860-61, 1869.
David J. Meeker, 1864-66.
Daniel H. Sayre, 1870-80.

COLLECTORS.

Edwin Headley, 1845.
Caleb Jeffries, 1846.
Samuel R. Winans, 1847-49.
George Maxwell, 1850-51.
Samuel D. Ball, 1852, 1863-64.
Noah Woodruff, 1853-54.
Aaron W. Burnet, 1855-58.
Lewis H. Wade, 1859-60.
David J. Meeker, 1861-62, 1868-72.
John N. Earl, 1865-66.
George Maxwell, 1867.
Job S. Williams, 1873-80.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Henry Brown, 1845-48, 1850-51.
Ephraim Meeker, 1845.
Ephraim Baker, 1845-46, 1849-50, 1852, 1854, 1857-70.
Jeremiah Edes, 1846.
Hull Holton, 1847.
Thompson Wade, 1847.
Caleb Jeffries, 1848.
Moses Faltout, 1848-50.
Jonathan Winans, 1849.
John C. Mooney, 1851.
Samuel R. Winans, 1851.
David Ball, 1852-54.
Daniel Burnet, 1852-53.
Aaron W. Burnet, 1852, 1855, 1862, 1867.
William S. Williams, 1854, 1859-60, 1869-71.
John Crane, 1855-56, 1872.
George Maxwell, 1855-58, 1866, 1868, 1873-74.
Ogden Brown, 1856-58.
William E. Day, 1859.
Ezekiel B. Woodruff, 1860.
John Boylston, 1861-64.
David B. Lum, 1861.
Stephen T. Baker, 1863-64, 1873-80.
William C. Headley, 1865-69.
Daniel D. Benjamin, 1865.
Noah Woodruff, 1870.
Noah W. Parcell, 1871-73, 1876-77.
Job S. Williams, 1871-72.
John Leonard, 1874-79.
John Courter, 1875, 1879-80.
Isaac M. Dunham, 1878.
William T. Woodruff, 1880.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Jonathan Winans, Sr., 1845, 1847-48, 1851-53.
Jacob W. Meeker, 1845-46, 1848-50.
Daniel Burnet, 1846.
William S. Williams, 1845-52, 1854-55.
Daniel R. Sayre, 1845.
Moses Faltout, 1846, 1855-56.
Benjamin Williams, 1846.
Samuel R. Winans, 1846, 1857, 1860-61, 1863, 1868.
David Ball, 1847-48.
Oliver Bonnell, 1847.
William E. Day, 1847, 1856-57, 1861-62.
James W. Halsey, 1848-50, 1853.
George Maxwell, 1849, 1852, 1862.
Jonathan Winans, Jr., 1849-50, 1855, 1862.
John E. Woodruff, 1850.
John T. Brown, 1851, 1854-55, 1862.
William Day, 1851-52.
James L. Benedict, 1851, 1862-68, 1870.
Noah W. Parcell, 1852-54, 1858-60, 1865, 1870-73, 1876-78.
John Seaton, 1853, 1869-60, 1864-65, 1872-73.
Jonas Miller, 1853.
Abraham C. Miller, 1854.
Samuel D. Ball, 1854.
William C. Headley, 1855-56, 1860-61.
James T. Meeker, 1856-58.
Ephraim Baker, 1856.
Job S. Williams, 1857-58, 1861.
John S. Smith, 1857.
Clark Brown, 1858-61, 1864-75.
Ogden Brown, 1858.
William Earl, 1859.
Ambrose Crane, 1859.
John Potter, 1863.
John Williams, 1861.
James K. Miller, 1863-64, 1866.
William E. Mooney, 1863.
Jonas W. Lum, 1864.
Lemuel B. Myers, 1865-67.
Matthias S. Wade, 1866-67.
B. L. B. Miller, 1867.
George W. Doty, 1868-69, 1875.
John N. Earl, 1868.
Noah Woodruff, Sr., 1869.
Daniel R. Sayre, 1869.
Sylvester Cahill, Jr., 1869-70.
Stephen T. Baker, 1870-71.
Ezekiel B. Woodruff, 1871, 1876-77.
William J. Willis, 1872.
John J. Headley, 1872.
George Doty, 1873-74.
W. A. C. Earl, 1873-75, 1877-80.
J. Williams Crane, 1874.
Isaac Dunham, 1874-75.
John Crane, 1875.
Isaac M. Dunham, 1876.
John Leonard, 1876-80.
Andrew J. Headley, 1876.
James A. Burnett, 1877-78.
Charles A. Pope, 1878-80.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel R. Winans, 1850, 1858, 1863, 1866, 1878.
Noah Woodruff, 1851, 1861, 1866, 1871, 1876.
David B. Lum, 1855.
Thomas B. Kingland, 1879.
George W. Doty, 1879.
Samuel D. Ball, 1880.
William Day, 1881.

CORONER OF BOROUGH.

William Condell, 1850.

BOROUGH SHERIFFS.

John H. H. Sayre, 1850. | Thomas S. Day, 1847.

Lyons Farms.—This neat and picturesque hamlet, situated about two miles from Newark and three miles from Elizabeth City, on rolling ground surrounded by a fine farming country. It was named by a family of Lyons, who first settled in this part of Union township. In the year 1807 there were living here some fourteen families by name of Lyons, who each owned a number of acres of land with their neat homes. They were the first who desired to have churches, schools, and stores in their midst. In 1821-22, Peter Sparks opened a store next to the farm of Samuel Ross Winans, Esq., and until the year 1830 Mr. Sparks kept it, when Jonathan Harrison purchased it, and for many years carried on the business of general merchandise.

The first postmaster was Jonathan Harrison, who was appointed in 1836, who held the position for a number of years, until his death, when his son, Caleb Harrison, was appointed. The present postmaster is Horace Greeley Looker, who also keeps a grocery, as well as flour and feed store. The Elizabeth line of horse-cars have a track laid and run their cars every half-hour, which makes it convenient and also a desirable location between the two cities of Newark and Elizabeth. In the year 1794 to 1820 a line of stages was run between Pittsburgh, Pa., and New York. The headquarters of this line was in Lyons Farms, at the residence of Squire Winans, who bought the place soon after the line was changed. This road was called the Swiftsure and Speedwell, owned by Ichabod Grummon, and afterwards by his son, Isaac Grummon, who were the drivers; they then carried the mail. This village dates from the time Samuel Lyons first took his allotment of land in 1667.

The first school was taught in a private dwelling by Hannah Grumming for two winters, and afterwards her daughter, Sarah Grumming, taught in 1812-13. A meeting of inhabitants was called in the year 1817 to arrange for building a school-house, when Elihu Bond offered them the land for their building and ten dollars in money, while others gave stones and timber, and it was soon completed. It went by the name of the "Old Red School-House." The following have been the teachers: Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden taught one year, 1818; then Sarah Grummon was appointed, 1819 until 1824; afterwards Rev. Thomas Winter, a Baptist clergyman, taught in 1825, one year. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, a Methodist clergyman, came in 1828, and remained for some time. Mr. Alcock and a Mr. Stone till the year 1835, when Miss Phebe Winans



JOHN S. HEADLEY.

The grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was Cary Headley, whose birth occurred in Union township in 1756, where he during his lifetime followed farming pursuits, was a man of much enterprise, and highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He was married to Phebe Stiles, to whom were born children,—Mary (Mrs. Ezekiel Ball), Phebe (Mrs. William Gardner), William S., Susan (Mrs. Thomas Baker), Timothy, David C., John S., and Sarah (Mrs. David Townley). The death of Mr. Headley occurred in 1824. His son William S. was born in Union township in 1792, where his life was spent as a successful agriculturist. He married Hannah, daughter of Davis Headley, and had children,—Joanna (Mrs. William S. Burnett, deceased), Phebe (Mrs. Silas C. Burnett), Caroline (Mrs. William Courter), John S., Jane (Mrs. George R. Baker), and Wickliff. The death of William S. Headley took place at his home during the year 1850. His son John S., a brief review of whose life is here given, was born March 11, 1824, in the township of Union, Union Co., N. J., on the family estate, where the years of his boyhood were spent. After acquiring a practical education he repaired to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was apprenticed to Davis M. Afflick, with whom he acquired the craft of a mason. During the year 1846 he embarked in business as a builder, and con-

tinued with success until 1856, when being attracted by the varied advantages of the spot upon which his birth occurred, he returned again to Union township, and located upon a portion of the property of his ancestor, Cary Headley. To this he succeeded partly by inheritance and partly by purchase. Since that date the energies of Mr. Headley have been concentrated wholly upon the cultivation and improvement of his farm.

He was, Feb. 13, 1849, married to Miss Sarah, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Cook Courter, to whom were born children,—William C., whose birth occurred June 25, 1853, and who was admitted as counselor-at-law in 1878; Lizzie H. (Mrs. William S. Wade), residing in Springfield; and Jennie L. Mr. Headley is in his political convictions a Democrat. The excitements attending political life offer no charms to him, and his daily avocations afford but little time for pursuits other than those connected with his routine of duties. Hence he leaves to others both the honors and rewards of official life. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Headley and his family are worshipers at and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Springfield. He is a man of unassuming manner, but possessing many traits of character which are the exponents of success in life, and which command the respect of the community.



Jonathan Winans Jr

The grandparents of Mr. Winans were Jonathan and Rachel Thompson Winans, who located on the land now occupied by the subject of this biography as early as the year 1760, and soon after erected the homestead which is the present family residence. Here Mr. Winans died Jan. 16, 1816, and his wife in April, 1808, both at an advanced age.

Nathaniel, their son, was born Jan. 1, 1764, at the ancestral home in Union township, where his life was spent as an agriculturist. He was married Dec. 24, 1804, to Miss Sarah Green, to whom were born two children,—Jonathan, Jr., and Rachel. The death of Mr. Winans occurred June 22, 1826. He was a supporter of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church, a Democrat in his political views, and bore a reputation for integrity and honor questioned by none. The death of Mrs. Winans took place Aug. 22, 1855. Jonathan, Jr., was born April 19, 1808, near the homestead in Union township, where his early life was passed. On the death of his father he succeeded by inheritance to the property which has since been his home. He was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Joseph Haines, of Elizabeth, whose birth occurred April 14, 1808, who became the parent of five chil-

dren,—Nathaniel F., born Nov. 29, 1828; Joseph H., whose birth took place Sept. 20, 1830; Jonathan D., born Nov. 12, 1832, and who died Sept. 22, 1837; Phebe E., born Feb. 17, 1839, now Mrs. A. S. Hensley; and Jonathan D., whose birth occurred Oct. 14, 1845.

The political convictions of Mr. Winans lead him to espouse the principles of the Democracy. Though not ambitious for official distinction, he has served as president of the township committee of Union. He has been since 1831 a member of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church, and one of its deacons for more than forty years. He possesses a liberal fund of strong common sense and excellent judgment, qualities which have made his counsel much to be desired in the community.

The Winans homestead, which is intimately associated with Revolutionary fame, was during that period entered by Hessians and a portion of the household furniture destroyed. This dwelling is still occupied by the fifth generation of the family in the person of Walter J., son of Jonathan D. and Mary Etta Winans, and grandson of the subject of this sketch.

had the charge of it a little over a year. After she left George Foot came from Newton, Conn., and remained until Miss Ellen Tichenor was appointed in 1840. A few years ago the old building was removed and a more commodious one erected, now known as the Hill-side Academy. Mr. Tichenor came in 1870, Miss Elizabeth Woodruff, 1872, and the present teacher is Mr. Deboise. The school is in an excellent location, on high ground, and has every convenience desirable to make it a first-class school. The number of scholars is eighty-seven. Girls, forty-four; boys, forty-three.

The hamlet contains about sixty dwellings; many of them still show the age that they were built, with shingled sides, large stone and brick chimneys, small windows, and the halved doors. Benjamin Lyons carried on a large shoe business in 1793. David Lyons was at an early date one of the magistrates, and had the office until 1815. Moses Thompson, in 1780, was the first blacksmith, and afterwards his son, Isaac Thompson, engaged in the business, and Thomas Thompson, one other son, as wheelwright.

The cemetery. The first burial was in the year 1828, but prior to this many of the early settlers were interred at the Connecticut Farms and Elizabethtown churchyards. The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches are just a short distance from this hamlet, in Clinton township, Essex County, and were built at an early date.

There are many fine villas with well laid out grounds, the residents of many doing business in the adjacent cities, having always been noted for being a healthy location, and desirable for those desiring a quiet country neighborhood. There are many small settlements in this township that at an early date took the name of the first settler. It generally comprised a dozen or so of houses, and perhaps a school-house. Leonard Headley had surveyed for him Oct. 14, 1678, "in the right of himself and his wife, 150 acres," and from this branch a large number of the name have sprung, and "Headley-town" is now well known on the road to Springfield.

Magietown was first settled by John Magie (McGie) in 1699-1700. He was a blacksmith, and came over from Scotland during the period of persecution, 1685-87. He purchased land just west of the "town plot" (Elizabeth), which in great part his descendants have occupied until now.

Wade's Farms.—Benjamin Wade was a clothier. He settled in this township in the year 1675, and probably much earlier. He died about 1698. The family is still living in this township, and many of the branches have settled in the West.

Connecticut Farms contains the Presbyterian Church, a neat school-house (academy), two stores, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, butcher, post-office, tavern, and some forty or fifty dwellings. The village was settled by many from Connecticut in 1687-

70, and has the appearance of a New England settlement. Many of the dwellings are neat, and with much taste and order the surroundings are laid out. It is a quiet village, about three miles from the depot at Roselle, on the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Roselle is comparatively a new place, having a Methodist Episcopal Church, a fine academy, stores, and is part of Roselle proper, in Linden township, being known as West Roselle. Contains some sixty dwellings, generally occupied by merchants and others doing business in the city daily.

Presbyterian Church.—In a letter from Rev. Robert Street, now pastor of Connecticut Farms Church, we are informed that the early records of the town and church were burnt during the Revolutionary war, June 8, 1780, when the first church and parsonage were destroyed, and the wife and child of Rev. Mr. Caldwell were brutally shot by an English soldier.

For a long time the settlers traveled four or five miles every Sabbath-day and back again to worship with their fathers in the church at Elizabeth Town, where Harriman and Dickinson proclaimed the doctrines of the cross. About the year 1730, possibly a few years earlier, it is thought they organized into a separate religious society. That was a dark day for the little village on which eight or ten dwelling-houses, besides stores, shops, and out-houses, and their frame church was burnt, and their early history and records perished in the disastrous conflagration kindled by the torch of the ruthless invader. Among the dwellings thus destroyed were those east of the church, belonging to Benjamin Thompson, Moses Thompson, John Wade, and Robert Wade, and the house belonging to Caleb Wade at the foot of the hill south of the church. The body of Mrs. Caldwell was conveyed to the house nearly opposite belonging to Capt. Henry Wade.

The circumstances of this painful tragedy are variously related. The following, from Brown's "Life of Finley," is probably very nearly correct:

"When the alarm was given in the morning of the approaching enemy, Rev. Mr. Caldwell vainly endeavored to induce his wife to seek with him and the children a place of greater security, but she concluded to remain in the parsonage, thinking that she would be safe. The maid who remained with her and had charge of the children, looking out of the window, observed that a redcoat soldier had jumped over the fence and was coming up to the window with a gun. Her youngest son (Elias Boudinot), nearly two years old, called out, 'Let me see! Let me see!' and ran towards the window. Mrs. Caldwell rose from sitting on a bed very near, and at that moment the soldier fired his musket at her through the window. Two balls passed through her body, and she instantly expired.

"The news of this wanton act of cruelty soon spread far and near, and aroused a more determined purpose to rid the country of her merciless enemies."

At the close of the war the second church and parsonage, which is now standing, was commenced, and in a few years both were ready for use. The love of the people for the house of God and the ordinances of religion, and their self-denying efforts for the honor of God and to perpetuate the blessings of the gospel

to their posterity, is highly creditable to the fathers of this church, and worthy of the imitation of their descendants. They were poor, some of them without a home. Their little savings had been ravaged by the ruthless invader. Dwellings, barns, fences, lands needed immediate attention. They had contributed liberally, both of men and means, to their country's service. And just as soon as the storm that had desolated their earthly prospects began to abate they were seen busily engaged, the fathers with their sons, in removing the rubbish and charred timbers of the old church and gathering materials for the new. Nor did they rest until they secured a house for their God and a home for their minister. They were reluctant to ask for outside assistance, and it was not until they had exhausted all their resources that they were driven to the necessity of applying to the Presbytery for help to complete their building. At a meeting of the Presbytery in Morristown, May 7, 1783, the following record was made:

"A petition from the congregation of Connecticut Farms for the assistance of Presbytery in building a meeting-house was brought in and read. The Presbytery advise that congregation to send proper persons to their respective congregations under their care to solicit benefactions for the above purpose, and recommend to the ministers and elders of each of the congregations to take such methods as they shall think proper to promote this benevolent design."

Thus was the second church finished, and now occupied for the past one hundred years, as generation after generation with their pastors have passed away, and at the present.

Their first pastor was Rev. Simeon Horton, who was installed in the year 1734, who continued for twelve years. After a vacancy of two years, Rev. James Davenport came in 1748, who remained for a few years, when Rev. Daniel Thane, a native of Scotland, was appointed over this church, and remained until 1757. The fourth pastor was Rev. John Darby, who was a descendant of one of the old settlers at Elizabethtown (1758), who remained for a few years. He died December, 1805, at the advanced age of ninety years. How the pulpit was supplied the next five or six years there is no account given, but in the winter of 1765 the Rev. Benjamin Hait (Hoyt) became their pastor. He was a native of Norwalk, Connecticut, and a graduate of the College of New Jersey. His ministry here from the beginning was in troublesome times, terminated by his death June 27, 1779. The church was without a pastor for eight years. We find after the death, by the ruthless hand of the enemy, of Rev. Mr. Caldwell and his wife, a Mr. Noble Everett supplied for a year the scattered congregation, when the Rev. Peter Fish, of Newtown, L. I., was called, who served for ten years, or until 1799, when Rev. Mr. Samuel Smith was installed. He was a graduate of Columbia College. He died of bilious fever one year and three days after his settlement, Oct. 10, 1801, at the age of thirty-three years. His immediate successor and the

eighth pastor of this church was Rev. Stephen Thompson, a native of Mendham, N. J., in 1802. He continued his labors for thirty-three years, and dismissed in 1834, removed to Indiana, and where he remained until his death, May 31, 1856, in his eighty-first year. The present pastor, Rev. Robert Street, was called to this church in May, 1835, and who still preaches to this congregation, although those fathers and brethren who composed the session—Stephen Headley, Samuel Headley, William B. Potter, James W. Wade, and Thomas C. Allen, and to whom in the following September Elias Crane and John C. Lum, Jr., were added—have all passed away, while a large number of the parish whom he had counseled and prayed, and of the ninety-seven members of the church when he commenced his ministry, but ten remain, nearly all of whom are far advanced in life.

It was necessary that the historical part of this church should be remembered, as it was the love and life of the generation now passed away. It is their history. Passing through this beautiful section, dotted here and there with comfortable farm-houses, well-cultivated fields, their fine orchards, long known as raisers of fruits of the choicest, and its being historic ground, makes it with the Westfield frontier, as it were, part and parcel with this wilderness two hundred years ago. Still many of the same names, same homes, and lands in the possession of their descendants.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations." (Deut. xxxvii. 7.)

The succession of pastors in this church has been Rev. Simon Horton, 1735, eleven years; Rev. James Davenport, 1748; Rev. Daniel Thorne, 1750, seven years; Rev. John Darby, 1758; Rev. Benjamin Haight, 1765, fourteen years; Rev. Peter Fish, 1789, ten years; Rev. Samuel Smith, 1800; Rev. Stephen Thompson, 1802, thirty-two years; and followed by the present pastor, Rev. Robert Street, D.D., who was ordained and installed July 21, 1835, and has consequently been pastor for forty-seven consecutive years. The church was organized in 1730, rebuilt of stone in 1783.

The elders at the present time are John Crane, Clark Faitoute, William Earle, G. L. Headley; trustees, John Leonard, E. B. Woodruff, Clark Faitoute, John Crane, I. Courter, I. Burnet, L. H. Williams; deacons, John Crane, Clark Faitoute; superintendent of the Sabbath-school, James M. Burnet; sittings, 450; communicants, 150; Sunday-school scholars, 80.

REV. ROBERT STREET was born at Germantown, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, June 12, 1806. His father, Robert Street, was of English stock; his mother, Rachel Sims, was a native of New Jersey. They were both members of the Society of Friends. Robert was the eighth of ten children. When sixteen or seventeen years of age he became interested in the subject of personal religion, and soon after made a profession of religion under the ministry of Rev. Dr.



Wm Earl

John Earl, the great-grandfather of William, was of Holland extraction, and born June 3, 1722. His death occurred April 24, 1799. To his wife, Joanna Howard, were born children, among whom was Edward, whose birth occurred June 19, 1760, at Middleville, Essex Co., and who married Miss Phebe Gardner. His death took place Oct. 13, 1817. Their son Robert C. was born Feb. 27, 1791, and died May 15, 1848. He was first married to Miss Margaret Townley, who was the mother of William Earl, the subject of this brief sketch, and later contracted a second marriage with Miss Phebe C. Thompson. His son William was born Nov. 3, 1820, in what was then known as Essex County, but is now Union township, of Union County. He remained at home and assisted his father in the cultivation of his land until 1844, when he removed to Scotch Plains and rented a farm. At the expiration of two years he purchased the property which is his present residence.

Here, in connection with his farming pursuits, he is an extensive manufacturer of cider. This product is handled largely both at wholesale and retail, the principal markets being found in New York, Newark, and Elizabeth.

Mr. Earl was married Nov. 6, 1842, to Miss Phebe, daughter of Jesse C. and Elizabeth Thompson Baker, of Scotch Plains, whose birth occurred March 6, 1822. Their children are Margaret T., wife of W. E. Gardner; Elizabeth T., who is married to Stockton H. Attridge; Mary R., wife of George C. Haines; Phebe, who died in infancy; Ella W. (Mrs. John Turner); and William B. Mr. Earl manifests a reasonable degree of interest in public affairs, and has been for some years inspector of election of his township. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics, and devotes his influence to its success and the furtherance of its principles. He has been since 1837 a member of the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms, in which he has for three years held the position of elder.



John Crane

The great-grandfather of Mr. Crane was John, who was born April 20, 1723, and married to Huldah Grant. His death occurred Sept. 12, 1807. Among his children was John, born June 17, 1755, and whose death took place May 14, 1837. He was married to Phebe Ross, and became the father of Elias Crane, born April 24, 1789, who was united in marriage to Esther Maxwell, Dec. 15, 1812, whose death occurred March 27, 1880, and that of her husband July 19, 1869.

Their son John, whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born Nov. 15, 1815, in Union township, and his boyhood spent at the home of his parents. The public school of the neighborhood offered opportunities for the acquirement of the rudiments of knowledge, and with a considerable stock of sound common sense, and good judgment added to these, Mr. Crane has fought the battle of life thus far successfully.

He was in 1837 married to Miss Sarah Cutter, of Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., to whom seven children were born,—Mary H., Ann Amelia, Sarah C., Esther, John M., Frederick, and David. Mrs. Crane's death took place Sept. 4, 1854. He married a second time, Miss Hannah Cutter, a sister of the first wife, who became the mother of one son,—William.

Mr. Crane is in politics a Democrat, and has, with a single exception, cast his vote each year since he attained his majority. He has, among other positions of trust in the township, held the offices of superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of highways. He is a Presbyterian in his religious views and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Connecticut Farms, in which he has for years been an esteemed elder. Mr. Crane is a man of excellent judgment, and is esteemed not less for his judicious counsels than for his many virtues.

Janeway, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

His attention having been drawn to the ministry as a profession, his preparation for preaching was pursued first at the academy at Williamstown, Mass., then at Williams College, and finally at the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J.



Robert Street

In May, 1835, he received an invitation to preach for the First Presbyterian Church of Connecticut Farms, in the town of Union, Union Co., N. J., and in a few weeks received a unanimous call to the pastorate, and July 21, 1835, was ordained and installed pastor of the church by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown.

Mr. Street has two children, a son and a daughter, having buried four sons, one of whom was by a former marriage.

Mr. Street is still the pastor of the church, to which he was called in 1835, in the enjoyment of the confidence and affection of the people, and of bodily health and mental activity.

Methodist Episcopal Church, West Roselle.—A few families in the year 1871 desired to have services in this township under the care and auspices of the Methodist Church, and arrangements were made that supplies from Cranford and Elizabeth should hold regular meetings in the school-house; and finding that the building was too small, the few members of the church were organized into a society, and Revs. L. R. Dunn, D.D., Ralph Arntt, James Fitzgerald, D.D., James W. Marshall, Jonathan T. Crane, D.D., and others kindly aided them by their ministrations.

A meeting was held for the purpose of arranging the building of a Methodist Episcopal Church, when a board of trustees were elected, consisting of Messrs. A. Warren, J. A. Elwell, Wm. M. Crane, P. H. Buchanan, Alexander Cummings, E. S. Earl, and Charles O. Andrus. Land was donated by Jeremiah Eighmie, consisting of two fine lots, one hundred by two hundred feet, the one hundred feet fronting on Chestnut Street and two hundred feet on Grand Avenue. Plans were adopted, and in 1872 this beautiful chapel was completed, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and large enough to accommodate some two hundred worshippers. The membership is about seventy. The following names are of the pastors who have served the usual time, according to the itinerant plans of the Methodist Church: Rev. G. W. Terbush, E. N. Crusto, Wm. Buckalew, E. C. Dutcher, and Joseph P. Andrews, the present pastor. The Sabbath-school numbers eighteen officers and teachers and ninety-six scholars. The present board of trustees are Messrs. John B. Smith, R. W. Wheeler, E. C. Hamblin, P. H. Buchanan, Alexander Cummings, E. S. Earl, and Charles O. Andrus. They have it in contemplation of building a larger building to accommodate their congregation.

St. Luke's Episcopal Mission.—Services had been held in the new St. Luke's Episcopal Church for some years at East Roselle, but a few families had settled in the upper part of Union township, who desired to have services held in their neighborhood, in what was called the Washington School District, and in the old school building; and finding an interest was being made by a number of families, St. Luke's Church decided to arrange for an Episcopal mission; and as a fine school-house had been built at Connecticut Farms, and also another at West Roselle, the Washington school-house was offered for sale, which, through the liberality of Richard Kiplin, Esq., and others, was purchased and made larger, with stained-glass windows and turret for bell, grounds laid out neatly, and in 1880 Bishop Odenheimer consecrated the chapel for religious services according to the Episcopal form of worship.

This mission, belonging to the St. Luke's parish, Rev. Dr. Scott, rector, has supervision, holding regular services. There are a number of families who esteem it a privilege to give this mission their especial attention; and it is now in a prosperous condition, with Mr. Robert Kiplin, who has charge of the school as superintendent.

Sittings, one hundred and seventy; communicants, thirty; Sabbath-school scholars, forty-five, with a number of efficient teachers.

Necessarily, the Episcopalians are few in this neighborhood, as the population is chiefly composed of Presbyterian families.

Schools.—In the records of the township at a meeting held April 13, 1847, of the Town Committee, "It was resolved, That one hundred and fifty dollars for

school tax be raised in the township for the present year."

At the expiration of ten years (April 13, 1857) "the township has increased the school tax to six hundred dollars."

And at a meeting held the 8th day of April, 1867, it was resolved that "also for support of public scholars the sum of two dollars (\$2) a head for each child."

"A tax was raised of \$3.00 per head for each child April 14th, 1873, between the ages of seven and eighteen years. There are nearly five hundred children enrolled in the township."

The following district reports as corrected:

District No. 23, Unionville.—The number upon roll, 66; the attendance is about 35. Teacher is Miss I. C. Grant. Trustees, W. C. Headley, who is clerk, A. A. Decker, and T. C. Baker.

District No. 25, North Roselle.—This is a beautiful building in the Queen Anne style of architecture, and built on high ground, having a fine view of the surrounding country, and surrounded by some of the best-built houses in Union township. The trustees appear to feel an interest in keeping the building and grounds in excellent order. The report of scholars is about 200, and attendance about 97. The trustees are C. O. Andrus, clerk, T. Kingland, O. S. Bogart. The following are the teachers: R. A. Dunham, Miss A. W. Townley, T. A. Akerly.

The following names of former teachers in this district, which was formerly called the Washington District School-House at an early date: Miss Mary Crane, a Miss Camp, 1847-51; Miss Emiline Miller, George Frost, 1858; Mr. Ames, 1859; Miss Hannah Johnson, 1861-63; and Edward P. Coapling, 1865. The property was sold and altered into the present St. Luke's Episcopal Mission.

District No. 27, Connecticut Farms.—This is one of the oldest schools in the township, being established before the Revolutionary war. Here many have taught and been taught; but little can be learned of those who taught here. There are about 93 scholars in the district. The trustees are G. W. Doty, district clerk, D. Hegel, and N. B. Compton. The present teacher is A. W. Wright. Within a short time the old frame building was removed and the present neat structure erected. Miss Emiline Miller, Mr. Ames, and Miss Camp were teachers.

District No. 28, Lyons Farms.—Number of scholars in district, 87; trustees, J. B. Morrison, clerk, J. S. Dod, and J. H. Doremus; present teacher, C. DuBoise; former teachers, Sarah Grumon, 1818; Thomas Winter, 1825. George Frost, from Newton, Conn., was here for a short time in 1837-38; and Miss Ellen Tichenor took his place in 1839-40; a Mr. Alcock was here in 1826; again in 1840-42. Miss Ellen Tichenor returned after a few months' absence, but remained but a short time. Miss Phebe Winans took her place. A Rev. Mr. Knapp, a Methodist clergyman, taught

in this district, and also a Mr. DuBoise, but the date cannot now be learnt. Again the name of Miss Tichenor is made mention of in 1870-72; and when she left Miss Elizabeth Woodruff took the position for a time. The school was called the "Hillside," and built in 1817, originally a stone building. The late Elihu Bond, father of the Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, was "much interested in education," and "gave the site," "some stone," and also "ten dollars in money." The present building is a frame, neat in appearance, and built a few years since.

District No. 29, Salem (formerly called Sodom), has about 150 scholars in the district, but the attendance is small, less than 40. The following are the trustees: J. W. Lim, district clerk, O. Woodruff, and W. A. E. Earle. The teachers are Miss M. A. Stiles, principal, and C. J. Wilcox.

We find the schools of this township well appointed for the development and training of the younger part of this township; but it is to be regretted that all do not attend for instruction, as they are so well furnished with the needed appliances as to supply all ample opportunities and facilities for securing a good education to every child in these five school districts, and so convenient for all to attend.

We add the names of the following members of school committee and superintendents of schools:

School committee, James Carpenter, 1845; Albert R. Meeker, 1845; Stephen H. Crane, 1845; William H. Woodruff, 1846; Samuel Doty, 1846; John Crane, 1846.

Superintendents of schools, John Crane, 1847-51; Rev. Robert Street, 1852-62; George W. Cooper, 1863; Edward E. Searing, 1864; Noah Woodruff, 1865-66.

Connecticut Farms Burial-Ground.—This old historic burial-ground of the first settlers of this township is situated on a knoll or rising ground. The Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest in this county, stands surrounded by these graves. But few of the oldest stones can now be deciphered, and there are many which were not marked except in the early records of the church book of burials. But in 1780 the church and parsonage were burnt by the British and the church books were also destroyed. The ground is surrounded by a brick wall, with the exception of part of the southerly slope, which may have been the first that was buried in.

The Evergreen Cemetery.—This association was organized under the general act of the Legislature of New Jersey, March 10, 1853. It is beautifully situated on the road from Elizabeth to Newark, about half-way from each city. For a long time it was found necessary that something should be decided upon, as the places for the interment of the dead were being crowded. The following gentlemen were chosen trustees: Richard T. Haines, president; Francis B. Chetwood, vice-president; Josiah Q. Stearns, treasurer; and William F. Day, secretary; William Brown,



James C. Baker

The parents of Mr. Baker were John and Mary Meeker Baker, the birth of the former having occurred Oct. 28, 1790, and his death Feb. 4, 1834. Mrs. Baker was born Nov. 25, 1793, died Feb. 8, 1830. Their children were James C. and Aaron M., the eldest of whom is the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born Aug. 17, 1817, in Union township, on the land which is his present residence, and to which he succeeded by inheritance as a portion of his father's estate. He also inherited his father's love for country life, and has established a reputation as a successful agriculturist.

Mr. Baker was married on March 31, 1852,

to Miss Mary, daughter of Amos and Martha Day, whose birth occurred June 2, 1822. To this marriage were born three children,—Edward Clark, deceased; James Arthur, also deceased; and Aaron Clifford, who resides at home.

Mr. Baker was an early Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of the party. He has since been one of the most stanch and earnest advocates of its platform and measures. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are among the most active members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lyons Farms, in which the former is an influential elder.



M B Crane

The great-grandfather of Mr. Crane was Andrew, who resided in what is now designated as Union township before the war of the Revolution. Among his children were Andrew, David, and Jacob; the latter of whom was also born in the township, where he married and had children,—Jacob, Matthias, Stephen, and one daughter, Phebe, who became Mrs. Stiles.

Matthias, of this number, was born on the family estate and spent his life in farming pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Prudence Lum, and had one child,—a daughter, Prudence. By a second union, with Miss Sarah Lum, he had children,—Matthias B., David L., John, Samuel, William Henry, Jane Elizabeth, and Stephen J. The death of Mr. Crane occurred upon the homestead where his life was spent. His son Matthias B., a brief sketch of whose life is here given, was born Dec. 27, 1808, and spent his early life on the farm. Having determined that New York offered a

wider field of usefulness than the limits of his native township, he repaired to that city and learned the trade of a carpenter. Here he passed ten years; after which he returned to Union County, and having purchased the homestead made it his residence. He was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Winans, and had children,—Sarah F. (Mrs. M. W. Crane), Marietta A. (Mrs. E. B. Earle), Anna M., and John W. Mrs. Crane died in 1868, and he married a second time, Miss Abbie, daughter of William and Maria Chandler Moore, whose ancestors were of Scotch descent and heroes of the Revolution, as were also those of her husband. Mr. Crane is in politics a Republican, though not ambitious for official distinction, and in early life cast his vote with the Whig party. He is a Presbyterian, and both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, of which he was formerly a deacon.

John D. Norris, Lewis W. Sparks, John H. Rolston, Apollos M. Elmer, Charles A. Higgins, Isaac M. Ward, Josiah Q. Stearns, Frederick Phelps. The surveyor appointed was Ernest L. Meyer, and the superintendent of the grounds James Amm. The grounds are well laid out and ornamented. They have opened, graded, and appropriately and tastefully arranged avenues and paths throughout the whole grounds to the extent of more than six miles, and erected capacious receiving tombs in Egyptian architecture for the use of persons desirous to become proprietors in the cemetery. On the 13th of December, 1853, the grounds were dedicated. The late Rev. David Magie, D.D., of the Second Presbyterian Church, made the dedicatory remarks, and the Rev. Robert Street the prayer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN MAGIE.

The Magies are of Scotch extraction, the ancestor of the family in America having left the land of his birth during the period of persecution in 1685-87, and established himself in his trade as a blacksmith



Edwin Magie

in the land of his adoption. His death occurred in 1736, and but little else is known of him. Among his descendants was Michel, who resided in what is now known as Magietown, in Union township, and had children,—Benjamin, John, Catharine, Hannah, and one whose name is not recalled. By a second

marriage his children were David, Joseph, Job, Haines, Ogden, and Mary Jane. John of this number was born Aug. 21, 1785, in the township of Union, where he during his lifetime resided and pursued the avocation of a farmer. He married Dec. 19, 1807, Mary, daughter of Jacob Searing, whose birth occurred Oct. 26, 1785. They had children,—Phebe, Edwin, Joel, Mary Ann, Jane Harriet, John, William Henry, and Catharine, who died in youth. The death of Mr. Magie took place on the 23d of April, 1862, after a long and industrious life, and that of his wife April 5, 1867. Their son Edwin was born Dec. 13, 1810, on the homestead, where he remained until his eighteenth year, after which he removed to Newark and acquired a trade. He returned again to the township, and having purchased the farm he at present occupies, began its cultivation and improvement. He was married Dec. 14, 1842, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Harvey Thompson, of Union. There were born to them children,—John Harvey, Frances Amelia, David T., who is married to J. Etta Ward, Edwin M., and Jessie, of whom David T. and Jessie are the only survivors. Mr. Magie was an early Whig, but became a Republican at the formation of the party, and has since remained in its ranks. He has devoted his life to the superintendence of his business interests, and had little time to devote to affairs of a public character.

His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Magie and their children, David, his wife, and Jessie, being members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, as was also their daughter Frances.

DAVID S. HIGGINS.

James Higgins was a native of the township of Union, where he was not only a successful farmer but a citizen of much influence. He was born March, 1763, and married March, 1787. He served with credit in the war of the Revolution, and died after an eventful life, Oct. 12, 1826. His son, David S. Higgins, was born July 26, 1804, on the family estate in Union township, and in early life, after acquiring the rudiments of an education, engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York. Here he remained for seven years, at the expiration of which time he removed again to the scenes of his childhood and became a farmer. This labor proving congenial to his tastes was continued during the remainder of his life. He was married on the 24th of February, 1827, to Miss Margaret Searing, daughter of Jacob Searing, of Revolutionary fame, and became the father of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of R. S. Van Tassel; Hannah, deceased, who married James Clark; Margaret, wife of Rev. H. C. Townley; Rebecca, who was united in marriage to Henry H. Richards; James W., and David S. C.

Mr. Higgins may be described in his political pred-

ilections as an old-line Whig, and to the principles of his party he adhered during his lifetime. Though interested in all public affairs which redounded to the welfare of the community, he was never an aspirant for office and rarely engaged in the successive yearly

raphy. Born in the most humble but respectable conditions, and left when but a lad to fight the battle of life unaided, he by his own inherent strength of purpose achieved a position of influence and filled a career of extended usefulness. Noah Woodruff was born April 22, 1804, in Union township, and early acquired a familiarity with farming enterprises. These he conducted successfully during his lifetime. He was on the 7th of January, 1835, united in marriage to Miss Mary Miller, to whom were born nine children,—Abby F., John C., Stephen M. (deceased), Mary J., Noah, Elizabeth S., Abram M., Sella, and Edward E.

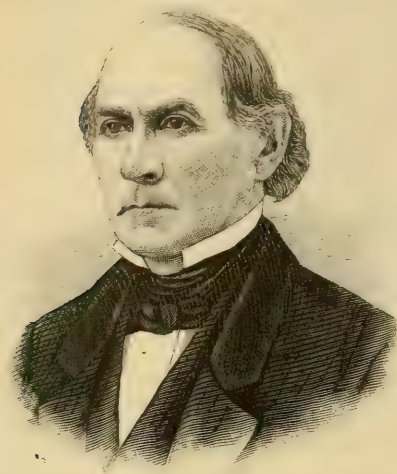
Mr. Woodruff became identified with the interests of Union County when it was still a portion of Essex County. His acknowledged executive ability, together with an integrity that offered no ground for question, caused him to be frequently chosen for positions of responsibility and trust. He was at one time borough sheriff of the city of Elizabeth, and for a period of thirty years filled the office of assessor of Union township, being a portion of the time also its collector.

Having received the appointment of master in chancery, he combined also the duties of a justice of the peace, which office was faithfully filled for successive terms.

His constituents having discerned the peculiar abilities which enabled him to grasp subjects of public and general import, chose him for two terms as their representative in the State Legislature while Union County embraced two districts. In this position he proved himself a judicious and able legislator. His latest official service was as a member of the board of chosen freeholders for Union township, having been director of the board during his last term. The death of Mr. Woodruff occurred Jan. 12, 1873, while his mental vigor and usefulness were yet unimpaired. His life was a bright example of industry, wisdom, and probity, and his death an occasion of sorrow to many hearts. His widow, who still survives, is one of the contributors of this testimonial of regard to his memory.

JOHN T. HUTCHINSON.

John Hutchinson was a native of Scotland, and through life followed the business of a florist. He was for years engaged in this pursuit on Staten Island, and in 1866 established the enterprise which is now conducted by his son in Union township and Elizabeth, N. J. His wife, Elizabeth, was of English birth, and became the mother of five children,—John T., William, Jesse E., Annie G., and Frederick L. The death of Mr. Hutchinson occurred March 10, 1870, in his forty-fourth year, and that of his wife Sept. 30, 1879, in her fifty-sixth year. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and highly esteemed for their many virtues. Their son, John T., was born Aug. 8, 1854, on Staten Island.



D. P. Higgins

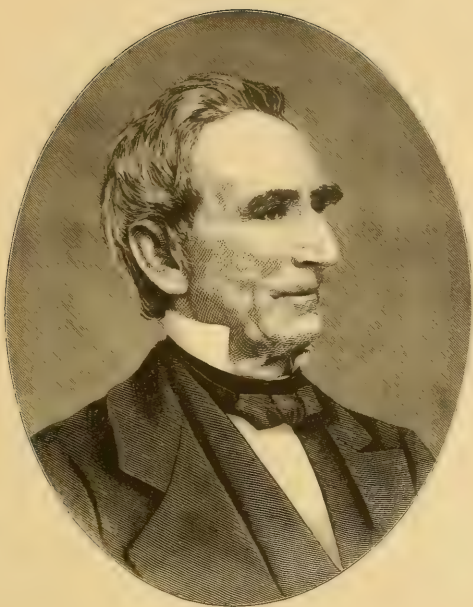
contests which were the precursors to official position. He was by religious preference a Baptist, and a consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., of which he was one of the founders and an officer from its organization.

The death of Mr. Higgins occurred on the 31st of October, 1871. His life was one of integrity and usefulness, and his death universally deplored. Mrs. Higgins still survives him, and daily exemplifies in her life the virtues of a Christian lady. James W., the only surviving son, was born in the township of Union, Feb. 31, 1839, and still resides near the place of his birth, where he is a representative farmer and a man of much influence. His family consists of a wife and two sons, the latter representing the fourth generation in the township.

David S. C. enlisted at the outbreak of the Rebellion at the age of seventeen, and served during a period of three years. He died at home from illness contracted during the campaigns in which he participated.

HON. NOAH WOODRUFF.

Few of the residents of Union township who have passed away have left memories of a life so fraught with beneficent results as did the subject of this biog-



Abraham Woodruff



James Long

Mr. Long may with propriety be mentioned as one of the most conspicuous examples of a self-made man the county of Union affords. He is the son of Patrick and Mary Sullivan Long, and was born in Thurles, County of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 8th of April, 1843. He while a lad attended school for a brief period, and soon after, having concluded that America offered inviting fields of labor to the young emigrant, embarked in 1855 with his sister, Ellen B., for New York. His footsteps were directed towards New Jersey, and having reached Union township he at once sought employment, and for four years received as the price of his labor his board and the privilege of attendance at the public school in winter. He at the expiration of this period was engaged by Aaron Baker, with whom he remained nine years, and during that eventful time was by frugality and economy able to accumulate the sum of two thousand dollars, with which he purchased a farm. He at once stocked his farm and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Upon the land was a dilapidated dwelling which was demolished, and in 1879 the spacious and

comfortable residence which is his present home was built upon the site. Mr. Long was on the 9th of March, 1869, married to Mary E., daughter of John and Ann Tunison, of Union township. They have had children,—Lillie M., James A., Jennie W., and Francis B. Mr. Long, while absorbed in the cultivation of his land, having added largely to his original purchase, is not unmindful of the privileges which are accorded to every American citizen, and casts his vote regularly with the Republican party. He is a member of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, and also of the Union County Farmers' Club. He is also vice-president of the New Jersey Poultry Association, and has usually been in charge of the poultry exhibitions at the State Fair.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church. James Long, the brother of the subject of this sketch, served with credit in the late war as first lieutenant of Company E, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, and died at Fortress Monroe.



Aaron M. Baker

where his boyhood until the age of twelve years was spent, after which he removed with his parents to Union township. He became interested in the enterprise in which his father was engaged, and applied



John T. Hutchinson

himself to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of its details. This enabled him on the death of his parent to become his successor, and greatly to develop and increase the business. He makes a specialty of cut flowers, which find a ready market in Elizabeth. He has also acquired a reputation for skill in decoration and landscape-gardening which is especially noticeable in the Evergreen Cemetery, where his taste is frequently called into requisition.

Mr. Hutchinson has an office in Elizabeth, where orders are received, and where his refined taste and skill find appreciative patrons. He was, June 16, 1880, united in marriage to Miss Boyd, of Newark. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

AARON M. BAKER.

The Baker family are of Holland extraction, though little is known of their representatives prior to the advent of Ezekiel Baker in Union township, where he resided for many years. He formed two matrimonial alliances, the first with Miss Hannah Meeker, to whom was born a son, Ezekiel, and a second with Miss Phoebe Dickinson, whose children were John,

Mary, Rhoda, Phebe, Fanny, Ephraim, and William. Mr. Baker spent his life in farming occupations, and died at his home in Union township. His son John, the father of the subject of this biography, was born on the family estate, and at an early age acquired a knowledge of farming, to which his energies were devoted. He also developed a taste for military tactics, and was prominently identified with the State militia. He was married to Miss Mary Meeker, to whom were born two sons, James C. and Aaron M., the birth of the latter having occurred Aug. 19, 1819, at the homestead. He enjoyed in youth all the advantages of education afforded by the common schools of the day, and entered upon the duties of life soon after as a farmer, which has since been his vocation. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Edward and Mary Woodruff Earl, of the same township, and granddaughter of David Earl. The birth of Mrs. Baker occurred Nov. 25, 1823.

Mr. Baker is in his political belief a Republican, his first vote having been cast for William Henry Harrison. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and has been for a number of years a deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, of which both he and Mrs. Baker are members. He has ever manifested a deep interest in the furtherance of education in the township, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the tower and bell which ornament the imposing school building in his district.

CHAPTER LIII.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Situation.—Summit township was formed from Springfield and New Providence by act of the Legislature in the year 1869. It is situated in Union County, and is bounded on the north by Milburn township, Essex County, on the east by Springfield, Fanwood, and New Providence, and on the west by New Providence and Passaic River. The Passaic River is also the dividing line between Union and Morris Counties.

Natural Features.—This township comprises extensive alluvial and diluvial deposits. The former consists of elongated and also rounded crystalline trap, sand gravel, and loam; the latter are a stiff whitish clay, a yellowish-brown clay above this, and in parts the outcropping of a silicious sand. The marine fossil shells found in these clays, belonging to the Hamilton group, and a few impressions of trilobite, orthoceratite, and other extinct species, representing more the remains of the Trenton group, show that these deposits were made at an earlier period than those thrown down by rivers or oceans in modern times. To this system belong also the trap bowlders scattered in this township.

The surface is hilly until you reach the summit proper. The road winding along the eastern line of the Second Mountain to the old Springfield road, passing the site of the "Old Red School-house," and leading to the Balty Roll Heights (the scene of the murder of Mr. Roll), in Westfield township, exhibits the surface quite uneven, rising at several points higher than the First Mountain and several hundred feet above tide-water. This chain of hills, being parts of First and Second Mountain ranges, including this township from New Providence, gives it a fine lofty appearance, surrounded by timber in its natural wild state, and the valleys between having fine cultivated farms. These features make the township desirable for health and fine landscape scenery. Just opposite the farms lately occupied by Jacob F. Badgley and Moses Reeves, being the southerly part of this township, we find the head source of Green Brook, fed by many springs. On the westerly line, along the Passaic and Delaware River Railroad, we meet much of the drift rock and pebbles in uneven ledges, and in some places cropping out, until we reach the Passaic River near the New Providence depot, when a stiff clay loam intervenes. Here are to be seen well-cultivated farms, fine orchards, etc. There is still to be seen much fine timber in this section. The soil in the valleys and on the spurs of the Third Mountain produces excellent crops.

As we go to the extreme northeastern part of this township the view is fine, overlooking Springfield, Union, and adjacent townships, reminding us of the appropriateness of the name, Summit township; for we look down the valley miles before us for several hundred feet upon villages and hamlets, farms and wooded glens. The soil of the drift is variable, being in some places light and sandy and in others hard loam or clay. In or near Dean Town, now called East Summit, there are found many flat intervals and marshes, which appear to have been water-beds originally that have been filled in by the encroachments of vegetable growth, and by the soil washed down from the hills. Peat or muck has been observed in some of these beds, and for a fertilizer is invaluable to the agriculturist. Prof. Cook, in his "Geological Report," devotes considerable attention to the glacial drift, and a part has reference to this particular locality.

Census for the Year 1881.—Summit township has a population of 1859:

White males 21 years and over.....	417
" " under 21 years and over 5.....	254
" " 5.....	99
Total white males.....	770
White females 21 years and over.....	571
" " under 21 years and over 5.....	374
" " 5.....	125
Total white females.....	1068
Black females 21 years and over.....	7
" " under 21 years and over 5.....	4
" " 5.....	1
Total black females.....	12
Black males 21 years and over.....	6
" " under 21 years and over 5.....	2
" " 5.....	1
Total black males.....	9
Total population.....	1859

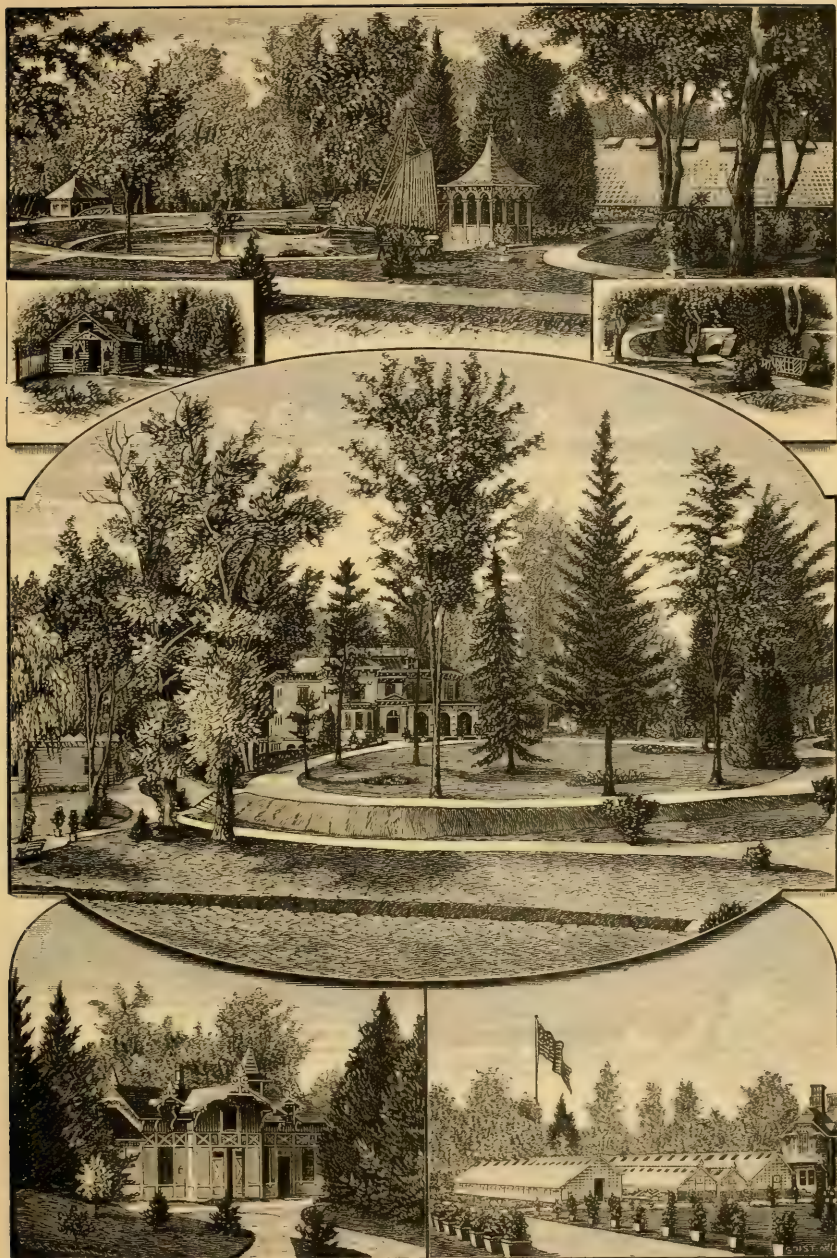
Early Settlement.—We find many of the early homes in this township still standing, and a few of them are occupied by the descendants of the pioneers. Here and there where the early homes have disappeared some memento can yet be traced,—a few fruit-trees yet standing planted by the first settlers. On the Sturges property can yet be seen an old pear-tree, with some fruit still upon it of this year's growing. Many of these trees were raised from seeds brought with the pioneers when they came and settled in these hills. We notice some of the foundation stone of these farm-houses were carefully squared and shaped before being placed, the mortar now being as hard as the stone. The following is an account of some of the first settlers:

Isaac Sayre came from New England and settled between the mountains southwest of Springfield between 1700 and 1720. He married Jane, daughter of Matthias Swaine, and had four children,—first, Elizabeth, who married Enoch Vreeland, son of Brown Vreeland, and lived where Jonathan Gillam now lives; second, Matthias, married 27th of September, 1767, Patience Thompson, daughter of Aaron, of Long Hill; third, Catherine, married Timothy Griffen, of New Providence; fourth, Isaac, Jr., married 22d of February, 1774, Elizabeth Roll, daughter of John Roll, Sr.; she died 26th of September, 1850, in her ninety-second year, after a long time a widow. Isaac Sayre, Jr., had eight children,—(1) John, (2) Mary, (3) Brooks, (4) Jane, (5) Catherine, (6) Betsey, (7) Anthony, and (8) Hannah.

Brooks Sayre (son of Isaac Sayre, Jr.) and Polly Conklin had children,—first, Elizabeth, who married Henry Faitoute, son of Moses, of Union township; second, William; third, Mary, married Joseph Kain, a carpenter of Somerville; fourth, Isaac; fifth, Hannah; sixth, Brooks Sayre, Jr., married, but who has no children, now living on one of his father's homesteads.

We find the former home of Mr. Benjamin Weed, who came and settled upon the westerly side of Second Mountain in the year 1730.

William Robison, the "Father of Methodism," settled on Stony Hill about 1720. The original home is still standing, but had an addition made to it a few years ago. At his house in 1786 was held and organized the first Methodist society of this valley, this being the oldest organization. The church was built in New Providence, 1801. He was appointed class-leader. He married his cousin, Betsey Robison, the 2d December, 1772, and had four children by her,—(1) David, who married 24th December, 1795, Agnes Vance, daughter of Kennedy Vance, of Long Hill; (2) Phebe, married 5th November, 1794, Henry Mooney, and lived in Morris County; (3) John, married Lydia Wilson, of Maryland, who was a Methodist minister of some celebrity; (4) William, married a Miss Nancy Roll, daughter of John Roll, son of Isaac Roll, of Springfield township.



"KENT PLACE."
 HOMESTEAD OF W. H. D. FOREST,
 SUMMIT, N. J.

Rev. John Robison and Lydia Wilson had children,—(1) William, who married Anne Mariah Lafoucheire, and had children,—1, John; 2, James Edward and Susan; (2) Elizabeth, married Rev. Alexander Gilmore, a Methodist preacher; (3) Catherine, is unmarried; she lived in Springfield.

William Robison, son of William the first and Nancy Roll; they had five children,—(1) John, who went from home and never was heard from; (2) Wesley, who became a celebrated Methodist clergyman,—he married Margaret Worth, of Rahway; (3) Caroline, who married for her first husband Oliver Rowland, and second William Mawby. They had children,—(1) Victoria, (2) William, (3) Frederick Mawby. William Robison had also a son James, who was deranged, and also Isaac, his fifth child, who died at the age of eighteen years. William Robison, Sr., died 6th August, 1815, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Betsey, died 11th October, 1799, aged forty-seven years.

Maj. Jotham Potter, son of John, son of John, son of Joseph Potter. The New Providence family branch is from Samuel Potter. The ancestor of the Potter family in this region of country came from Wales. He settled on a tract of land of four hundred and fourteen and one-half acres at the foot of the Second Mountain, by the side of an old mine, and on the east side of Green River (Green Brook), which was laid out for him Feb. 26, 1793. He was a justice of the peace. Maj. Potter married Rebecca Crane, of Westfield township, and had three children,—(1) Susan, (2) Betsey, (3) Elias, who had four children,—Susan Elizabeth, Emeline, Catherine, and Louisa. Mr. Potter was quite a military leader, and for many years had charge of the militia, and acting as a major. He was prominent in many enterprises, and elder for many years of the Presbyterian Church.

There was also a Maj. Jotham Potter, the second child of Amos Potter, Esq. He was also a major in the militia, and a justice of the peace. He married Phebe Pettit, and had eight children. He had a son, a Presbyterian preacher in Indiana, the Rev. Ludlow Day Potter, who graduated at college, and also a son Amos, who was born in 1820, now elder in the Presbyterian Church in New Providence. The family of Potters are numerous, and scattered from this branch all through the Western States.

Peter Parrot, who married Sally Crane, daughter of Norris Crane, had six children,—Jane, who married William Force, son of Squire Force, Jr., lived in Morristown, N. J.; Hetty, married Sylvester Force, son of Squire Force, Jr.; Mary Phebe, married William High, Jr., son of William High; Hannah, and John. The William Parrot farm of two hundred acres extended from the river to Stony Hill road. He was the ancestor of this family. Peter Parrot was of the fourth generation.

Daniel Seely Clark (son of Samuel Clark), born 12th August, 1773, married 28th February, 1796, Sally

Wilcox, daughter of John, and died 22d February, 1843, nearly seventy years of age. Daniel, like his father, was a merchant, and a justice of the peace. He lived on his father's farm, and kept the same store his father did before him. Mr. William Little says when he was a boy he well remembers an old sign before the store-door which read, "Pay to-day and trust to-morrow." Mr. Clark had nine children,—(1) William M., who married, first, Rachel Wood, daughter of Daniel S. Wood, Jr., and for his second wife Sally Wood, sister of his first wife; (2) Levi, who married, first, Eliza Crane, daughter of Joseph Crane, and second, Elizabeth Tucker, daughter of Moses, son of John; (3) Samuel, married 4th December, 1844, Mary Noe, daughter of David, son of John; (4) Daniel Seely, Jr., who went to Louisville, Ky., and married there; (5) Stephen, who also went to Kentucky; (6) Jane, who married Henry Spencer, son of William Spencer, of Chatham; (7) Eliza, married Henry Schureman, son of Thomas Schureman, of Hunterdon County, N. J.; (8) Sarah, married a Mr. Myers, of New York, and went to St. Louis, Mo.; (9) Mary, married Joseph Graham, of New York, and lived there.

Moses Reeves, son of Watts Reeves, of Springfield township, lived in the valley between First and Second Mountains, next to Dayton Badgley's. He married Abigail Badgley, born May, 1811. Moses Reeves was born 1809. They removed to Newark, N. J. They had six children,—(1) James W. Reeves, born November, 1833; (2) Mary Elizabeth Reeves, born April, 1836; (3) Hestem Anne Reeves, born 2d June, 1838; (4) Benjamin Franklin Reeves, born March, 1847; (5) George B. Dallas Reeves, born December, 1844; (6) Sarah Jane Reeves, born March 23, 1850.

Benjamin Sturgis' lands lay just on the southerly part of this township. He was a carpet-weaver as well as farmer. He married Hetty Badgley, daughter of Anthony Badgley. They had no children. They lived to be quite old, and died a few years ago. A family by the name of Reeves occupy the farm.

Samuel Badgley lived between the First and Second Mountains. He married Polly Frazee, and had nine children. His son, Jacob Foster Badgley, born 2d February, 1808, married Anne Brown, born 26th April, 1812, daughter of William Brown, and had eight children,—(1) Moses, born 21st January, 1833; (2) George Brown, born 19th August, 1835; (3) Henry, born 26th November, 1837; (4) John, born 14th June, 1840; (5) Lydia Anne, born 26th October, 1842; (6) Samuel, born 8th March, 1845; (7) Crook Vancleve, born 15th June, 1847; (8) Mary, born 2d June, 1849. He resided on the homestead of his father up to a short time ago, and now resides in Summit village.

Elias Morgan is mentioned as settling in this township, as also the names of Marsh Pierson, Nicholas De Muller, Samuel Potter (who has a son in Cleveland, Ohio, publisher), Isaac F. Pitts, Augustus Thebaud.

Isaac Bryant was a relative of Capt. William Bryant; they lived for a time in or near Elizabethtown, but Isaac moved to Stony Hill.

Joseph Doty came from the east end of Long Island, and owned part of lot No. 39 of the Elizabethtown lots in Stony Hill Valley, just on the borders of New Providence township. He married Sarah Badgley, sister of John and James Badgley. They had five children,—1, Joseph Doty, Jr., who died young; 2, George, who married Sibbe Howell; 3, John, married first Sarah Potter, and for his second wife Sarah Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark; 4, Anthony, married, had but one child, William Parsons Doty, who married 1st June, 1793, Peggy Badgley, daughter of Moses (son of Joseph Badgley); he was a useful and consistent man to his church and neighbors; 5, Elizabeth, married Jeremy Ludlow, son of Jeremiah Ludlow (or sometimes spelt Ludlum). Old Mr. Doty died 10th September, 1768. George Doty, second child of Joseph Doty, lived on Stony Hill, and owned a mill on the brook running down by Samuel M. Magie's and Israel Doty's. He and Sibbe Howell had children,—1, Joseph third; 2, George, Jr., married Miss Nancy Cook; 3, David, who went and settled in the lake country, as it was called, New York, and married there; 4, Keziah, married Stephanus Clark, son of Daniel Clark; 5, Sarah, married John Clark, Jr., son of Elder John Clark.

Joseph Doty third (first child of George) lived where his grandfather, Joseph Doty (first) did. He and his wife, Patty Allen, had children:

1. Anthony, who married Mary Wilcox, daughter of Levi.
2. Allen, married Nancy Brown, daughter of John.
3. David, married Sibbe Clark, daughter of John, Jr., son of Elder John Clark.
4. Sarah, married Aaron Oakley, son of Thomas.
5. Aaron (who was Capt. Doty of militia), married 15th December, 1811, Betsey Hedges, daughter of Gilbert, and went to Luzerne County, Pa.
6. Sibbe.
7. Mary, married Jesse F. Pitts, son of George Pitts, of Orange County, New York.
8. Martha, married 24th January, 1824, Benjamin Weed from Massachusetts.

John Doty (third son of Joseph Doty the first) married Sarah Potter, lived in Stony Hill Valley, near but west of his father's house, and had children,—1, Chloe, died unmarried; 2, James, born 16th January, 1756, married 29th September, 1788, Nancey Locey, daughter of Daniel Locey, of Mendham. Mr. John Doty's wife died, and for his second wife he married Sarah Clark, daughter of Daniel, and had children,—3, Daniel, born 2d March, 1865, and married first Elizabeth Potter, second Betsey Crane, daughter of Joseph Crane, and removed to Middletown, Ohio; 4, John Doty, Jr., married Phebe Cooper, of Hanover, and went to the western part of New York State, and afterwards to Middletown, Ohio,

where his brother Daniel went; 5, Zina, went to Ohio, and the record says with his father and family, and married there; 6, Betsey, married 22d March, 1794, Stephanus Clark, Jr., and went to Ohio; 7, Jane, went with her father to Ohio, and married Samuel Clark there; 8, Chloe (second), died 27th December, 1784; 9, Ketura, who died young.

Just on the line, or near the Summit township, is the old homestead of James Doty (second child of John Doty). His daughter Phebe, his fourth child, is still living in her eighty-fifth year. She married Edward Hedges, son of Gilbert Hedges, Dec. 24, 1815, and had six children. She was born 1798. Edward Hedges was born 1793. Gilbert Hedges died Aug. 5, 1822, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Margaret Hedges, his widow, died March 18, 1838, aged eighty-four years. Daniel Doty (third son of John, son of Joseph Doty 1st) married first Elizabeth Potter, eldest child of Ames, son of Daniel Potter 1st. He married second Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Joseph Crane. He left home Sept. 10, 1790, on an exploring tour down the Ohio River, and landed at Cincinnati 23d of October following, when there were but two log houses in that city. One of them was occupied by Maj. Benjamin Stites, from the Scotch Plains, Essex Co. (now Union County), N. J.; the other was occupied by Capt. John S. Gano. The record goes on to say, St. Clair's defeat was on the fourth day of November, 1791. The Rev. Daniel Clark, from Pennsylvania, was the first minister of the gospel in that region. Daniel Doty had no children living by his first wife. He was born March 23, 1765, and died May 8, 1848. He returned from Ohio to New Jersey, and married for his second wife Elizabeth Crane, and again returned to Ohio and purchased a large tract of land at and about Middletown, Ohio, and settled upon it. He with his wife, Elizabeth Crane, had twelve children.

The name Doty by part of the family is spelled Doughty. Solomon Doughty, son of Joshua, married Polly Pierson, granddaughter of Col. Cornelius Ludlow, of Revolutionary fame. Solomon was first brigadier- and major-general of militia.

Jesse F. Pitts married Mary Doty (seventh child of Joseph Doty the third). He was a son of George Pitts, of Orange County, N. Y., and had two children, James Clark Pitts and Theodore L. Pitts.

1, Benjamin Spinning Dean, son of Solomon, son of John Dean. Solomon Dean married Feb. 20, 1819, Prudence Spinning. He married Phebe Badgley, daughter of Squire Badgley. 2, John Dean; 3, Sylvester Dean; and 4, Mary Cohoon Dean, who died young. Mr. Benjamin S. Dean has carried on an extensive business of hub-turning and other wood-work, having large buildings for the purpose. His neighborhood has been called by the name and known as Deantown (now East Summit). The name is spelt by branches of the family Deane, as Aaron Dean, 1745; Nicholas Deane, 1778.

Benjamin Spinning was probably one of the first settlers in this township. It is supposed that he was a descendant of Humphrey Spinning, who died about 1700, and a cousin, Daniel Spinning, who departed this life in 1699. They lived in the borough of Elizabethtown. Mr. Humphrey Spinning married Abigail Hubbard, daughter of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Conn., 1657, and came to this State about this time. In the records of the court in old Essex County (Newark) is mentioned a Benjamin Spinning as constable in 1714. He married Charity —, and came up from Elizabethtown, and lived where his son, John Spinning, lived. He had six children. Prudence Spinning married Solomon Dean, Feb. 20, 1819.

John Blackburn is mentioned as also of the first settlers.

John Noe (Nue). This family were Huguenot refugees. The name was originally, it is thought, "Nean." Elias Nean was one of the founders of the French Church in New York, and emigrated as a catechist by the Propagation Society. "That good man," Peter Noe, was admitted an Associate in 1695, with a third lot right. His son John, in 1694, was a subscriber to Rev. Mr. Hariman's support, but resided in Woodbridge, Middlesex. One record makes him the son of Daniel Noe. He married Mary Ayres, of Woodbridge. He died April 26, 1828, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Mary, died Oct. 31, 1823, aged sixty-four years. They had seven children. Ellis, the first son of John Noe, married Esther Osborn, and had nine children. Daniel W. Noe was their sixth child.

Lewis Noe was brother of John the first. He came also up from Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., and bought the farm formerly owned by Thomas Darling, where Smith M. Miller lived. He married Phebe Mundy, daughter of Henry Mundy, of Metuchen, in same county. He died April 5, 1838, aged seventy-three years. She died May 11, 1814, aged fifty-four years. They had six children,—1, Henry; 2, Frazee, who married, Nov. 3, 1810, Dency Hart, daughter of David, and died April 11, 1832; 3, Margaret, married David French, Jr., son of David, lived in Stony Hill Valley; 4, Lewis, married, April 7, 1834, Mariah Meeker, daughter of Isaac Meeker; 5, Huma, married Ellis Coddington, of Woodbridge; 6, Phebe, married, Jan. 21, 1815, Joel Drake, son of Jeremiah Drake.

Frazee Noe, son of Lewis and Dency Hart, had four children,—1, Daniel Hart Noe, who married, Sept. 25, 1839, Mary Osborn, daughter of Stephen B. Osborn; 2, Phebe Mundy Noe, who died July 5, 1832, aged seventeen years; 3, John Noe, married Dec. 3, 1845, Martha Bonnel, daughter of Philemon Bonnel, she died without children; 4, Sarah Emeline Noe, born 1811, married John A. Dean, born 1806, son of William, and had eight children.

Daniel W. Noe, son of Ellis, son of John Noe, married Mary Mulford, daughter of Jonathan, of Pluckemin. He died Feb. 18, 1846, and had two children. The youngest, Daniel, died young.

Jabesh Shipman is first mentioned. He married Agnes Rogers, and owned lands next west where Thomas Squires lived, and Jacob Grisinger and Thomas Conn lived. He had nine children. John Shipman, his fourth child, married, 15th May, 1792, Betsey Stevens, daughter of Jonathan Stevens, Sr., and had three children. David, who married Nancy, the widow of Caleb Putney, and died without children. 2, Abigail, married, 14th June, 1817, Isaac Doty, son of Henry, of Washington Valley; 3, Anne, married Nathan Smalley, son of Isaac Smalley. Aaron Shipman is from this family (owned the place where Sarah Hayes lived).

Benoni Trembly (Tranbles) may have been a descendant of John Trembly, a Huguenot refugee, married Mary Noe, daughter of Peter Noe, about the year 1694. Peter Trembly is mentioned in or about Westfield, perhaps on the First Mountain. "A party of royal horse-thieves, under the command of the celebrated Lewis Robbins, made an incursion into Westfield." There found Peter Trembly, whom they seized and robbed of all his money and papers. "But at the sudden discharge of a gun they paroled their prisoner and fled."

Benoni Trembly lived on lot No. 61 of the Elizabethtown lots, south of Aaron M. Ludlow's house. He was a wagon-maker, was an elder in the New Providence Church (Summit had no church so early), and had four children:

1. Benjamin, baptized 19th June, 1763.
2. Jonathan, baptized 16th December, 1764.
3. Abraham, baptized 15th August, 1766.
4. Becca, baptized 14th October, 1770.

Little says, in his "Genealogy of Passaic Valley," "I have not learned from whence they came, nor who were his family connections."

He died October, 1788. He was an extensive fruit-grower, and Trembly pears are yet known for their fine flavor in this township.

Hyslip (Hislip). Andrew Hyslip came from Scotland and settled on the John Robison place. He was an extensive raiser of fine fruit, and some of the pears and crab-apples are still known as Hyslips at the present time. Mr. Hyslip married Ann Matthews, from England, and had three children,—1, John; 2, Robert, killed at twelve years old, falling off a cart; 3, Ann, who married Alexander Keay, a Scotchman. He died Dec. 11, 1878, in his forty-third year. Andrew Hislip, died 24th January, 1869, in the seventy-second year; his wife, Ann, died 13th January, 1867, in her seventieth year.

William Littell, Esq., son of John and Mary Littell, was born 10th October, 1813, and married the 26th October, 1836, Mehetabel Bonnel, daughter of Jonathan C. Bonnel, and by this marriage they have four children,—1, William Henry, born 2d May, 1840; 2, Theodore, born 14th May, 1844; 3, Frederick; 4, Rose, born 12th April, 1847; and 5, Julia Smith, born 3d April, 1851.

The following interesting facts in the history of Mr. Littell's life we here give: In his early days his parents sent him to an academy, Rev. Mr. Van Kleef principal, at Basking Ridge, N. J., where he remained for some time, when he returned home, and for a time was clerk in his father's store, when at an early age, about 1830, he joined the New Providence Presbyterian Church, Rev. Thomas Cochray pastor. In the year 1836 he married Mehetabel Bonnel, and moved from New Providence to Summit as the pioneer in that rapidly improving township, and in 1838 he built his house, where he has resided since that time. He had a small frame store until the year 1867, when he built his present commodious brick store. In this location he has been engaged in business for over forty years, and not till within a short time has he relinquished the heavy duties of a store-keeper by taking his two sons in the business. Here by his efforts was the first post-office established, about the year 1869, which they have retained with excepting two years. He has served in many of the town offices. By his influence the beautiful Presbyterian Church was built in 1870, and he was made an elder. The ground was given by his wife and sisters, being parts of the Bonnel estate. In politics Mr. Littell has been prominent as a Republican all his life, using his means and time to advance the party's interests. In the Littell Hall, which is convenient for meetings, its doors have been thrown open for all the gatherings to advance the interests of the township. He laid out a fine avenue, which he has named Maple Avenue, some sixty feet in width, and in time will give a fine shade, as well as beautiful appearance to the town. When the Morris and Essex Railroad was being laid through this township in 1835, Mr. Littell gave them all the encouragement to further its progress. In his store was the first depot established, his men using teams to level and grade the rise below towards Huntly, and he mentions the fact that his man, Lewis Kutchel, in 1837, with two yoke of oxen, helped pull the engine and cars up this steep rise, and they succeeded in what the engine had not the power to do. These facts we have given as Mr. Littell has resided here since 1836, and has seen all these changes and improvements growing on around him until the place has become a considerable town with a number of stores and places of business. When he came here he was the first store-keeper, and for many years supplied the needs and wants of the township.

Mr. William Littell is of fine personal appearance, of a countenance expressive of high intelligence. He is interesting in the facts of the past history, remembering dates and minor details. He is a most agreeable companion for persons of all ages. He is fond of home, fond of retirement, and is greatly beloved by his neighbors, and has done many acts of kindness. He is always cheerful, and has a happy greeting for every one.

Civil Organization.—An act to create a new town-

ship in the county of Union, to be called the township of Summit, was passed on the 17th day of March, 1869. And the people of this new township are very greatly indebted to Augustus J. Thebaud for his untiring efforts, which were crowned with success by the passage of the act by an almost unanimous vote.

At a meeting held in Littell's Hall, Summit, April 12, 1879, the board organized by appointing William Littell presiding judge, and David W. Bonnel clerk of the election. The whole number of names on poll-book is one hundred and thirty-five (135). The following were the first officers elected in this new township for the ensuing year: Judge of Election, Jesse F. Pitts; Assessor, Jonathan Bonnel; Collector, Benjamin S. Dean; Town Clerk, Alfred Albertson; Chosen Freeholder, Augustus J. Thebaud; Town Committee, John H. Allen, James C. Pitts, Daniel H. Day; Superintendent of Schools, John W. Kramer; Commissioners of Appeals, James S. Sanford, William C. Hicks, Willoughby Powell; Surveyors of Highways, Albert Pierson, David O. Magie; Overseer of Poor, Edward Topping refused to serve, John Kelly was appointed; Justice of the Peace, Thomas McKirgan; Constable, Edward Topping refused to serve, and John P. Eckel was appointed; Pound-Keepers, Alexander Keay, J. Edgar Sayre, Charles Sherwood, John Kelley; Overseers of Roads, John H. Allen, William H. Briant.

The following officers have served in this township:

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

William Littell, 1870-73, 1876-78.	Alexander A. Taylor, 1876-81.
E. W. Day, 1874-75.	James M. Woodruff, 1879-80.
Daniel W. Day, 1873-74.	J. H. Pleasant, 1881.
William H. Briant, 1875.	

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Augustus J. Thebaud, 1869-75.	William H. Briant, 1877-79.
Lewis McKirgan, 1876.	William H. Briant, 1880-81.

TOWN CLERKS.

Alfred Albertson, 1869-73.	Alexander A. Taylor, 1876-81.
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JUSTICES OF PEACE.

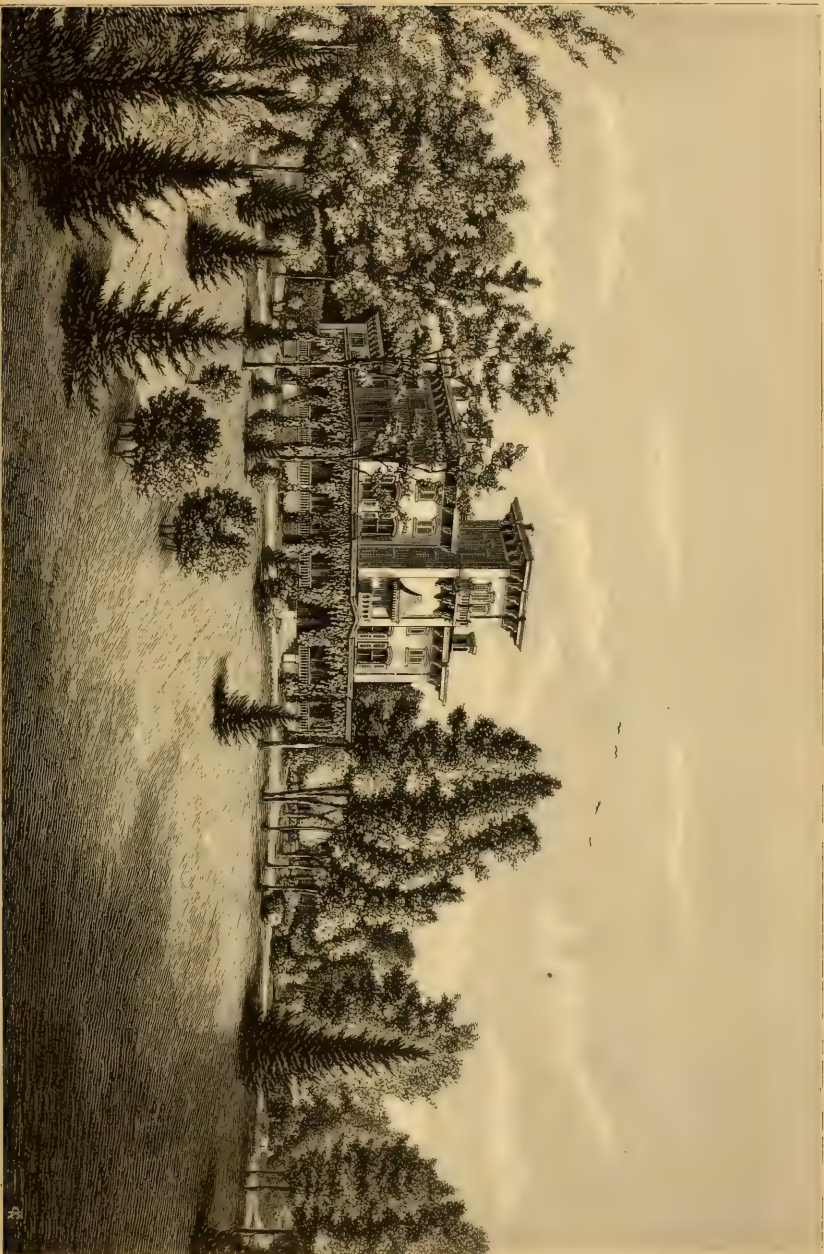
Thomas McKirgan, 1869-70.	John Dean, 1876.
William H. Briant, 1871.	William G. Marsh, 1877.
David M. Smythe, 1881.	George M. Tingley, 1875.
James S. Sanford, 1873, 1881.	James S. Sanford, 1879.
Archibald Gracie, 1878-80.	D. M. Smith, 1880-81.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

John H. Allen, 1869-70.	Wilmot M. Chapman, 1875-76.
James C. Pitts, 1869-71, 1875, 1877.	J. Daggot Hunt, 1876.
Daniel W. Day, 1869-71, 1876.	Joshua Young, 1876.
James M. Woodruff, 1871.	William M. Chapman, 1877.
Jonathan Edgar, 1873-75, 1878.	A. N. Martin, 1877, 1880.
Willoughby Powell, 1872-74.	George H. Nicholas, 1878, 1880-81.
William Z. Larned, 1872-74, 1877-78.	William H. Dumont, 1878-79.
Eugene Devoe, 1873.	J. E. Sayre, 1878.
Alexander Robertson, 1873.	Lewis McKirgan, 1879.
James S. Sanford, 1874-75.	S. H. Congar, 1879.
George M. Tingley, 1874, 1876.	David M. Smythe, 1879, 1881.
	George Manley, 1880-81.

ASSESSORS.

Jonathan Bonnell, 1869-75.	James M. Woodruff, 1876.
Benjamin S. Dean, 1877.	David M. Smythe, 1878-81.



RESIDENCE OF J. E. DOYNÉ,
SUMMIT, N. J.

COLLECTORS.

Benjamin S. Dean, 1869-76.
S. H. Congar, 1877.
Daniel H. Day, 1878.

John B. Waleh, 1879.
Edward B. Kelley, 1880-81.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

P. H. Vernon, 1877.
J. W. Foster, 1877.
W. N. Benjamin, 1878.
David W. Bonnel, 1878.

George Cassidy, 1879-81.
W. G. Marsh, 1879.
Samuel Houston, 1880-81.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

James S. Sandford, 1870-73, 1878.
William C. Hicks, 1870-72.
Theodore F. Littell, 1873-76.
William H. Briant, 1873.
George W. Nicholas, 1874-77, 1879.
Jacob F. Badgley, 1874-76.
J. N. Devoe, 1877.
J. M. Woodruff, 1878.

James Good, 1878-79, 1881.
William Hand, 1879-80.
George W. Campbell, Jr., 1880.
John Rooney, 1881.
J. E. Dohman, 1881.
Charles P. Edwards, 1872.
William Delancy, 1872.
Willoughby Powell, 1870.

Villages and Hamlets.—SUMMIT.—The town of Summit includes the whole of the centre and main road called Springfield Avenue, leading from the village of New Providence. The outskirts are surrounded with fine country-seats, the home of retired as well as business men from the adjacent cities of Newark and New York. Here can be seen fine villas, parks well laid out, and grounds with well-built mansions, while many extensive hotels and resorts for boarders are handy for the many trains which go from its depots upon the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, as well as the Passaic and Delaware Railroad depot at West Summit. It is a flourishing, picturesque town on the top of the Orange range of mountains, being well supplied with churches,—Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic,—and with well-conducted schools. The Park Hotel, where a large number of guests find a home; the grounds, kept in excellent order, give it with the interior an air of comfort.

WEST SUMMIT is on the extreme border of the township; has many fine residences and well-cultivated farms. The depot of the Passaic and Delaware River Railroad is here convenient for all needed handy transit. The roads are kept in excellent order. The Baptist Church is here located, stores, etc.

EAST SUMMIT, or Deantown, originally called from settlement of families by name of Dean, is to the extreme eastern border of the township. District school No. 20 is here located; also the hub-factory of Houtem & Bro. This part of the township is growing rapidly, with neat, comfortable homes. Good roads are also found here, as well as nearly in the whole of the township.

HUNTLY is a small hamlet, having a mill, and is included in East Summit boundary.

Business Houses.—Real estate, Archibald Gracie. Printing, Lorenzo H. Abbey (*Herald* office). Stoves and tinware, T. W. Overpeck. Upholsterer, James H. Green. Plumbing, Thomas Ryan.

Plumbing, J. Munssinger.
Painters, Kelly, Chamberlain & Jones.
Mason and builder, David O'Rourke.
Livery stables, James Henry Martin.
Kindling wood, at Hub and Kindling Wood Co., Housten Brothers.

Hotel, "Union," kept by James H. Donnelly.
Groceries, Edward B. Kelly.
" Wm. Littell & Sons.
" John Rooney.
" D. R. Valentine.

Feed and grain, A. R. Randolph.
Cabinet-maker, James Long.
Carriage- and wagon-works, H. J. Holmes.
Boots and shoes, M. Murphy.
Ale, Walsh, Union Avenue.
Barber, Fred. Badelt.
Carpenter, C. R. Brown.
Oyster and ale house, P. B. Caviston.
Lumber and coal, E. A. Day and D. W. Day & Son.
Livery, W. H. Delany.
News agent, G. H. Dietrich.
Dry-goods, J. H. Donnelly.
" Dowd & Butler.
Blacksmith, C. Farrell.
Express agent, J. W. Halsey.
Carpenter, Hughes & Pheasant.
Livery, P. Kelley.
Hotel, M. Kinney.
Architects, H. Lamb & Co.
Postmaster, Theodore F. Littell.
Horse-shoeing, etc., M. Martin.
Groceries, M. C. McBurney.
Hotel, D. Morrissey.
Livery, O. Mahoney.
Park House, James Riera.
Boots and shoes, J. H. Smith.
Baker, S. O. Smith.
Blackburn House, Mrs. M. S. Tatem.
Drugs, etc., A. A. Taylor.

Summit Library Association.—Among many enterprises for the benefit of the town of Summit is a fine library, numbering 1038 volumes. This association was organized Jan. 10, 1874, and with the following officers: W. Z. Larned, president; Olive Boughton, vice-president; Archibald Gracie, secretary and treasurer. Jonathan Bonnel, Sarah F. Gracie, Olive Boughton, P. V. R. Van Wyck, W. Z. Larned, Eliza P. Sandford, and Caroline A. Hicks are the directors.

They have published in neat pamphlet form some twenty-six articles of by-laws, and the Summit Library is in a prosperous condition, having conveniences for their volumes and reading-room in the new brick academy on Springfield Avenue, convenient to the residents of the Summit. We are told that they are in a prosperous condition, and adding to their library many valuable volumes.

Railroads.—The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad passes nearly through the centre of the township,

having three stations, Summit, New Providence, and Huntly.

Summit Post-Office.—It was through the instrumentality of William Little, Esq., in 1840, who opened a store in the Summit nearly opposite the depot, that a post-office was granted them in that year. He has held the position since that time, excepting of four years, when John and Daniel H. Noe were appointed. His two sons now are engaged with him in business, and Theodore F. Little postmaster, and Mr. William Little is acting as assistant postmaster.

Schools.—This township has (1881) within its bounds two school districts, Nos. 19 and 20, and the following teachers have supplied them since the township was organized in 1869: Emily Weeks, Arthur Bailly, H. M. Bachlier, J. V. D. Green, T. T. Collard, E. H. Schuyler, who is the principal of No. 19. At the present time Miss M. Ella Tappen, Cora B. Smaller, J. W. Fort; and the School District No. 20, Mr. Wheat and Wesley V. Woodruff, who is the present principal.

The amount raised for the year 1880 in support of School District No. 19 was the sum of \$5559.40, and for School District No. 20 the sum of \$1090.45. This included the State appropriation of \$1575.73.

The fine school building, built of brick in the year 1875, has many desirable improvements that are adapted to the large public school buildings in the city. The location is central and on a fine avenue, convenient for all the children of the township. The whole cost was \$13,500.

The district school clerk, Mr. Alex. A. Taylor, at Summit, No. 19, reports 297 children, and the district school clerk, J. C. Kellington, No. 20, at East Summit, reports 170 children in the district.

Burial-Ground.—There are no cemeteries in the township; most of the interments are taken to New Providence or Springfield. We find two private plots, one belonging to the descendants of Isaac Sayre, on the Baltus Roll road leading to Westfield, the other on the farm of late Brooks Vreeland, now occupied by Mr. Delaney, at Briant's Mill, now called Huntly, but they are seldom used at the present time. There is said to have been an Indian burial-ground near the Passaic River, but all traces of the locality have long disappeared.

Historic Incidents.—During the memorable battle of Springfield, just below the First Mountain, in 1780, many of the Continental army made their quarters in this valley. Here they could have a good view of the approach of the enemy under the command of Gen. Howe, with his six thousand regulars, and Col. Dayton's detachment lay near Westfield, while scouts or runners, as they were called, lined the summit, bringing messages from Gen. Washington, who was just back a few miles, encamped with the American army near Morristown, some eight miles. Isaac Sayre's home was the resort of many of these weary, footsore scouts; there they found a welcome. His wife, Eliza-

beth, it is said, could not do too much for them. She died the 26th September, 1850, in her ninety-second year, after being a long time a widow, and to her last day she recounted the fact that she had entertained Gen. George Washington, had fed him and encouraged his men as they came to her mountain home, never turning them empty away. The old homestead is still standing on the road corner, where the Old Red School-house stood going towards Deanstown. Here, it is said, the first tavern was kept by Brooks Sayre, son of Isaac Sayre, and father of the present Brooks Sayre. There was also kept a house for the entertainment of man and beast by one Isaac Potter about the year 1833.

Newspaper.—There is published the *Summit Herald* by Lorenzo H. Abbey, of Madison, N. J., who is the editor and proprietor. It was started the 22d of July, 1881. The subscription price is one dollar a year. A neat six-column paper and ably handled, and in its growth will be an impetus to the growth of the Summit interests.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.—In the year 1840 a few families of the Protestant Episcopal Church had settled upon the Summit, and desiring to have services regularly upon the Sabbath, as the nearest church for them to attend was at Millburn, or Madison, a distance of some miles, when it was decided to have the rector of St. Stephen's Church to come occasionally to supply, and with others, when a mission was formed with some sixteen communicants, and a small building was erected upon land given by William Littell, Esq., of Summit.

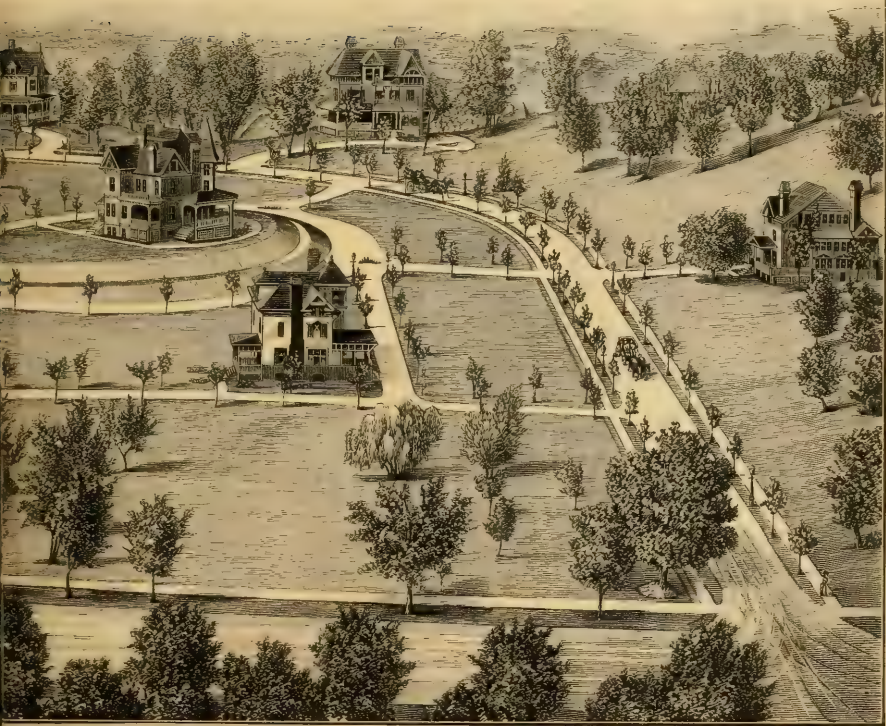
In the year 1843, Dr. R. Riley became their regular pastor, and remained until Rev. Mr. Kramer came, in 1849, and since then Revs. Mr. Reese and Depui supplied this mission until the fall of 1871, when it was decided to build a larger building on lots given by the late Jonathan Edgar, in 1872, on the corner of Kuttuck Place and Springfield Avenue, and in the spring of that year ground was broken to build the New Calvary, forty by seventy feet, of stone, which was completed in the fall, the edifice resembling the old English style of architecture, many beautiful conglomerates and other native stones being selected for its erection. Their former mission church was taken down in the year 1872. This parish was duly organized in the year 1862. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth is the present rector, and came from St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, the 23d of February, 1875, and resides in the rectory belonging to the parish. The number of sittings, 240; number of communicants, 128; Sabbath-school scholars, 70. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Butterworth.

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church.—Upon a hill that commands the view of the beautiful country all around the Summit is erected a neat little church, built of stone in English Gothic style, and dedicated to St. Teresa. The growth of fine shade-trees cover the ground and give it the appearance of





PROPERTY OF GEO. W.
SHOWING NEW ENGLAND AVENUE AND
BY HIM AND BY PART



ALLEN, SUMMIT, N. J.

PROVEMENTS, WITH HOUSES ERECTED
ON PURCHASING LOTS.

a park, containing also a residence for the pastor and a commodious house for the Sisters of Charity teaching the parochial school.

Previous to the year 1862 the few Catholics of Summit were obliged to go to Springfield or to Madison to attend church, a distance of several miles, but about the year 1862 it was decided to build a church for the Catholic people. This step was taken through the efforts of Mr. Maller, a good and pious man, with his son-in-law, Mr. A. Thebaud, and a few others interested. The pastor of St. Vincent's Church at Madison undertook the task of building the church. The families of Maller, Thebaud, Riera, of Summit, and Coughlan, of Whippany, were the principal benefactors, and memorial windows were placed in the church to commemorate their charity. At this time the Catholics of Summit were less than one hundred. The church was blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop James R. Bailey, and for many years was attended once or twice a month from Madison, principally by the Rev. Fathers Madden, Darcey, Wigger, and Smith. In the year 1874 it was made a parish, and the Rev. W. M. Wigger, D.D., Bishop of Newark, was appointed first pastor by the Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan. During his pastorate a pastoral residence and a school were erected for the year 1876, and the Rev. G. A. Vassallo was placed in charge of the parish. During his pastorate he brought the Sisters of Charity from Madison Convent to take charge of the parochial school, and built a beautiful house on the Queen Anne style for the Sisters' residence and for a select school.

The grounds have been tastefully embellished. Under Rev. Mr. Vassallo's care the congregation is in a progressing condition, though small in number, counting only eighty families. Through the zeal and efforts of the pastor and the good will of the people the parish is growing. The school is attended by over one hundred children, who, under careful training in their duties towards God and society, are striving to become useful citizens.

Presbyterian Church.—This church has but little history, having been organized only since 1870, when a few who were interested met in Littell's Hall, and twenty members were enrolled from the church at New Providence. D. H. Cooley and William Littell were chosen as elders. In 1871 the Rev. J. De Hart Bruen was installed as the first pastor. In the year 1872 the new church building was completed and dedicated. In 1879 the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine was installed as pastor, Mr. Bruen having gone to Clayton, N. J. During the present year a chapel has been erected for the use of the Sunday-school. The parsonage was built in 1876. The church cost about \$16,000, the parsonage \$6000, the chapel \$6500. The whole property with furniture has cost not less than \$34,000. The membership has increased to one hundred and seventy-five, and the Sunday-school to about one hundred and twenty-five. During the past ten

years the congregation has contributed for all religious purposes over \$43,000, and over \$5000 has gone directly to the mission board of the Presbyterian Church. Two hundred and sixty members have been received during that time. The church is at present connected with the Presbytery of Elizabeth, and has been from the first. The following is a list of the elders, with the date of their election: Dwight H. Cooley, William Little, 1870; P. H. Vernon, J. E. Sergeant, 1873; H. G. Simmons, Frank H. Dodd, Augustus F. Libby, 1880.

Baptist Church.—A few members of this church feeling a desire that there should be organized in Summit a Baptist society, when, about the year 1876, the Presbyterians decided to vacate a building where they had had occasional services and also a Sabbath-school for a few years, and having built their new Presbyterian Church in the Summit proper, they offered this building, which they were about to vacate, to the few Baptists, which was accepted at a cost of \$6000, having seating capacity of 250. This new society was organized March 17, 1876. It is pleasantly situated on the road from New Providence to Summit and in a growing neighborhood, no other religious society being in the immediate or near by. The present membership is 30. The former pastors have been Rev. A. B. Woodworth, William Lawrence, and the present pastor, Rev. Gulien Gardard Noe, who is doing excellent service for this feeble church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Summit Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on the 17th of July, 1867. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Benjamin S. Dean, John Denman, and William B. Coggeshall, of the Springfield charge, Rev. G. H. Winans, pastor, and, being present, presided over the meeting, and Daniel W. Day and James Pitts, of New Providence charge, J. W. Young being pastor. The church is situated on the corner of Morris and Summit Avenues. The ground on which the church and parsonage are erected was donated to the society by Mrs. Mary Sayre. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the 11th of September, 1867, by Rev. James Ayres, presiding elder of the Newark District, and an address was delivered by the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D.D., then of Orange.

The society was constituted a station by the presiding elder Feb. 23, 1868, and the first Quarterly Conference was held at the house of Daniel W. Day, of Summit, and the following board of stewards were chosen: D. W. Day, William R. Gray, M.D., John Denman, Jr., and Benjamin S. Dean.

From the organization of the society until the Conference of 1869, held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, the pulpit was supplied respectively by Henry Graham, a local preacher at Drew Theological Seminary, S. M. Vernon, and Rev. J. O. Winans of the Newark Conference. At this Conference Rev. R. B. Collins was stationed here as the

first settled pastor. The following are the subsequent pastors: 1870-71, Rev. W. S. Galloway; 1872, Rev. W. W. Voorhees; 1873-74, Rev. James Boyd Brady; 1875-77, Rev. Charles S. Winans; 1878-79, Rev. Michael E. Ellison; 1880-81, Thomas H. Jacobus, the present pastor.

In 1875 a beautiful parsonage was erected adjoining the church. The present official board is composed of the following persons: Trustees, D. W. Day, Joshua Youngs, John Denman, Stephen Mullen, and George R. Gibson; stewards, viz.: D. W. Day, John Kelley, Charles S. Day, Seamen Wright, Theodore W. Overpeck, John Denman, S. Mullen, Charles F. Wood, and George R. Gibson.

Sittings, 275; communicants, 80; Sabbath-school scholars, 65. The church is located on a fine avenue and is in a prosperous condition.

CHAPTER LIV.

LINDEN TOWNSHIP.

Description.—In February, 1861, that portion of the borough of Elizabethtown that lay beyond a northwest line from the mouth of Morse's Creek to Galloping Hill road (measuring 2853 acres) was set off to form the township of Linden with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Staten Island Sound, at the intersection of the line between the city of Elizabeth and the township of Rahway, running thence northerly in a direct line to a point on the highway leading from the city of Elizabeth to Westfield opposite the Galloping Hill road, thence westerly along said highway leading from the city of Elizabeth to Westfield to its intersection with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, thence still westerly along said railroad to Rahway River, thence southerly along the said Rahway River to the centre of the bridge crossing the same at Vreeland's Mill, thence still southerly in a straight line to the northeasterly corner of the city of Rahway, thence along the easterly line of the city of Rahway to its intersection with the Rahway River, thence easterly along the said river to Staten Island Sound, and thence along said Sound to the point or place of beginning."

Natural Features.—Formerly this township comprised one of the finest farming sections in the county. But within a few years many of these farms have been made smaller, and more attention has been paid to the raising of garden produce, fruits and berries, there being abundant demand and ready market for these in the adjacent cities. The surface of the township is undulating, and lies convenient for the laying out roads. It slopes gently towards the northwest. The soil is a clay loam, with here and there a sandy loam. The salt meadows on the Staten Island Sound (Kill von Kull) lie in the easterly portion of

the township. There are no streams of any note, but an abundance of excellent water is obtained from wells. The Central Railroad of New Jersey has a station at Roselle, and the Pennsylvania Railroad at Linden; the station on the Long Branch road at Trembly is in this township. There are many advantages afforded by a country residence in this township to those doing business in New York, the city being within forty minutes' ride. It is fast becoming a desirable locality for families on account of churches, schools, etc. Roselle and Linden are thriving villages rapidly attracting a desirable population.

Early Settlements.—This township was first settled in common with Elizabethtown, of which it originally formed a part. Among the first who came was Stephen Crane, who was from Connecticut, and was probably nearly related to Jasper Crane, who settled in Newark. The family is quite ancient and honorable. Ralph Crane accompanied Sir Francis Drake to America in 1577, and Robert Crane was of the first company that came to Massachusetts Bay in 1630. It is said that Sir Robert Crane was of Essex County, England, in 1630, and Sir Richard in 1643, of Wood Riding, or Rising, in Norfolk, England. Henry and Benjamin Crane were of Wethersfield, Conn., at an early day, and the former removed thence to Guilford. Stephen was born not later than 1640, and married as early as 1663. He owned some one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on the borders of Union and Linden townships, parts being in each; also a house-lot of six acres, bounded southeast by Samuel Trotter, northwest by Crane's Brook, east by the Mill Creek (now Elizabeth River), and west by the highway. He had also sixty acres between two swamps and adjoining William Cramer, also seventy-two acres on Crane's Brook, bounded by the brook, William Cramer, Richard Beach, Nathaniel Tuttle, and William Cardon; also eighteen acres of meadow "towards Rawack Point." The old homestead of the Cranes is still standing, just over the line of this township. The well by the side of the road and a large oak-tree, said to have been one of the original forest-trees, is still standing. "It has long been known as the Oak-Tree Well," and where cattle and horses have been watered on the highway for more than a century. Mr. Crane died in the year 1700.

John Hinds and William Johnson came here at an early date; they owned lands here. It is also recorded that William Meeker (frequently "Meaker") owned land here. "He was appointed Oct. 7, 1667, to be loader to mill for a 12 month, to goe in all seasons except unreasonable weather." He was probably connected with the grist-mill on Mill Creek in 1669. The old homestead of the Meekers is still standing in Cranford township. He was town constable in 1711. Joseph, his son, kept a country store, and Benjamin was a carpenter, while both were "planters." The father died in December, 1690. Part of the family lived near Scotch Plains.

The family of Mosse (Morss, Morse) came at an early date. Robert, with his son Peter, were from Massachusetts. He had a large family, and carried on the trade of "tailor" as well as planter. He owned some four hundred acres in different townships, and perhaps about sixty acres in this township. One of his sons was a surveyor. He gave, Sept. 26, 1681, a tract of land on the Elizabethtown Creek to his son-in-law, William Broadwell. In one account it says "he disposed of it," instead of giving. The homestead was on "Thompson's Creek" (more generally of late called "Morse's Creek"), long the boundary between Rahway and Elizabeth. Peter died in May, 1702.

Nathaniel Norton was from the east end of Long Island, but though admitted one of the eighty Associates was induced after a short sojourn to return to the island. He owned lands here on the border of Elizabeth and this township. He sold his lands to Henry Morris, or Norris, and removed to Brookhaven, where he was living in 1685.

The family of Norris have owned a large number of acres on the borders of this township, but have been more identified with Elizabeth. William Oliver came at an early date and "possessed" the "plantation" by Jeffry Jones, Caleb Carwithy, eighty-four acres of upland, the meadows ("salt mash") now near the town of Linden, parts being in "Rahwack" proper. The families of Trembley and also Osborne had land here at an early date. Humphrey Spinage (also Spinning), Capt. John Baker, Charles Tucker (also Tooker) owned lands at an early day in the north-easterly part of this township (partly in Elizabeth Town and Union township), amounting to some four hundred acres.

Ephraim Terrill also lived in this township. He was one of the borough or deputy mayors in the same year that Stephen Crane was mayor of the borough of Elizabeth, 1774. Thomas Terrill, his grandfather, was a blacksmith, and came here from Southold, L. I., where in 1675 he had a considerable estate. He probably was the son of Roger Terrill (Tyrrel), one of the founders of Milford, Conn., in 1639. He bought of William Cramer, Aug. 19, 1696, a plot of land in this town, to which he then or soon after removed. He died in 1725. The names of John, Josiah, Roger, and Thomas are also mentioned.

William Cramer came in 1665. He is one of those who took an oath of "allegiance and fidelity," 19th of February, 1665. He was a carpenter from Southold, L. I., where he married Elizabeth, the sister of Caleb Carwithy. He was appointed April 27, 1670, an Associate as well as constable of the town in place of William Pillles. He owned a large estate.

Joseph Halsey lived near Wheat-Sheaf tavern, between Rahway and Elizabethtown, this township. He came at an early date from Southampton, L. I. He was a son of Isaac and grandson of Thomas, who was at Lynn, Mass., in 1637, and was the wealthiest founder of Southampton in 1640. Joseph was born

about 1668, and bred a weaver. He was here in 1694. He purchased of Derick, the son of Capt. John Baker "all the divisions accruing to a second Lot Right in Elizabeth Town." He was one of the memorialists, and one of the Associates in 1700. He married Elizabeth Haines, sister of Richard Valentine's wife. They had eleven children,—(1) Sarah, (2) Abigail, (3) Rebecca, (4) Joseph, (5) Hannah, (6) Phebe, (7) Daniel, (8) Isaac, (9) Rachel, (10) Deborah, (11) Nancy. The family are quite extensive throughout the township. Joseph Halsey died April, 1725, in his fifty-seventh year, beloved and respected by his neighbors.

William Garthwait owned lands in Union and Cranford, and probably Linden township. He was born 1677, in England, married in 1702 Ann, the daughter of Maximilian Lawlon, of France. He came here as early as 1703. His son Henry was born here. He had a large family. Some of his lands are still in the family. He died Dec. 11, 1738, leaving at least two sons, Henry and James.

The names of Joseph Frazee, Daniel, Edward, Jonas, and Meeker Wood, John Roll (and sometimes Rolph in the records), Wynans (Winans), Peter, Robert, John, Joseph, Anthony Morse (Mosse), John Backer (Baker), John Stiles (Styles), Halsey, and Magie are names among the first settlers in this township.

Joseph Clark, Ferdinand Blancke, Joseph Rocchetti, Benjamin Tucker, S. G. Stimson came at a much later date. The names of Rodgers (Rogers), Price, Riker, Pearson, Ackerley, Adams, Kiplan, Allen, Burnett, Collins, Cook, Ford, Dunhum, Davis, Haines, Hand, Suttin, Jones, Swain, Noe, Magie, Smith, Ward, York, Brown, Williams are familiar family names in Linden township.

Civil List.

TOWN CLERKS.

Sebastian Mosqueron, 1861; appointed, new township.	William A. Mulford, Jr., 1869-70.
Edgar P. York, 1861; elected 1862.	John K. Mulford, 1871-72.
Sanford Clark, 1863-64.	William T. Clark, 1873.
Ralph J. Vandervoort, 1865.	John R. Clark, 1874-75.
John K. Roll, 1866-67.	John B. Rose, 1876-78.
Joseph James, 1868.	George W. Baker, 1879-80.
	William D. Frazee, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

Ralph J. Vandervoort, 1861-62.	Alfred Winans, 1867-68.
Joseph R. Goodell, 1863.	Joseph James, 1869-78.
Jeremiah M. Morris, 1864.	Jeremiah Richards, 1879.
William Rose, 1865-66.	William A. Mulford, 1880-81.

ASSESSORS.

John W. Mulford, 1861-63.	John A. Etheridge, 1878-81.
William A. Mulford, 1865-77.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John W. Mulford, 1861-64.	Edward P. Winans, 1869-72.
William A. Mulford, 1865, 1867, 1872-74, 1879-81.	Anthony Morse, 1871-74.
Edgar P. York, 1862-65.	John C. Rose, 1872-76.
John T. Winans, 1864-67.	H. W. Gesner, 1880-81.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

David Mulford, 1861, 1864-68.
 Caleb Roylston, 1861-63.
 Anthony Morse, 1862.
 Elias W. Vreeland, 1862-63.
 Meeker Wood, 1864.

John C. Rose, 1865, 1870-76.
 David C. Stiles, 1863.
 William Ross, 1867-69.
 John K. Roll, 1877-80.
 Edward S. E. Newberry, 1881.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Anthony Morse, 1861, 1866, 1868, 1871-72.
 George W. Roll, 1861, 1863-68.
 William Ross, 1861, 1870-71, 1874-76, 1878-79.
 Thomas Baker, 1861, 1863.
 William A. Mulford, 1861-62.
 William H. Winsor, 1862.
 Jeremiah M. Morris, 1862.
 Henry Flasche, 1862-64.
 Benjamin W. Tucker, 1862, 1872-73.
 John Moody, 1863-64.
 William M. Deutsch, 1863.
 Alfred Winans, 1864.
 David C. Stiles, 1864-70.
 Joseph M. Clark, 1865.
 Alpheus D. Gibbons, 1865, 1867-68.
 Elias W. Vreeland, 1865.
 Job Winans, 1866-69.
 John Carpenter, 1866.
 Alonzo W. Richards, 1866.
 Edward P. Winans, 1867, 1869-70.
 Meeker Wood, 1867.
 Ferdinand Blaucke, 1868, 1881.
 Benjamin F. Spining, 1869-70.
 J. Hampton Eddy, 1869.

Jonas H. Eddy, 1870.
 J. H. Eddy, 1871-73, 1876-77.
 Frank B. Munsell, 1869-71.
 Cornelius C. Banta, 1870-73.
 John D. Marshall, 1870.
 M. O. Winans, 1871-74.
 George W. Maxlor, 1871-72.
 J. P. Hallett, 1871-72, 1874-77, 1881.
 J. H. Mulford, 1872-73.
 Reuben Van Pelt, 1873.
 John Chilver, 1873.
 Abraham Shotwell, 1873-74, 1878-81.
 R. Van Pelt, 1874.
 David Mulford, 1874-81.
 John N. Meeker, 1875-81.
 Nathan Morse, 1874-77.
 Job M. Winans, 1874-81.
 Harry W. Simmons, 1875-76.
 John K. Roll, 1875-76.
 Robert Hindall, 1877-81.
 Charles Gulager, 1877-78.
 William H. Hood, 1879-80.
 Elisha J. Peck, 1879-80.
 Isaac C. Roll, 1879-80.
 William L. Roll, 1881.

Schools.—This township contains three school districts. Says Mr. N. W. Pease, county superintendent,—

"While part of the borough of Elizabeth, schools were maintained continually from an early date. The first school-house was built in 1750. It stood in the limits of what is now District No. 1, nearly opposite the Wheat-Sheaf Hotel, on the south side of King George's highway or Rahway Avenue. It was a wooden structure, sixteen by twenty feet, the ceiling being seven feet high. In the old days a box-stove stood in the centre of the room, a hole being cut in the ceiling for the passage of the pipe, which carried off a portion of the smoke. This stove is said to have been a fearful wood-burner, and was a constant terror to the evil-doers in that 'old Academy,' as the favorite punishment for the unruly was to require them to cut the wood; and it is intimated that the hardihood and full muscular development of the descendants of those sires is attributable, in part at least, to that wholesome exercise. The early teachers were Messrs. Cotton, Nisbet, Garrahan, Quinlan, Foote, Dooley, Halsey, Terrill, Blackman, and Pierson. Mrs. Dooley also taught the school for a time, and it is related of her that whenever corporal punishment was administered she was accustomed to put her baby in the desk."

Mr. Cotton, the first teacher, taught there nearly forty years. This school-house was occupied till 1820, when a new building was erected about twenty rods north of the hotel in the present limits of Dis-

trict No. 4. The old school-house being of tough fibre was moved to Roselle, and is now used as a kitchen to the residence of Wedon Williams, Esq. Thus this ancient structure, with the identical cedar weather-boards with which it was originally inclosed, still does excellent service.

In the year 1837 a new school-house was built on the south side of the Shunpike, near the residence of Benjamin Tucker. This was occupied until the year 1871, when the present model school-house was erected at a cost of about \$18,000.

The first school known to have been held in District No. 2 was near the residence of S. O. Roll. The building was erected in 1786, and was occupied till 1825. The name of the first teacher was Samuel Vanderhoven. Mr. Russell Sargent, Robert Dennis, and Jesse Clark were subsequently employed. In 1825 a new house was built near the residence of Hampton Eddy. In 1870 this in turn gave place to the present neat and convenient structure, which cost about \$2000.

In District No. 4 the school-house standing a few rods north of the Wheat-Sheaf Hotel, built in 1820, was used for school purposes till the year 1871, when the present elegant structure was erected on Chestnut Avenue, South Roselle. Among the teachers employed at the first school was Mr. A. A. Ward.

The statistics of the schools for 1881 are as follows:

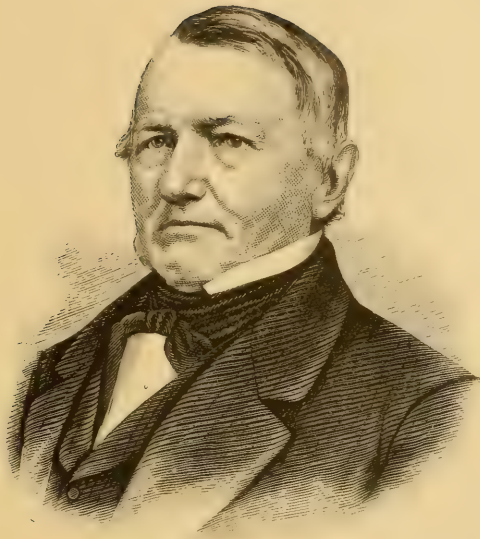
District No. 1.—Number enrolled, 188; attendance, 87. Trustees, William H. Hood, A. R. Corbett (district clerk), and A. Cole. Teachers, F. W. Fort, principal; Misses L. J. Conklin, L. Shamp.

District No. 2.—Number enrolled, 45; attendance, 10. Trustees, A. A. Hanland (district clerk), J. C. Roll, W. S. Roll.

District No. 4.—Number enrolled, 200; attendance, 70. Trustees, Rev. J. A. Blauvelt (district clerk), D. W. Berdan, Richard Kipling. Teachers, Miss J. Patten, principal; L. Disbrow, and J. D. Miller.

In District No. 1, Miss Silver taught in 1872-74; Mr. N. W. Pease, 1875-77; Mr. Knoll, 1878, preceding the present principal, Mr. F. W. Fort. The school is a first-class graded school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—For a number of years the Methodist families residing in this part of the township attended the church at Rahway, but occasionally had the Methodist clergyman at Rahway and Elizabeth visit their neighborhood school-house on a Sabbath afternoon. In the year 1874 application was made to the presiding elder for a supply, when Linden was united to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway, and Rev. H. D. Opdyke supplied them. The following year, 1875, Rev. Alexander Craig, with the help of some students from the Drew Theological Seminary, held regular services. Arrangements were made to secure a suitable building, when it was found that the school-house could be purchased, which was accordingly done,



Job Winans

and neatly repaired, seated, and supplied with pulpit. A Sunday-school was soon organized, and in the year 1878 a church of nine members was formed, to be supplied by the elder of the district, Rev. G. B. Smyth, who became the regular pastor in 1879-81. Value of property, \$2600; sittings, 120; membership, 24.

Grace Church of Linden (Protestant Episcopal) was organized in 1875 by a few residents in the immediate neighborhood. They had formerly attended services at Rahway and Roselle. They have built a neat Gothic structure east of the station, and on an eligible lot of ground. They have no regular rector, but are supplied by the neighboring churches. Rev. H. H. Cole and Rev. J. Augustus Dix, of Elizabeth, have given their services. Value, \$4500; sittings, 175; families, 16.

Reformed Church.—This edifice was built in the year 1871, on corner of Henry Street and Wood Avenue, one of the finest locations in this part of the township. It was the first church built in this neighborhood, is capable of holding some 400 persons, and cost \$18,000. The present pastor, Rev. Oscar Gesner, D.D., has been the pastor, with exception of a few months, since it was organized. He was installed in the spring of 1871. A few months in 1870 they worshipped in the school-house, and soon application was made to the Newark Classis to receive this young charge. Their present membership is 55. They have also a flourishing Sabbath-school.

Elders, Peter H. Brink, Samuel Ainsworth, and William H. Hallack.

Deacons, Philetus Smith, Jr., Joshua Rose, and George W. Baker.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Services of the Episcopal Church had occasionally been given at a private residence in Roselle by clergymen from Elizabeth City, but no clergyman had undertaken to form a parish until 1870, when Rev. H. B. S. Martin came to the aid of a few members who had removed from New York, and were desirous to have a church where they could attend without going to a distance. In the summer of that year ground was broken upon Fourth Avenue, which had been but lately opened in this beautiful growing hamlet. The parish was incorporated by the name of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Luke's in Roselle.

It stands upon the highest elevation in this township, and is built in the style of the old English architecture at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The following have been the rectors: Rev. H. B. S. Martin, 1870; Rev. J. A. Denniston, 1872; Rev. De Witt C. Byllesley, 1876; and the present pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, D.D., came Nov. 29, 1879.

Wardens, Richard Kipling, senior warden; John J. Howe, junior, 1881. Vestrymen, H. O. Baldwin, Richard A. Kipling, Richard H. Jackson, A. W. Patterson, J. H. Cocks, M. F. Moore, B. Forgate, Jr., 1881. Sittings, 300; communicants, 70.

Presbyterian Church.—A few Presbyterians re-

siding in this township had held occasional services at the old Wheat-Sheaf school-house for many years prior to the adoption of a plan for the erection of a house of worship in the village in 1867. This building was erected on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Chestnut Streets, at a cost of nine thousand dollars, and was dedicated June 12, 1868. It has a seating capacity of two hundred and eighty. Rev. C. A. Briggs was invited to become pastor June, 1870, remaining until March, 1874, when he resigned and became connected as professor with the Union Theological Seminary, University Place, New York. Rev. J. Alstyne Blauvelt received a call to the church, which he accepted in May, 1874. Present membership, 135.

The official members: Elders, A. D. Hope, T. R. White, G. Beckwith, and E. Quackenbush; Deacons, A. Atkins and C. D. Miller.

Baptist Church, Roselle.—A few members of the Baptist Church having removed to this village felt the necessity of religious services, and at first meetings were held in the school-house as well as in the private houses of the members. They first broke ground for their church in 1871, and the following year erected a neat building on Main Street at a cost of some eight thousand dollars. Largely through the instrumentality of the late R. M. Crane this church was organized. They had a number of supplies up to the fall of 1877, when the Rev. R. F. Michael was settled among them. In 1880, Rev. William Humpstone, his successor, labored for several months among them. The following are deacons: Samuel Carey, Henry L. Dexter, James P. Hallett, Charles Hubbard (1878), James Higgins (1881), Reuben Smith.

The present membership is 32; sittings, 400.

Roselle.—This rapidly-growing village is situated two miles from Elizabeth City, in a southwesterly direction, on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad; have a turn-table and engine-house. All way trains from New York and Newark centre here, making some sixty connections to the above-named cities daily. It is becoming a place of considerable importance on this account, and many fine residences are being erected on the wide avenues and streets. There are summer boarding-houses, hotel, and private families where a few boarders are taken; also three churches, one large school building, stores, post-office, etc.

Linden.—Situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles from Elizabethtown on the east, and about the same distance from Rahway on the south. It contains a large number of fine dwellings, well laid out grounds, and is a desirable location on high ground. There are three churches, a fine school building, factories, stores, post-office, etc.

The census report of this township, 1881: Males, 1004; females, 905; children between the ages of five and eighteen years, 435.

Trembly's Point.—In the easterly part of this township a family by the name of Trembly settled at an early date. The following record of one "Jean Traubles [John Trembly], of this town, a Huguenot, married Marie [Mary], daughter of Peter Nue [Noe], a French Huguenot refugee," 1689. They resided upon these lands, which run to the Kill von Kull, or Staten Island Sound. There was a point of "meadow" "juttet out," and which was called a "ferry point," from the opposite shore for many years. It was a crossing by a skiff kept by Pater (Peter), his son.

During the Revolutionary war the British soldiers used this point for crossing, and during the night crossed and recrossed, after pillaging the surrounding country. At last the old home of the ferry-master was invaded. The following account is from *Livington's Gazette*, No. 570, a newspaper published at that time:

"On the night of the following Thursday" (Dec. 14, 1780) "a party of royal horse-thieves, under the command of the celebrated Lewis Robbins, . . . made an incursion into Rahway. They set out for Westfield to seize Sheriff Marsh, but as the roads were bad, and learning probably that the sheriff was not at home, they turned back, and made their way to old David Miller's, capturing him, some of his sons, and his horses. Having paroled the old man because of his infirmities, they proceeded to Peter Trembly's, whom they seized and robbed of all his money and papers. They took also a Peter Horn." But at the sudden discharge of a gun they paroled their prisoners and fed.

This family in the township have long removed, and still the name of Trembly's Point is well known. Within a few years, in laying the Long Branch Railroad track here, they have named a station "Trembly Depot," situated on the old homestead.

Linden Post-Office.—It is but a few years since a regular postmaster was appointed in this township, and in 1864, after the question had been agitated for months, that their request was granted by the appointment of Mr. John Clay, who held it for one year, when Mr. Gilbert Rindell received the appointment in 1867, and retained it until Mr. Christopher Boyne was appointed. He held the position for about one year, when it was removed to the store at Linden, and Mr. Meeker Wood, in 1868, was the postmaster. He retained it for a short time, when Benjamin Cohen and C. T. Warren were respectively the postmasters. In the year 1873, Mr. William T. Clark held it for two years, and Mr. H. W. Gesner received the appointment Feb. 9, 1875, and retained it until the appointment of Mr. William K. Schenck, April 1, 1879. The present postmaster is H. W. Gesner, who was appointed for the second time Dec. 12, 1881.

Roselle Post-Office.—The first post-office in this town was opened by Andrew Arrison in 1872. The

following year James R. Clark was appointed, and retained it until 1881, when the present postmaster, Mr. J. K. Mulford, was appointed.

Inns and Inn-keepers.—The name of Hurd's and Crane's inns are mentioned as being the stopping-places for many of the Revolutionary soldiers during the war. These were two of the earliest stopping-places "provided for man and beast." They were situated near the station of the New Jersey Central Railroad, "Elmora." No trace of them can now be found.

The Old Wheat-Sheaf Inn was a famous one in its day. A gentleman by name of Wilkinson kept it a long period before the "battle of Connecticut Towns," and Ephraim Clark kept it at that time. It is impossible to learn at this time when it was first opened as an "ordinary." Louis Baker owned the land upon which it was built in 1745, and probably it was built not far from this time. John Halsey opened the house after Mr. Clark's death, and in 1815 a grand celebration took place there, commemorative of the proclamation of peace at the close of the war. After the death of Mr. Halsey, in 1837, Mr. John Yates became the landlord; married Widow Halsey, and kept the house until his death in 1843. He was also the first blacksmith at the Wheat-Sheaf. Oliver Halsey, son of the former landlord, opened the house in 1844, and kept it until 1849. Mr. John Truax and his brother William also kept the inn after his death. John B. Day became the proprietor in 1857, and kept this "wayside inn" for over thirty years. The property now belongs to a Mr. Banta, who has put this old historic house in good repair and leased it to Skidmore Wright.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOB WINANS.

The father of Mr. Winans, who is the subject of this sketch, was Job Winans, who married Miss Sarah Winans, and resided during his lifetime in Linden township. They had one son, Job. After the death of her husband Mrs. Winans contracted a second marriage with Capt. Benjamin Winans, to whom was born a daughter Jane, who became Mrs. Vandervoort.

The death of Job Winans occurred Jan. 22, 1808, and that of Mrs. Winans Dec. 15, 1848. Their son Job was born Feb. 6, 1805, in Linden. He spent his early life upon the farm, and enjoyed the advantages of the superior instruction imparted at the Adelphi Academy in Elizabeth. When fourteen years of age the death of his stepfather took place, which entailed much responsibility upon the young man, and necessitated his return home, where he and his mother jointly conducted the farm. He was married Jan. 1, 1833, to Miss Amy C., daughter of Joseph and Polly



E. P. Winans



S. C. Marsh

Morse, of Linden, the former of whom was a miller and owner of a valuable property known as the Morse Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Winans had children,—Nathan M., born Oct. 22, 1833; Susan (Mrs. Meeker Wood), born Dec. 14, 1836; and Job M., whose birth occurred Dec. 29, 1843.

Mr. Winans was in politics a Republican, and though not ambitious for the preferments of office, filled for years a place upon the Township Committee of Linden. He supported the Presbyterian denomination, and worshiped at the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, of which Mrs. Winans was a member. The death of Mr. Winans occurred Aug. 6, 1872, in his sixty-seventh year, and that of Mrs. Winans April 21, 1880. Their son, Job M., was married Dec. 20, 1865, to Miss Mary H., daughter of Edward P. Winans, of Linden. They have children,—Job Irving, born Jan. 1, 1867, and Mary Louise, born June 29, 1875. Mr. Winans is a Republican in politics, and has been for eight years a member of the Township Committee of Linden.

EDWARD P. WINANS.

The father of Mr. Winans was Aaron Winans, who was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Watkins, of Connecticut Farms, and resided in Linden, where he followed farming employments. Their children were John T., Nathan M., Jacob, Elizabeth, and Edward P. Mr. Winans died at his home, and Mrs. Winans' death occurred while the guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Bunnell, at Springfield. Their youngest son, Edward P., was born in 1827, on the homestead in Linden, and spent his boyhood under the paternal roof. Educational advantages of a superior character were then offered at Elizabeth, and thither the lad directed his steps. On his return he assisted his father upon the farm, which came to him by inheritance on the death of his parent. He was married to Miss Mary H., daughter of John and Huldah (Crane) Potter, of Connecticut Farms, the latter of whom is still living with her daughter, and enjoys vigorous health in her eighty-seventh year. To this marriage were born children,—Mary H. (Mrs. Job M. Winans), John P., Eliza W. (Mrs. Meline Winans), and Hannah A.

Mr. Winans occupied a position of influence in his township, and manifested much enterprise in public affairs. He was a staunch Republican in his political belief, and actively interested in the furtherance of the principles and platform of the party. He filled various offices of trust, among which were those of township committeeman, justice of the peace, and commissioner of deeds. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, of which he was one of the board of trustees. His death occurred Jan. 2, 1870, in his forty-third year. Mrs. Winans still survives,

and resides upon the farm purchased by her husband many years since. This is also the home of her only son, John P. Winans, who is married to Miss Ella M. Povey.

STEWART CRAIG MARSH.

The grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was Moses Marsh, who early settled in what is now known as Linden township of Union County, N. J., having been one of three branches of the family who chose this location as a future home. He was married to Miss Eunice Alston, and had four children, among whom were Jonathan Alston Marsh and Ann, who became Mrs. Craig. The former married Miss Sarah Craig, to whom were born four children,—Mary, who married William Stone; John Craig Marsh; Jonas Marsh, who married the daughter of Dr. Morse, of Elizabeth, N. J.; and Stewart Craig Marsh. Jonathan Alston Marsh resided on the land which had been the home of his father. This remains sacred as a family inheritance, and the homestead, with its hallowed associations, wherein successive generations have lived, is still in possession of one of the members of the family. Here Stewart Craig Marsh was born July 24, 1792, and in and about the "old home" the early years of his life were spent. He attended school at Morristown, and later entered the office of Dr. Stewart Craig, of Rahway, as a medical student, after which he continued his studies with Dr. Morse, of Elizabeth, N. J. After his graduation he removed to "the Attakapas," in the State of Louisiana, at which place both his brothers, John and Jonas, lived and died at an advanced age.

Stewart Craig Marsh married Miss Mary Baldwin, daughter of Mr. Samuel Baldwin, in 1821, his brother John having married a sister. After a period of two years spent in the practice of his profession at the South he returned to the North and embarked in mercantile pursuits with John Compton. This business was continued for thirty years in Pearl Street, New York City.

His daughter, Sarah Craig Marsh, who married Mr. Hugh Auchincloss, is the present occupant of the old homestead. The Auchincloss family are of Scotch descent, and were first represented in New York by Hugh Auchincloss, who came to America in 1803 and died in 1855. Mr. Hugh Auchincloss is his only surviving son. Mrs. Marsh having died in 1828, Mr. Marsh married for his second wife Miss Amelia Martha Bulkley, daughter of John Bulkley, of Connecticut, to whom were born two sons,—John Alston Marsh and Stewart Craig Marsh, who grew to manhood. Mr. Stewart Craig Marsh was in his political predilections a Henry Clay Whig, and while interested in the furtherance of the principles espoused by his party, rarely participated in the annual contests or shared in the official rewards which follow party service.

He was essentially the perfect type of the old-

school gentleman, of commanding presence, with courtesy of manner and a dignified reserve, which while it repelled intrusion was altogether free from arrogance. He was a man of irreproachable character and of fine moral instincts. Mr. Marsh was a supporter of the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which he preferred.

His death occurred Nov. 30, 1877, in his eighty-third year, at the homestead, and in the same apartment which was the scene of his birth so many years before.

CHAPTER LV.

TOWNSHIP OF CRANFORD.

THE act creating the township of Cranford, approved March 14, 1871, defines its boundaries as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that all that portion of the townships of Westfield, Springfield, Union, Linden, and Clark, in the county of Union, lying within the boundaries and descriptions following, to wit: Beginning at a point in the boundary line between Westfield and Springfield townships distant three thousand feet from the confluence of Normahiggin Brook and Rahway River; thence north eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east to a point seventeen hundred feet east of the road leading from Cranford to Millstone; thence south three degrees and fifteen minutes east to a point in the road leading from Amos Clark's mill to Roselle, distant about twenty-seven hundred feet from said mill; thence westerly following the middle of said road across the Rahway River to a point seventeen hundred feet northeasterly from Scudder's school-house; thence north forty-eight degrees west to a point distant three thousand feet southerly from and at right angles with the Central Railroad of New Jersey; thence north three degrees and fifteen minutes west to the road leading past the residence of Everett Pierson; thence northwardly in a direct line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off from the said townships of Westfield, Springfield, Union, Clark, and Linden, and created into a new township to be called and known by the name of the township of Cranford."

Natural Features.—The surface is generally level; soil clay loam, mixed more or less with sand, and generally productive in wheat, oats, rye, and grass. This township is well watered. It is nearly cut in two parts by the Rahway River, which empties into Staten Island Sound. There are six substantial bridges built over this river, and perhaps no other township in the State can count as many. There are large forest-trees lining the banks of the stream, and most of the farms have a large number of acres of heavy timber, and there are also many orchards of choice fruit.

Early Settlements.—The Cranes of this township are descendants of Stephen Crane, one of the first "Elizabethtown Associates." He was born 1673.

John Crane (son of John and Huldah Grant) married Phebe Ross, daughter of David Ross, of Westfield. They had eight children:

1. Rebecca, who married Maj. Jotham Potter (of Revolutionary fame), son of John. Both are dead. They left three children.

2. John Grant Crane, married Sally Pierson, daughter of William, son of William, and had children,—1,

John Davis Crane, who married Catharine Potter, daughter of William B. Potter; 2, William, who married Keziah, daughter of John Miller, of Westfield. They are both dead.

3. Elizabeth, married Thomas Moore, son of Robert, of Woodbridge, and had children,—1, David Moore; 2, Robert Moore; 3, John Moore; 4, Israel Moore; 5, Phebe Moore.

4. Phebe, married Benjamin Potter, brother of Maj. Jotham Potter.

5. Elias, born 24th April, 1789, and married Esther Maxwell, daughter of John, and lived in Union township, and had six children,—1, John, who married Sarah Cutter, daughter of William Cutter, of Woodbridge; 2, Mary Anne, married Nathan Winans, son of Aaron, of Elizabethtown; 3, Phebe, married Silas Miller, son of Abraham, son of Abraham; 4, Susan, married Isaac Williams, of New York, son of Matthias; 5, Elias Maxwell Crane; 6, Amzi Armstrong Crane.

6. Josiah, married Electa Ross, daughter of John, of Union township (now Cranford), and lived where Col. Jacob Crane formerly did, and had children,—1, Mary, married Hampton Cutter, son of William Cutter; 2, John Grant Crane, married Abby Miller (who is now deceased), daughter of John O. Miller, and lived on the old John Crane homestead, near the Rahway River, on the road to Springfield; 3, Anne Elizabeth, married Job Williams, son of Moses Williams, of then Union township; 4, Josiah, married Sarah Jane Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller.

7. Huldah, married John Potter, also a brother of Maj. Jotham Potter, and had a daughter, Mary Hannah Potter.

8. Sarah, who was unmarried.

Mr. Josiah Crane was one of the first who were the means of building the Presbyterian Church in Cranford, and resided on the same farm which he had occupied from the first, living to see a large town and population surrounding him, and in a few years selling his farm, which was needed for lots and building purposes, and purchasing a residence formerly occupied by Mr. Anderson, where he died a few years since. Mrs. Crane died November, 1879.

Benjamin Crane (third son of Benjamin, second son of Benjamin, first son of John, son of Stephen Crane) married Sarah Thompson; lived on the road to Westfield, near Vreeland's mills. They had eleven children, who are of the sixth generation from Stephen Crane,—

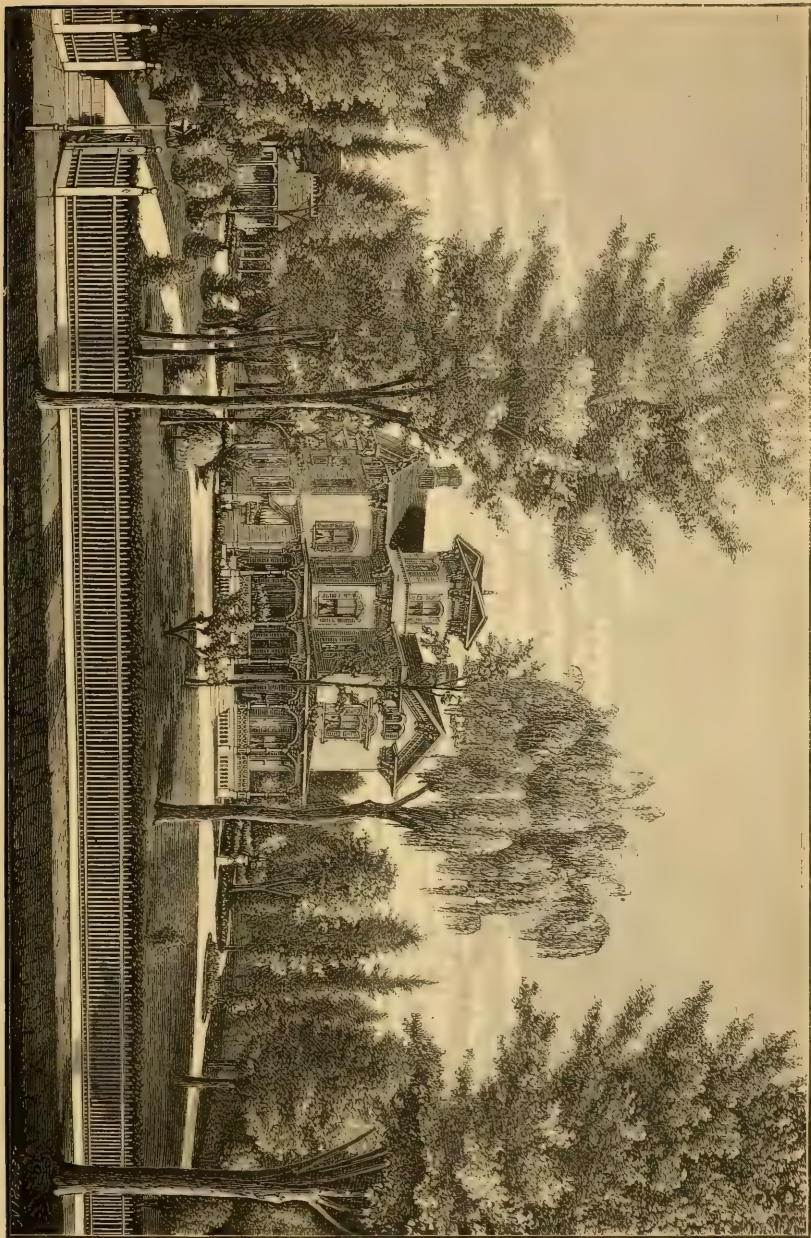
1. John, who married Mary Clark, daughter of Robert, of Rahway.

2. Abigail, married David Keyt, son of James.

3. Esther, who died at about eighteen or twenty years, unmarried.

4. Hezekiah Thompson, married first Amanda Osborn.

5. Phebe, married first Francis Randolph, son of Dr. Robert Randolph; for his second wife she mar-



"MARLBOROUGH PLACE."
RESIDENCE OF ALDEN B. WIGELOW,
GRANFORD, N. J.

ried George R. King, of Warren County, and lived there.

6. Charlotte King, married Hedges Baker, son of Daniel Baker.

7. Norris, who went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and married there.

8. Jacob Thompson, went to Cincinnati and died there at thirty-five years, unmarried.

9. Benjamin (4th), married Electa Baker as her second husband, daughter of Daniel.

10. David Johnson, married Anne Eliza Roll, daughter of Isaac, son of John Roll.

11. Moses Thompson, married Anna Eliza Scudder (Mrs. Crane died Dec. 13, 1881). They had two children,—1, Theodore Augustus, and 2, Sarah Anne, who died.

Mr. Moses T. Crane has built himself a fine residence upon Walnut Avenue, the old Westfield road to Elizabethtown.

William Crane (son of John Grant Crane and Sally Pierson, daughter of William Pierson), married Keziah, daughter of John Miller of Westfield. He owned and lived on a farm on the road from Cranford to Branch Mills. He died a few years ago. His son is John Henry Crane, now engaged in the general grocery and merchandise in the village of Cranford.

William Darbie, or Darby, was an early settler; he came in 1688. In that year, April 16th, the widow Agatha White sold all the lands of Richard Beach in Elizabethtown, bought of him in March of the same year, to William Darbie, or Darby, of Elizabethtown. A William Darby was one of the respondents in 1752 to a bill in chancery.¹ Rev. John Darby was the pastor of the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church in 1758. He had one son and two daughters by his first wife, and the eldest daughter, Hester, married a British officer named Fox. His second wife was Hester White Hunting, a widow lady from East Hampton, L. I. They had one son, Henry White Derby, M.D., and also two daughters, Helen, the wife of Gen. O'Hara, and Lucinda, the wife of Christian De Wint. Rev Mr. Darby was probably a son or grandson of William Darby. The family of Darbys are from the same stock who are residents of this township. Mr. Marsh Darby, who died Dec. 27, 1881, was the son of William Darby. He died on the farm in the year 1815. The farm is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Westervilt.

John O. Miller, son of Abner 1st, who married Betsey Kyte (son of John 3d, son of John Miller, Jr., son of John 1st), and married Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Benjamin and Keziah Ludlow. He lives on the old Miller homestead, about a mile from Cranford depot, on the old road to Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth City). The family are among the earliest settlers in this township. His ancestor came from Long Island about the year 1668, and was one of

the first Associates of Elizabethtown. William, his son, was an alderman of the borough of Elizabethtown, and his name is in the second list of the Associates of 1699. Andrew, his second son, married Mary Andrus, of Newark, N. J. Enoch, who married Hannah Baker, had nine children,—1, Enoch, Jr.; 2, Andrew; 3, Moses; 4, Jacob; 5, Jedediah; 6, Lydia; 7, Elizabeth; 8, Josiah; 9, Hannah. The fourth son of John 1st was John, whose wife's name was Martha. His fifth son, Aaron, who married and had first Aaron, Jr., was a noted clock-maker in Elizabethtown. The following advertisement is from a newspaper called the *New York Weekly Post-Boy*, Nov. 23, 1747:

"Aaron Miller, Clock Maker, In Elizabethtown, East New Jersey, Makes and sells all sorts of Clocks after the best Manner with Expedition. He likewise makes Compasses and chains for Surveyors; as also Church Bells of any size, he having a Foundry for that Purpose, and has cast several which have been approved to be good, and will supply any Persons on a Timely Notice with any of the above Articles at very reasonable Rates."

We give this quaint old notice, showing the enterprise and business tact of one born in this township. He had a daughter Betsey, who married Isaac Brokaw (a noted maker of these old family clocks which are in so much demand by relic-hunters); resided in Somerville, N. J. He had also two other sons, Cornelius and Robert.

Mr. John Miller also had two daughters,—Hannah, who married first Nathaniel Bonnel 1st, and for her second husband Deacon Whitehead; his other child Susannah, who married first a Mr. Crane, and her second husband John Ross 1st (and was his third wife).

Mr. John O. Miller is still living on the old homestead at an advanced age. His wife, Sarah Ludlow, died a few years since. His children,—1, Abigail, who married John Grant Crane, son of Josiah Crane; 2, Louisa, who married Elias M. Crane, of Elias, of Union; 3, James, married Sarah Jane Marsh, daughter of Eli Marsh, of Westfield; 4, John Alfred Miller; and 5, Benjamin Ludlow Miller, who lives with his father.

James Keyt's family homestead was on the back road leading from where the late Gideon Ross resided to Rahway. His property adjoined that of the late Samuel Headley on the west, and Moses T. Crane on the south. Mr. Keyt had a number of children. David Keyt married Abigail Crane, daughter of Benjamin Crane 3d; they removed to Ohio. Abner Miller married Betsey Keyt, daughter of James Keyt and Betsey Jessup. The family on the male side went to the West, and James Keyt's grandchildren are found in the Coriell family of New Market, N. J., the Searing family in Union township, Ichabod Ross' family in Westfield, and the Miller family in Cranford township, N. J.

The Denman family were early settlers here. John Denman, the first of that name, is mentioned in the early records as one of the Associates, and resided upon his allotment in 1668 in the borough. The

¹ E. J. Records, B. 383-84.

family is quite numerous in the township, and they are mentioned as among the first settlers. John Denman lived on his homestead, where he died in 1849 at an advanced age. He was engaged much in the purchase of timber for ship-building. The homestead is situated on the corner of the Westfield road and road leading to the Stephenson homestead, Cranford.

Tooker (sometimes spelled Tucker). This family owned a small place nearly opposite to the Headley farm, where Mr. Tucker died a few years ago.

John Winans (sometimes spelled Wynes, Waynes, Winons, Winnons, Wynons, Wynens, Wynans, Wynnings, and Wynants) was doubtless of the company that came from the east end of Long Island. It is quite likely that he was of the same family with Barnabas Wines, their names being frequently spelled alike. He was bred a weaver, a handicraft in great request at that early day. He had a house-lot containing five acres ten chains, bounded north by Jacob Melyen, west by Humphrey Spinage, or Spinning, and south and east by highways. He had also sixteen acres of upland "on the Neck," between Matthias Hatfield and Samuel Marsh, Sr.; also one hundred and twenty acres of upland "on Peach Garden Brook," bounded by Robert Morse, Matthias Hatfield, Robert White, and unsurveyed land; also forty acres of land "on the South branch of Elizabeth Creek or River," bounded by Humphrey Spinage, Matthias Hatfield, and the plain; also four acres of meadow "at Rawack," and six acres on Elizabeth Creek; in all two hundred acres. When his next neighbor, Jacob Melyen, had removed to New York, Winans bought, Feb. 8, 1678, his house-lot, house, barn, orchard, etc. He died at the close of 1694. His estate was valued at £271 15s. 8d.¹ The names of Winans as early settlers are found in the records of this and adjoining townships. In the civil list the name is met with frequently. Jonathan Dayton Winans is owner of lands on the forks of roads leading from Westfield to Rahway and Elizabeth, in this township, and has carried on the wheelwright and blacksmithing business, his stand being well known all over the country. Alfred Winans, living on the farm south on the Rahway road, is the son of "Squire Ross Winans, of Lyons Farms."

William Garthwaite, the father of a numerous family, was born 1677, in England; married, as early as 1702, Ann, the daughter of Maximilian Laulon, of France. He came here as early as 1703, his son Henry having been born in this borough. It is supposed from family tradition that he came at an earlier date, 1695. But his name appears in one of the early documents in 1706. "He or his son located on what has since been known as the Roberts property on the west side of the town."² He died Dec. 11, 1738, leaving at least two sons, Henry and James. The family have been long residents of this township, and still own property by the Rahway River. The family

here is now represented by Mr. Edwin B. Garthwaite, who resides upon the old homestead.

The Faitouts were early settlers, and came from France during the prosecutions there. "They were known as the Huguenot refugees." The family has been represented in the East Jersey allotments of lands in first division, 1667. "Aaron Faitout resided in Perth Amboy." He was an owner of a pew in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, No. 16, at a yearly rental of £5 7s. The family have been owners of large tracts of land in this and Union townships. The names of Edward, Aaron, Jonathan, Clark, and Moses Faitout (sometimes spelled Fatout) have been among the early families. Henry B. Faitout married Rebecca Davis, daughter of John Davis, of Westfield, who resided just outside of the boundary line of this township.

Among the early family names was that of Meeker, who have numerous descendants. One of them lived on the old road to Elizabeth Town, just easterly of where Philip Johns now resides. William Meeker was one of the Elizabeth Town Associates. He came from New Haven, Conn., where he took the oath of fidelity July 1, 1644. He was "propounded Oct. 7, 1646, to be loader to Mill for a 12 month, to goe in all seasons except unreasonable weather." Frequently he appears in the records as "Meaker" and "Mecar." He was appointed a constable of the borough on the 13th of October, 1671. He had sons Joseph and Benjamin, also numbered among the eighty Associates. The name of Benjamin Meeker is in the second generation of Associates, admitted in 1699.

In this township we find such names as Acker, Badgley, Baker, Bryant, Brooks, Crane, Clark, Craig, Cory, Connet, Davis, Denman, Dunham, Frazee, Faitout, Frost, Gennings or Jennings, Garthwaite, Hendricks, Hinds, High, Hetfield, Hole, Kyet or Keyt, Lambert, Littell, Ludlum, Meeker, Miller, Mash or Marsh, Pierson, Robinson, Lilley, Robins or Robinson, Morris or Norris, Ross, Sinnago, Scudder, Tooker or Tucker, Terry, Williams, Freeland or Vreeland, Darby, Woodruff, Winans, Wilcox, and Yeomans, but many of them are only known now in old deeds and records.

Cranesville.—In the year 1849 the residence of Mr. Josiah Crane, Sr., was visited on the 4th of July by some Sabbath-school children from Westfield. They spent a pleasant day rambling along the river-banks, fishing, etc., Mr. Crane, in his hospitable manner, doing all in his power to make it pleasant for them. He owned lands on both sides of the Rahway River, and his homestead was on the main road, now called Union Avenue, near the railroad track. A few trains occasionally stopped on signal, there being no regular station built. Before the children left for their homes some of them marked with chalk on an old building near the tract in large letters the name of "Cranesville," and such it remained for years, until

¹ E. T. Journal Record.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth.

the present commodious depot was built in 1869, and the name was changed to Cranford.

Post-Offices.—Until 1867 the residents of this then scattered village, Cranesville, as it was called, depended upon Westfield and Connecticut Farms post-offices for their mail, and the religious weekly papers were taken to church on Sabbath morning by one appointed, who distributed the *Christian Advocate* and the *New York Observer*, while letters were brought that during the week had accumulated at the post-office. When Saturday evening came and "chores" for the week were done up, the custom was to go to the store where the office was kept and there meet neighbors; and when returning home bring all the mail for the neighbors at Cranesville. This was the practice up to the time when John Balwin built his store and also took charge of the station at Cranford. For a time he also acted as postmaster. By the explosion of a barrel of kerosine he was burnt to death with the store and contents, hardly anything being saved. It is related that he went in the cellar where the barrel was kept about 9.30 o'clock in the evening to draw some of the oil for a customer. George O. Totten was appointed postmaster in 1870, and continued until he removed from Cranford, when John L. Derby, the present postmaster, was appointed, June 1, 1873.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

George O. Totten, 1871.	Stephen Chandler, 1876.
J. W. B. Hegeman, 1872.	William W. Mendell, 1878.
Alfred L. Rowe, 1874.	Samuel N. Sweet, 1882.

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

Frank A. Ellis, 1871.	Robert Rankin, 1877-78.
George O. Totten, 1872-73.	Jacob Ludlow, 1879.
George W. Donaldson, 1874.	George W. Wiley, 1880.
George W. Wiley, 1875.	John T. Bankir, 1881.
David Rankin, Jr., 1877.	Charles Leo Avery, 1882.

POUNDMASTERS.

Stetson B. Mendell, 1871-72.	Terrence Brennen, 1880.
Charlott Mendell, 1873-78.	Daniel Brown, 1881-82.
Henry Van Ellen, 1879.	Barney Doyle, 1882.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Alden B. Biglow, 1871-75.	Thomas Cloyd, 1874.
Sylvester Cahill, Jr., 1872-73.	John Isenman, 1876-82.

TOWN CLERKS.

Isaac N. Fisher, 1871.	Samuel S. Brower, 1880.
William B. Christmas, 1872-75.	Edward Buophout, Jr., 1881.
Augustus Lawrence, 1876-77.	Walter M. Irving, 1882.
Manuel Munoz, Jr., 1878-79.	

ASSESSORS.

Emmor K. Adams, 1871-72.	John W. Close, 1882.
Gideon E. Ludlow, 1873-81.	

COLLECTOR.

Moses T. Crane, 1871-82.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Sylvester Cahill, Sr., 1871.	John Klein, 1872.
Josiah Crane, 1871.	Alexander P. Purvis, 1872-75, 1880.
John M. Atwatter, 1871.	Henry Harrison, 1876.
Charles Leo Avery, 1871, 1877-80.	John W. Close, 1873-75.
Frank A. Ellis, 1872.	Jacob Ludlow, 73-75.
Gideon E. Ludlow, 1872.	James A. Bogart, 1876, 1882.
Emmor K. Adams, 1873-75.	Henry H. Cowen, 1876-77.
Edward S. Crane, 1872-78, 1880-81.	William M. Taylor, 1876.

John E. Close, 1877.
 Steven I. Cox, 1877.
 James McGowen, 1878.
 Harry E. Atwatter, 1878, 1881.
 John H. Craue, 1878.
 William D. Wood, 1879, 1881.
 James G. Moore, 1879-80, 1882.

Philip John, 1879.
 John T. Cox, 1879-80.
 George B. Osborn, 1881.
 Jacob Klein, 1881.
 James T. Banker, 1882.
 Henry Bindenberger, 1882.

Schools.—In the year 1805 the "Old Red School-house" was built. The neighbors drew the stones for the foundation, and the frame was cut from the near timber land. The building had four windows on a side, and was a model school-house for its day. It was sixteen by twenty-four feet in size, and furnished with slab benches. The name of the first teacher was John Flowers. This building was occupied for school purposes until 1866-67, when a small building was provided on the north side of the Central Railroad, near the residence of Mr. Purves. The name of the teacher was Fred. Searing. In 1869 a new and imposing structure was erected and a graded school organized.

There are nearly four hundred children enrolled from the ages of five years to eighteen years, and reported attendance nearly two hundred. The trustees are M. Munoz, as district clerk, J. W. Chase, and John Cromwell.

The principal of the school is Mr. A. F. Campbell; teachers, Misses E. Osborn, Minnie Vreeland, C. D. Osborn.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A mission Sabbath-school was organized by Mr. William W. Mendell, in the district school-house, in the fall of 1857, and this was the starting-point of the church in Cranford.

In the spring of 1859 two lots were donated on the Westfield road belonging to Peter B. Johnson, Esq., and in a short time a commodious chapel was erected at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars, the neighborhood lending their help and giving of their means to further on the cause. In 1864-65 a movement was made to erect a church edifice, and for several months the matter was in contemplation. The trustees, Matthew Falyn, George W. Mendell, Thomas Cloyd, Thomas Falyn, Charles Littell, Moses Mendell, and others, decided to secure lots on Walnut Avenue, remove the chapel from the Westfield road, and build the new church adjoining it, which was carried into effect, and in a few months a fine edifice was completed, thirty-six by seventy feet, with tower, bell, alcoves, etc., at an expense of some sixteen thousand dollars. The Rev. R. B. Collins, Henry M. Simpson, J. W. Marshall, James Harris, E. S. Jameison, W. Christopher, F. S. Cookman, Lawrence Reeves, George Benson, and Rev. Mr. Compton have been the pastors. Membership, 70; sittings, 300; Sabbath-school officers and teachers, 14; scholars, 100.

Presbyterian Church.—In the spring of 1849, Mr. Josiah Crane, Sr., John Miller, and a few others built a Union chapel on the main road, opposite Mr. Crane's residence. Here for a time many of the pastors of the vicinity officiated. As the majority of the

church-going population belonged to the old Westfield Church, it was decided in 1851 to organize a Presbyterian Church, when nineteen members from the above church united in this organization. For some time they were supplied with pastors from abroad. In the fall of 1852, Rev. A. H. Lilly received a call, which he accepted, and became the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. T. S. Brittan in 1854, who was pastor but a short time, when the church called and settled the Rev. W. R. Dunett, who remained in the pastorate until 1862. In this year the vacancy was filled by the Rev. Hollis Read, a returned missionary. A revival soon followed, and many joined the church. He relinquished his pastorate in 1867, and Rev. S. Murdock came for a short time, and was followed by Rev. A. H. Sloat, who labored here only a short time. The Rev. A. A. McConnell was the next pastor, under whose auspices the present church edifice was erected in 1868. But his health for some months was feeble, and soon after he finished his work here he died, and was buried in the Fairview Cemetery. For a short time the church was without a regular pastor, when a call was extended to Rev. William H. Roberts, which he accepted. He left in 1878. The present pastor is Rev. James F. Riggs. Sittings, 400; communicants, 180.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.—This beautiful church was erected by the faithful labors of a number of residents of this town and clergymen of the neighboring parishes. The organization was formed April 18, 1872, and services were held for some months prior to the building of the church upon North Avenue, easterly from the station, and near the residences of a number of its members. The cost when it was completed, in 1875, amounted to seven thousand dollars, and it is now free from incumbrance. The number of families connected with the parish is thirty-seven. The Rev. E. M. Reilly was the first rector in 1875, and remained for nearly three years. The Rev. J. H. Young was the next, and the present rector is Rev. William C. Roberts. Communicants, thirty-five; sittings, one hundred and fifty.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.—A few Catholic families residing in this township in 1871 had with Westfield occasional mass every two or three Sabbaths. In the year 1874 efforts were put forth for the building of a church which would accommodate all the families within two or three miles around, and material was purchased, but not until the fall of 1875 and the spring of 1876 was much done towards building, but in the summer of the latter year they had completed a neat building at a cost of about two thousand dollars, which will accommodate some two hundred and fifty. The present resident priest is Rev. W. J. Weisman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CORNELIUS A. LEVERIDGE.

Cornelius A. Leveridge was born in the city of New York, April 30, 1829; son of John Leveridge, counselor-at-law of that city, and descendant of Rev. William Leveridge, the learned and revered Presbyterian clergyman, who was a student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated, taking his degree of A.B. in 1625, and that of A.M. in 1629. He engaged to become the minister of Dover, N. H., and embarked at London in the ship "James," and after a passage of eight weeks arrived at Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1633. He immediately entered upon his work at Dover. Three years later we find him preaching at Sandwich, on Cape Cod, and here he remained for many years engaged in imparting religious truth to the Indians and proving himself a worthy cotemporary of the apostle Eliot. In 1653 he became a purchaser and settler of Oyster Bay, L. I., and at this place, Huntington, and Newtown he spent the rest of his life, preaching not only there, organizing churches, but came occasionally to Elizabeth borough and preached to some of his former parishioners who had settled there, and whose descendants are now occupying the former homes of their ancestors. There is a manuscript commentary on the Scriptures which is preserved as the production of Mr. Leveridge among the town records of Newtown. "It is an old folio volume. The whole consists of one or two observations upon each verse, chapter by chapter, each remark comprehended in four or five words. With some study the whole could easily be made out after the signs and abbreviations were mastered. He was settled as pastor at Newtown in 1662, and after a pastorate of fourteen years died, June 19, 1677, leaving his sons Caleb and Eleazer. The former took out letters of administration on his estate." The following aphorism is from Freeman's "Cape Cod," vol. i. page 219:

"He who does not think of his ancestors will be negligent of his posterity.

[Signed] "REV. WILLIAM LEVERIDGE."

At an early age Cornelius A. Leveridge attended the Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I., connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, Henry Onderdonk, principal, where he remained until 1842, when he entered the grammar school of Columbia College, where he received a classical education. After spending some four years in studies and in the school of chemistry, he removed in 1849 to Westfield, Union Co., N. J., and resided on the farm formerly owned by his uncle, Benjamin Leveridge, M.D., giving his attention to his favorite pursuits of geology, chem-

istry, and historical research. There he remained until the year 1865, accumulating an extensive and valuable collection of geological, historical, and numismatic matter, which he sold at a large sum to P. T. Barnum, Esq. for his second museum, then being established in the upper part of Broadway,



C. A. Severidge.

New York, his first having been consumed by fire in 1864.

In the year 1869 he removed to Cranford and became interested in the formation of this new township, where he became identified with the growth of that beautiful village in the establishment of its churches and fine school building. He has been engaged in literary pursuits, writing historical and geological articles for the local newspapers, and as correspondent, and at the same time attending seminaries and schools in Newark and other places, giving instruction on scientific subjects, and during this time he has been in correspondence with different historical and scientific societies throughout this country as well as Europe.

His habits of close observation and pedestrian tours have fitted him in an unusual degree for the work of local historian in this State, and he has collected a large amount of information of the early settlers. He is receiving letters from all parts of the Union relating to family history.

Since the centennial year of 1876, on his return from Philadelphia, Pa., he has resided in Dunellen,

N. J.¹ He was married at Quebec, Canada, on Sept. 24, 1849, to Eleanor J. Mills, daughter of James Mills, a leading journalist of Exeter, England.

His interest in political affairs dates back to his early manhood, and he has always been an upholder of Jeffersonian principles. In 1865 he was elected as justice of peace, receiving nearly the whole vote of the township. He has also held many official relations in the county. His cheerfulness and sociability make many friends, and few men enjoy the society of their friends more than he.

JOHN DENMAN.

The homestead of the Denmans, which is still in the family and name, is situated in the town of Cranford, formerly a part of Westfield, and about five miles from Elizabeth. It was purchased in 1723 by John Denman, Jr., who was a descendant of the John Denman who in 1635 lived in Dorchester, Mass. He is mentioned in Town Book B of the Elizabeth records as one of the memorialists of Nov. 18, 1729. He had much influence among his townsmen on account of his education and wealth, and possessed the luxuries of those days, as his "books" and "riding chair" are mentioned in the inventory of his effects. He was an Episcopalian, and attended St. John's Church, Elizabeth, where his children and grandchildren were baptized. His first wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Williams, and the mother of his children, died March 27, 1762, in the sixty-second year of her age. He was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Lolloo, Sept. 18, 1763. He died March 15, 1775, in the seventy fifth year of his age, and was interred beside his first wife in the old cemetery at Westfield. He left four sons, John, Joseph, Daniel, and Christopher, and two daughters, Mary, who married Samuel Yeomans, and Jenny, who was twice married, her second husband being Aaron Faitoute. The farm was left equally to the sons, but Christopher purchasing the rights of the others became the sole owner. He was born March 5, 1741, and married Abigail Hendricks, who was born Feb. 17, 1746. She was the daughter of Isaac Hendricks and his wife, Lydia Craig. They were members of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, until the Revolutionary war, when the church was closed, and they then went to the Presbyterian Church at Westfield. In 1803, Christopher Denman assisted in erecting their third edifice. The district school long known as the Red School-house through his influence was established near his home, and for years the teachers were accustomed to live with him. He commanded the respect of all who knew him, was energetic and prudent, and by his perseverance accumulated a large amount of real estate, besides personal property, such as notes and bonds. His death took

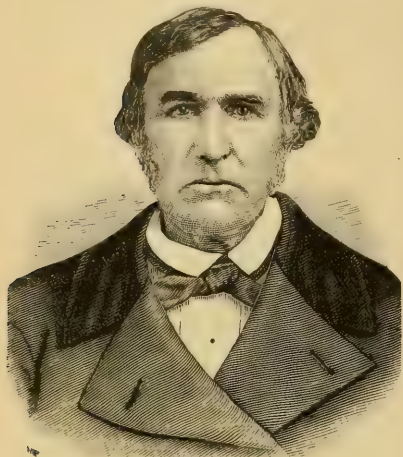
¹ Since the above was written he has returned to the homestead at Cranford, which is now his family residence.

place Oct. 21, 1808, and that of his wife five years previous, in 1803. They are buried in the old West-field Cemetery. They had five daughters and one son,—Susan, born Nov. 22, 1773, died Oct. 15, 1854, married to Benjamin Cory, Jr.; Anna, born Oct. 24, 1776, died May 14, 1832, married to John Mills; Abigail, born May 3, 1779, died May 10, 1841, married to John

enrment to transport cannon and powder to our Northern frontier.

He was a true American, in action as well as at heart, and considered it the duty of every man to be present at the polls. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and interested himself in everything relating to his country, his neighborhood, and friends, always responding to calls of sickness and want. The following anecdote will illustrate a generous and kind-hearted disposition. He had frequently missed corn from his crib, and determined to watch for the trespasser. One night he saw a man filling a bag at the crib. After he had filled it, and was engaged in filling another, he felt a tap on his shoulder, with a demand for an explanation. He answered he was needy, and thought the owner would not miss it from his plenty. He was taken into the house, made to draw cider in the cellar, bring a mince-pie from the pantry, and then told to eat and drink until satisfied. When he was through they went to the crib. He was made to empty one bag, to put the other on his shoulder, and go home, with the advice that if he ever was in need to come and ask, but never to steal.

He always kept a pew for the use of his family in the Presbyterian Church, and entertained all ministers who came to preach in the Old Red School-house, one of whom, a Methodist, came monthly for fifteen years. He took a great deal of pride in keeping up the old homestead, and bequeathed it as he had received it from his ancestors, and it still stands to-day as one of the few places having a clear title, a mortgage never having been placed upon it. He died Sept. 25, 1849, leaving four sons and one daughter. John Christopher Denman, born Nov. 17, 1815, married Eliza Hendricks, 1844, and died Feb. 4, 1864. A sketch of his life will be found in another part of this volume. Isaac Marsh Denman, born March 7, 1821, married Mary Cross, 1848, and died Nov. 25, 1866. He went to New Orleans in the employ of his uncles, Ralph Marsh, John D. Marsh, and James B. Laing, in the carriage business. He was soon made a partner, and afterwards purchasing the interests of his associates continued the business, and took in his youngest brother, Rolph Marsh Denman, who was born Feb. 23, 1833, and died unmarried. The partnership formed what was known as the Southern house. They both possessed remarkable business qualifications, were high-spirited, and very similar in talents, disposition, and ambition. They were interested in several moneyed institutions of the city. Isaac M. Denman died in New Orleans in the forty-fifth year of his age. His brother Rolph became the sole survivor of the Southern house, which terminated four years afterwards with his death, which occurred in New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1870. Alvan Fox Denman, born June 3, 1831, married Mary Bartoche, 1855, and died Oct. 20, 1865. He was a farmer, and lived at the homestead, where since his death his family has resided.



John Denman

Marsh; Hulda, born Oct. 1, 1784, died Aug. 7, 1830, married to Jonathan Miller; Mary, born Sept. 1, 1787, died July 24, 1831, married to Benjamin Woodruff; John, the only son, born Feb. 28, 1782, was married to Rebekah, daughter of John High, who died Jan. 4, 1812, leaving no issue. On Feb. 15, 1815, he married his second wife, Lockey Marsh, eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac Marsh and his wife, Catharine Terrell, of Rahway. Capt. Marsh from boyhood passed his life on the sea. On Feb. 14, 1788, he sailed as first mate on the bark "Jenny" for China, and on his return built and became captain of his own vessel. During the war of 1812 he was captured on the high seas and imprisoned in England until peace was declared, when he returned home, and died Jan. —, 1821.

John Denman was a man of indomitable energy and will. He was about six feet in height, of fine personal appearance, and noted for his horsemanship, in which he had few equals. For years he was engaged in getting out ship-timber, and often employed by the government to select it for the navy-yard. During the war of 1812 he was employed by the gov-

Mary Rebekah Denman, the only daughter, born Jan. 7, 1824, married April 5, 1848, to John Evans Matthews, who was born March 8, 1815. Mr. Matthews was the son of James and grandson of Thomas Matthews, of Raglan, England. At the age of twenty years he came to this country, and in 1837 went into business for himself in New Orleans, making and repairing carriages. In December, 1839, John C. Denman was taken into partnership under the firm-name of Matthews & Denman. They were very successful in their business, and executed large government orders during the Mexican war. In 1850, John C. Denman returned to the North to reside, Mr. Matthews continuing the business and adding to it a large stock of carriage trimmings and supplies. The following year he took in Isaac M. Denman as his partner under the name of J. E. Matthews & Co. The firm continued until the death of Mr. Matthews in 1859.

Mrs. Lockey Marsh Denman, the wife of John Denman, and the mother of the Denman sons, was born Sept. 28, 1792. She was a woman of superior manners, possessing fine conversational powers, as well as executive ability, which was inherited by her sons. Her Christian spirit and resignation was sorely tried when called to part with all her sons during a period of less than seven years. Her death took place July 30, 1875, and her remains are interred beside those of her husband in Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

CHAPTER LVI.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

Natural Features.—This township was erected from the Fifth Ward of the city of Rahway in 1864. The surface is generally a level, having a gentle descent until it reaches the line of the city of Rahway. It is well timbered, and has a few of the original trees, which have grown to a large size. The soil is generally a clay loam, with here and there a sandy knoll or slight ridge. It is traversed by a copious stream, the Rahway River, affording plenty of water for "milling purposes," and running in a zigzag course through the easterly part of the township. On the westerly sides are tributaries or branches, the chief of which is known as Robinson Branch. This township, adjoining the city of Rahway, of which it was formerly a part, is well located as to its advantages of travel and transportation, and there are many fine farms which have been brought to a high state of cultivation. A few market-gardens are also successfully cultivated in the township, producing good returns also of fruits and berries.

The population of the township is 352,—males, 187; females, 165; children between the ages of five and eighteen, 70.

Early Settlement.—This township was settled as part of the ancient borough of Elizabeth. In the

early part of the history of that borough will be found the names of the early settlers in this section, as well as in the other parts of the old borough and township. All that is necessary here is simply to give a list of the names of the early settlers within the limits of the present township of Clark.

The following are among those who took allotments of land in this part of Elizabethtown prior to 1709: Radley (Radcliff), Enders, Bullman, Scudder, Ricketts, Wynants (now Wynans), Robertson, Halliday, Ross, Russell, Ryno, Powel, Darbie (Darby and Derby), Hendrick, Micheau, Clark, Miller, Pack, Lemington, Lilly, Mondy (Mundy), Woodruff, Sutton, Brant, Bowne (Boune), Thompson. There may have been a few others who settled within the bounds of this township, but no account of them can now be found. Many went in 1720 and settled in that part of the borough which afterwards was called Westfield township.

The Rev. Thomas Halliday, Episcopal missionary, whose ancestors settled in this township, had charge of the missions in Elizabeth Town, Rahway, Woodbridge, and Amboy. He says under date of Nov. 8, 1716, "In this part of East Jersey there are three townships,—Newark, Elizabethtown, and Woodbridge,—which consist of upwards of a thousand families, the chief settlers of which were New England Independents (Presbyterians or Congregationalists), who are now old and confirmed in their erroneous way. In each of those towns there is a large Independent Church, who support their preachers with the allowance of £80 per annum, besides house, glebe, and perquisites of marriages."

Civil List.—Since the organization of the township the following have served as town clerks:

William J. Thompson, 1864-66,	Charles A. Gundaker, 1871-72.
1869-70,	Benjamin F. Osborn, 1873.
Adam Brown, 1867,	William Bloodgood, 1874.
George W. Bullman, 1868, 1875-76,	Franklin P. Bullman, 1878-82.

ASSESSORS.

Robert I. Turney, 1864.	William I. Thompson, 1873-76.
Gurshom M. Dunn, 1865-67, 1871-72.	George W. Bullman, 1877.
Jacob Ludlow, 1865-69.	William Clark, 1878-79.
James B. Westervelt, 1870.	Willitt H. C. Coles, 1880.
	L. M. Scudder, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

William H. Enders, 1864, 1871-73, 1876-77.	William Bloodgood, 1874-75.
John M. Park, 1865.	Matthias F. Garthwait, 1876.
William I. Thompson, 1866-70.	Marx Rieffe, 1878-81.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Robert A. Russell, 1864, 1867.	Clark Stevens, 1869.
John F. Whitney, 1864.	Augustus Ritter, 1870.
William E. Bloodgood, 1864-70, 1873-78.	John H. Athridge, 1871-72.
Leonard Dunn, 1864-67, 1870-72.	Adam Brown, 1871-72.
John Weimar, 1864-68, 1871-72.	Hugh H. Bowne, 1873-75, 1877-81.
William N. Dougherty, 1865-66.	Lewis Smith, 1873.
Robert A. Russell, 1865-72.	Andrew Trehune, 1873.
William J. Thompson, 1867-68, 1874-76, 1879.	William H. Enders, 1873-75, 1877.
James B. Westervelt, 1868-69.	M. F. Garthwait, 1874-76.
John A. Halliday, 1868, 1870, 1876.	William Clark, 1876-77.
Marx Rieffe, 1869.	Frederick Schonmaker, 1877.
Israel Vail, 1869, 1878-79.	William Bloodgood, Jr., 1880-81.
	L. M. Scudder, 1880-81.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

John F. Whitney, 1864.	John A. Halliday, 1865-67, 1870-72.
William N. Douchety, 1864.	Eden Vail, 1873-74.
Robert A. Russel, 1865-69, 1875-76.	William J. Thompson, 1877-81.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Robert I. Furney, 1864.	Charles M. Hawkins, 1878.
Adam Brown, 1865-70.	William Clark, 1879.
Hugh H. Bowne, 1868.	Adam Brown, 1879.
William J. Thompson, 1869, 1877.	Lewis Smith, 1880.
Charles A. Gundaker, 1872.	Hugh H. Bowne, 1881.
William E. Bloodgood, 1873, 1878.	Robert A. Russel, 1881.
William Brown, 1875.	

Schools.—There is but one district in this township, called the "Scudder School District," named from a family living in the neighborhood. This school was established at an early date, the house having been built in 1818. For many years school was taught only for one "quarter" during winter. The following is the report for 1881: District No. 6, children about 70; attendance, 24; trustees, C. A. Gundakers (district clerk), L. M. Scudder, and W. B. Mundy; teacher, Miss M. T. Reed.

Among the early teachers in this district was Mr. Jotham Williams, 1825-26; Isaac H. Pierson; Mr. Nelson (two terms), 1841-42; Horace Roberts; Abner Coriell; Mr. Willcox; Eugene Snyder, 1849.

The present school-house stands on the forks of the old road from Westfield to Rahway, and there being no church in this township it is used for religious meetings and Sabbath-schools. Tradition says that there was a school-house near this locality before the Revolutionary war, and that it was used by the Continental soldiers as a barracks; and it is said that before the close of the war in 1780 the building was burned by the Hessians while they were on their way to Westfield. The present building is the fourth that has been built for school purposes in the district.

Manufacturing Interests.—**ESSEX FELTING MILLS.**—In Clark township, which is sufficiently near Rahway to regard it as local territory, is a manufacturing establishment—the only one of its kind in New Jersey, though there are several in New York City and one or more in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one in Bradford, Pa.—engaged in the production of felt goods and employing a force of two hundred workmen. It is situated on the banks of the Rahway River, only about a mile above the city water-works. The building is on the site of an old mill built a century ago, "where grain was ground, supplying the neighborhood also with woollen yarn." Part of this mill was then used as a woollen-mill.

Philip Trussler for several years had a bleaching and calico print-works, but in 1845 part of the building was destroyed by fire. In 1847, after the property had become nearly worthless, William Bloodgood, Esq., of New York, purchased it, and at a large outlay of money the building (what was left of it) was repaired, and other larger buildings were added for the manufacture of felt goods, started by William E.

Bloodgood, at first on a small scale, at a time the business was comparatively new in this country. The business rapidly increased. On July 4, 1869, the main building of the factory was entirely destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt.

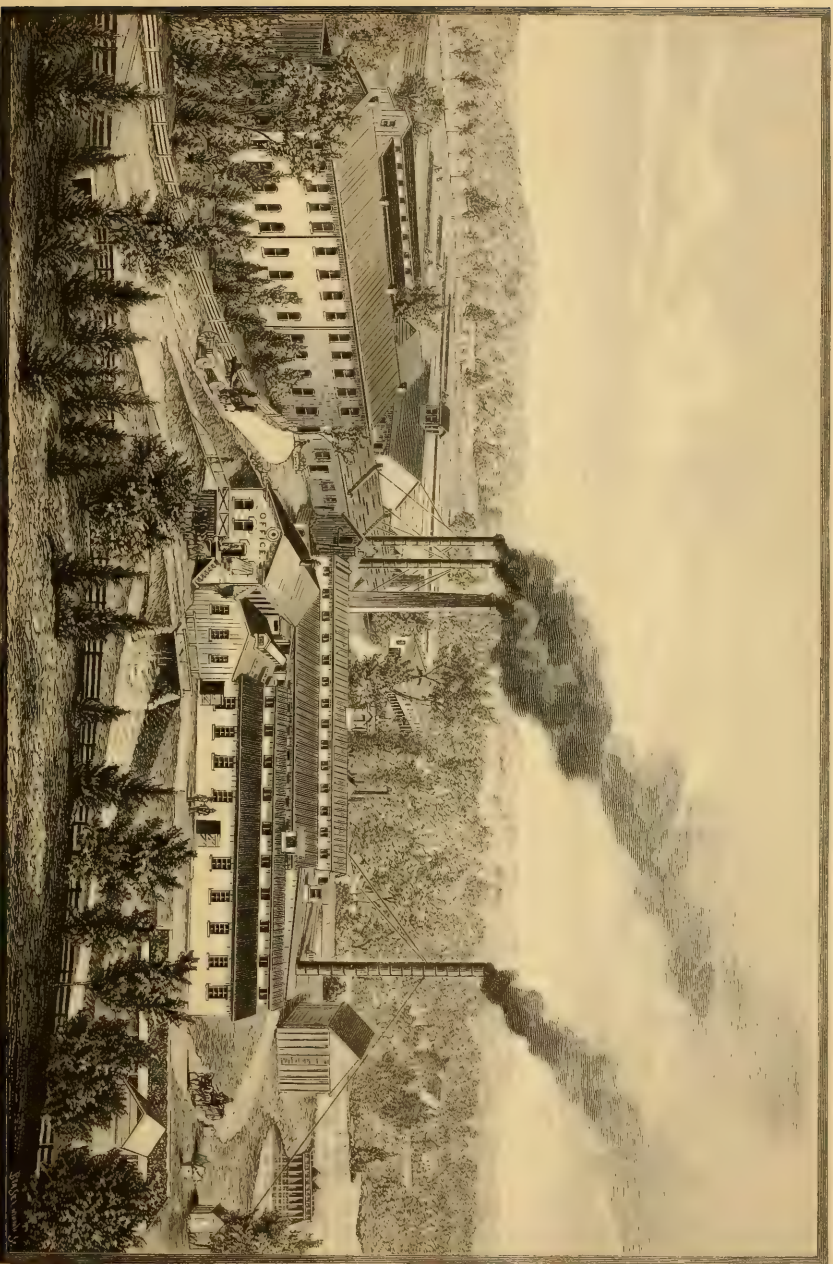
The firm at present conducting the business has been organized about six years, and is composed of Mr. W. S. Taylor and William Bloodgood, Jr. A mill has stood on the site of the present works, however, for more than one hundred years. The various mills, with the residences of the two proprietors and the tenements occupied by the workmen and their families, cover an area of several acres of ground. The mills are located on low land quite near the banks of the river, while the dwellings and a village store owned by the firm are situated on the higher ground that rises pleasantly above the banks of the stream. Felt goods of all descriptions are produced here, and the annual production of the mills is at least two million square yards of feltings per year, and the firm pays out at least seventy-five thousand dollars per year in wages to the operatives.

Besides these mills the firm has a factory at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin Street, in New York City, where about one hundred girls are employed. The warehouse and principal office of the firm is at No. 8 Thomas Street, New York.

A visitor to the mills who has no previous knowledge of or acquaintance with the business carried on will be surprised when he is shown samples of the very numerous kinds of goods turned out. The output of the establishment includes feltings of the loosest and most fleecy texture, intended for the linings of gloves and other articles; those quite thin, but possessing great durability, intended for table- or piano-covers, of the most beautiful shades of colors; goods of dark navy-blue shade or the numerous tints of brown, intended for ladies' underskirts or petticoats, some of these articles being flounced and most elaborately embroidered with silk thread, or ornamented with printed designs of various patterns; the thicker grades of goods, white and colored, used for the manufacture of chest-protectors, up to the heaviest, which are used for polishing purposes on brass or marble. Felting is also used largely for upholstery purposes, and the visitor is shown elegant shades of brown designed for the manufacture of lambrequins, etc. Felting, too, is largely employed by piano-makers for covering the hammers that strike upon the metal wires stretched in the iron frame within the case or body of the instrument, and which produces the tones, and also for covering the under side of the keys in the manual or key-board of the instrument.

The establishment also turns out some goods for the manufacture of gentlemen's caps, but not at present for hats.

This firm manufactures all the saddle-cloths of the Spencer patent that are used by the government, paying a royalty for the right to manufacture. In these



ESSEX FELT AND PAPER MILLS.
W. S. TAYLOR & W. BLOODGOOD, JR.,
NEAR FAIRWAY, N. J.

Office, No. 8 Thomas Street, New York.

cloths the thickness of the fabric is graduated according to the particular part of the saddle that is most worn.

On the river a short distance below these mills, near the ice-houses, is another dam of stone and a fine water-privilege. We are informed that the proprietors of a manufacturing establishment now located in Vermont have lately been examining the same, with a view of buying it; but we cannot say certainly that the parties can be induced to settle here, though we sincerely wish they could be. The cost of help, we are informed, is about the same in Vermont as here, but the cost of transporting manufactured goods to the New York market from Rahway is very much less than it is from the Green Mountain State.

HECLA POWDER-MILLS.—Near Bloodgood's factory are located the mills of the Hecla Powder Company, whose principal office is at No. 57 Broadway, New York. This company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and has a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The works, located near Rahway, have a capacity equal to any in the country. Hecla powder is a dynamite for blasting purposes, composed of nitro-glycerine so "solidified" by a chemical process as to render it perfectly safe in handling and transportation. It is, chemically, entirely different from all other explosive compounds. It is from three to five times as strong as ordinary blasting powder, and the most economical explosive in use for sandstone and limestone quarries, all medium hard rock, coal-mines, bank blasting, tunneling, shaft-work, railroad contracts, etc. Charles A. Morse, superintendent.

CHAPTER LVII.

FANWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries, etc.—This township was set off from Westfield in 1877. The first election took place in the spring of 1878. It is bounded as follows: On the west by Somerset County, and northwest by Green Brook, being the line from New Providence township, on the northerly course passing through the late Wesley Roll property to Willow Grove on a straight line, and southerly by Clark and Raritan townships, Robinson's Creek being part of the boundary line until the Terrill road is reached, which is the line dividing Plainfield city limits, thence on a straight line to Green Brook, the place of beginning.

Natural Features.—The surface of this township is generally level, except on the west and northwest, which comprises what is known as the First Mountain. The soil a clay loam, well cultivated and productive. Within two miles of the plains a bed of carbonate of lime was discovered in which are metallic appearances, supposed to be gold and silver, but

which, having been tested, shows only the deceptive pyrites.

On the west and the northwest of this township is Green Brook, being the boundary line from New Providence township. Its head is in Felt Lake, where it is fed by living springs. On the extreme southerly part of Fanwood is Robinson's Brook, a living stream, running through to Raritan township, feeding the farms with water, and making it very desirable for dairies, cattle, etc.

Early Settlers.—The name of Scotch Plains is derived from the nationality of its original settlers. In the year 1684 a number of Scotch emigrants, chiefly persons of education and distinction at home, landed at Amboy, and started back into the woods to select a suitable location for a new settlement. Arriving at the foot of the First Mountain, they proceeded to take possession of the tract of land including the whole of what is now occupied by Scotch Plains and Plainfield. Some of these pioneers, among whom we find the names of Barclay, Gordon, Forbes, and Fullerton, were interested as proprietors of the province, and became afterwards well known as officers connected with the government. Attracted by the inviting character, both of soil and climate, the Associates of Elizabethtown on the east and the residents of Piscataway on the south began before many years to push out their settlements in this direction. In or about the year 1689 the families of William Darby, Recompense Stanbery, John Lambert, John Dennis, John Stanbery, Henry Crosby, Michael Parse or Pierce, John Sutton, Jr., Isaac Manning, Mary Bodwell, Sarah De Camp, Samuel Doty or Doughty, Joseph Drake, James Miller, Abraham Hampton, John Blackford, Joseph Randolph, William Cole, Peter Willcox or Willcox, and a few others who came afterwards, whose names are now known in this township at the present time: Mash or Marsh, Dolbear, Terry, Terrill, Squires, Hunter, Miller, Pearson, Roll, Frazer or Frazee, and Maxwells.

We infer that in religious sentiment the first inhabitants of this town were mainly Baptist, as they attended this church, which was situated at Piscataway town, some nine miles from this village, and until 1742, when their church was organized.

Civil Officers.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas J. Nicholl, 1878-79. | J. A. Baker, 1880-82.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

C. W. L. Martine, 1878, 1880-82. | Sittes M. Parse, 1879.

ASSESSORS.

John L. Darby, 1878, 1881. | Tappan Townsend, appointed in
Samuel M. Ball, 1877. | 1879 in Ball's place.
John Robison, 1880, 1882.

COLLECTORS.

George Squier, 1878-79. | William Hetfield, 1880-82.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Joseph Clark, 1878. | George R. Nicholl, 1880.
C. A. Smith, 1872.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Benjamin Connett, 1878-80.	Charles H. French, 1881-82.
William Thorn, 1878.	Edward Miller, 1882.
Daniel H. Terry, 1879-81.	

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Levi Darby, 1878.	Henry C. Randolph, 1879-80.
Jacob D. French, 1878.	John J. Marsh, 1879-81.
Joseph A. Patterson, 1878, 1882.	Daniel S. Scudder, 1882.
Isaac Lambert, 1878.	William C. Stanbery.
Stites M. Parse, 1878.	John L. Darby, 1880.
Lewis W. Miller, 1879-81.	

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Richard H. Nodyne, 1878.	George R. Nicholls, 1881-82.
W. D. Johnston, 1879-80.	

Census Report.—Number of inhabitants in township: Males, 262; females, 256; total, 518; and about 325 in the village of Scotch Plains.

Schools.—From the early settlement of this part of Westfield (now Fanwood) township the general sentiment of the inhabitants has been decidedly in favor of education, and has been active in operating free schools throughout the township. The earliest record of teachers is as follows:

"William Cole (son of William Cole) was a surveyor and schoolmaster, and was known as 'Master Cole.' He and his wife, Elizabeth Williamson, lived where his father did, and had 'eight children.'" Mr. Coles was one of the first masters, and organized a general school in Scotch Plains, where he taught for a number of years.¹

"The Jackson school-house, situated on the Terral road, was until a few years regularly opened as a district school, and some of the best teachers that could be found were employed. Cooper, Parse, Foster, Stites, W. H. Cleaver, and James D. Cleaver taught there as well as in the academy in the village. There had also been established in 1814 a school district in the neighborhood of Lambert's Mills, and designated the Willow Grove School-house. Andrew H. Clark, Cutter Dolbear, Isaac H. Pierson, Jotham Williams, Mr. — Coles, Andrew Rogers, Christopher Denman, 1825; Frazee Coles, Benjamin Little, 1833; Isaac Coriell, 1842, were teachers. Since then there has been built a neat frame building, and the district is now known as District No. 11, with sixty scholars on the roll. The old academy at Scotch Plains has given place to a neat frame building costing seven thousand dollars on the principal street. This district (No. 14) has about two hundred and sixty boys and girls enrolled. The teachers have been Chauncey Ripley, S. A. Day, Mr. Seamon, O. M. Putnam, and G. P. Towne, the present principal.

"The trustees with their accustomed zeal and liberality are doing much to enhance the efficiency of their schools, and it is pleasing to note that much has been done in the line of repairing outbuildings, beautifying the grounds, etc. The schools are taking a high stand in the country as to grade and proficiency."

¹ Little's Passaic Valley, p. 80.

Churches.—This township has three church organizations, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal Churches, of which the Baptist is the oldest, having been organized in 1742. From this church was the First Baptist Church in New York organized, many of its members having removed from Scotch Plains, taking their certificates from this old historic church, to that city.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The first movement on record for the dissemination of Baptist views was made in 1742. A subscription paper for the building of a "First-Day Baptist Meeting-House" on the east side of Green River, bearing date the 4th day of August in that year, is still in possession of the church. This movement originated with members of the church living at Scotch Plains, and the next year the first church was erected. The first members appear to have been John Dennis, William Darby, John Lambert, Recompence Stanbery, John Stanbery, John Sutton, Jr., Henry Crosby, Isaac Manning, Mary Brodwell, Mary Dennis, Tibiah Sutton, Mary Green, Catherine Manning, Sarah DeCamp, and Sarah Perce or Pierce.

Soon after the organization of this church Benjamin Miller, a licentiate, was called to the pastorate, and ordained Feb. 13, 1748. Mr. Miller was born in the neighborhood of Piscataway, about the year 1715, and during his connection with this church, of over thirty-four years (which ended only with his life), nearly three hundred members were added. He died Nov. 14, 1781, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. A plain brownstone tablet a few feet north of where the old church stood covers his remains:

"In Memory

of

REV. BENJAMIN MILLER,

Died Nov. 14, 1781,

After a pastorate of thirty-four years
of this church.

"If grace and worth and usefulness

Could mortals screen from death's arrest,

Miller had never lain in dust,

Though characters inferior must."

The next pastor, Rev. William Van Horne, came Nov. 7, 1784, but it was not until Dec. 15, 1785, that he entered fully upon his labors, his salary being fixed at \$250, with the use of parsonage and lot of fifteen acres and firewood. He remained until September, 1807, nearly twenty-two years, resigning on account of failing health.

July 1, 1808, Rev. Thomas Brown took charge of the church. Here he remained for more than twenty years of constant service, which bore their testimony to his faithfulness, nearly two hundred being added to this church.

The Rev. John Rogers succeeded to the vacant charge about the middle of August, 1829. He was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1783. He remained until June, 1841, when he resigned to take charge of the feeble church at Perth Amboy. The

SEELEY'S PAPER-MILLS.

The extensive paper-mills now known as "The Seeley Mills" are situated about two miles from Fanwood Station, upon the New Jersey Central Railroad, and on the lines of two counties, Somerset and Union. About the year 1763 a grist-mill was here established, and for many years was known as the Fall Mill, in the notch above Scotch Plains. A large business was done for the neighboring farmers. A Mr. Wilcox owned the mill and did the work until Charles Edwards and John Clark, under the firm-name of Edwards & Clark, became the owners in 1851; but in 1853 the present proprietor, Mr. Edmond A. Seeley, moved from Troy, N. Y., and has since carried on an extensive business. The main building is 42 by 42 feet, while the other two buildings are 40 by 60 feet and 30 by 40 feet. The Green Brook, fed by springs passing through the gorge of the mountain, together with steam-power, gives them abundant facilities for turning out over seven hundred tons of pasteboards per

annum. Mr. Seeley employs between twenty-five and thirty men, as well as a number of teams.

The homestead now occupied by Mr. Seeley was erected by him in 1876, and is on the right, above the mill property. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and with the running streamlets from the rocky sides of the hills down into a lake of water covered with water lilies, the natural growth of timber, the well-kept grounds, and neatness of the mill property, make it a place enchanting to those desiring mountain scenery. This property is valued at over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Edmond A. Seeley was born at Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., and from his early childhood has been connected with the paper business. He is well known in the locality in which he resides as a philanthropist, and stands high in the community as one who may ever be found at the head of all enterprises which pertain to the public good in general.



RESIDENCE OF E. A. SEELEY,
SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.



E. A. SEELEY'S PAPER MANUFACTORY,
SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

church regretted his removal, he having been an excellent pastor, nearly two hundred having been baptized into the fellowship of this church during his ministry. He died at Paterson, N. J., Aug. 30, 1849. The fifth who was called to the pastorate of this church, the Rev. John Wivell, was born in England, and came to New York in 1840. His great preaching talents and energy attracted large numbers to this church, and the membership during his pastorate rose to two hundred, the highest point it has ever attained. May 2, 1844, Rev. William E. Locke became the pastor, and remained at Scotch Plains until Sept. 1, 1849, when he withdrew from this denomination and joined the Presbyterian Church.

In 1844 this church withdrew from the New York Association (whither it had gone from the Philadelphia Association in 1792), and united with the East New Jersey Association, where it has since remained.

The next pastor, Rev. Joshua E. Rue, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Oct. 5, 1817. After a settlement of nearly three years at Sandy Ridge he removed to Scotch Plains, at the beginning of the year 1850. Like all his predecessors, he soon had the joy of welcoming new-born souls into the kingdom. A pleasant condition of spiritual awakening succeeded, and twenty-seven in all followed the Lord in his ordinances. But sorrow follows close upon the track of joy. In the midst of his work he was smitten by disease, and for many weeks life was despaired of. He was partially restored, however, just in time to follow the remains of his universally beloved companion to the grave. Thus deeply stricken and with health ruined for life he resigned his charge, after a service of just four years. Since that time he has held agencies for the Home Missions and other societies, and is now a cotton-planter in North Carolina. During his pastorate repairs were made upon the church property. The number of members in 1854 was one hundred and forty-six.

Rev. James F. Brown, D.D., son of Thomas Brown, the third pastor of this church, was born at Scotch Plains July 4, 1819. For many years he had resided at Gainesville, Ala., but leaving the South had become successor of his father in the pastoral office at Great Valley, Pa., in 1846, and in 1854 he became pastor of this church. He was pastor here for six years; during that time continuous revivals, many were added by baptism to the church, and at this time many of those are strong pillars of the church.

Rev. William Luke was the next called to the pastorate of this church. He was born in the town of Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1827; baptized at Poughkeepsie March 3, 1843, and licensed by the First Baptist Church of that city. He entered Madison University in 1848, and from there to Rochester, where he graduated in 1854. He accepted at once a call from St. John, N. B., but in December, 1860, he came to this place. During his pastorate here the Westfield Baptist Church was organized and a num-

ber were dismissed to that infant church. Mr. Luke was popular among the people, and when he retired from this church in 1867 it was lamented by his congregation. He died at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., May 16, 1869; his last words were, "The victory is mine." The next pastor, Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan, entered on his work at Scotch Plains July 1, 1867, and was ordained to the gospel ministry October 1st of that year. A pleasant state of religious feeling met the new pastor at the outset, and soon the church entered into extra services and nearly fifty were baptized. During his pastorate the new church was erected. Mr. Buchanan left in the fall of 1878, and Rev. Uriah B. Guiscard, who came from Brewster's, New York State, accepted the invitation of this church to become their pastor and removed here, and is now preaching to good congregations. The membership is one hundred and forty-three. The following are the official officers: William Archibald, David Hand, Jonathan A. Coles, Thomas Mead, Thomas Cleaver, church clerks; O. M. Putnam, clerk of trustees.

The first house of worship (already alluded to) was erected in 1743 on the site of the second one. Its size and construction are not known. The congregation having increased rapidly under Mr. Miller's preaching, it was soon found necessary to secure more ample accommodations. Accordingly in the early part of 1759 the church was much enlarged and the roof and sides covered with cedar shingles and other improvements made. The seats were sold to pay the costs of these repairs. This house stood without further important alterations until the winter of 1816-17, when it was totally destroyed. Subscription papers were at once circulated, most of the necessary funds were easily secured, and a contract signed for the building of a new house, to be finished by December 1st of that year. This house was built in the best manner, thirty-nine feet by forty-eight feet in size, with galleries on three sides, roof and sides, like the former building, covered with cedar shingles, and cost two thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars. Some twenty years ago the large windows on either side of the pulpit were closed up and a vestibule cut off from the main roof in front. In 1866 a belfry and bell were added.

The growing wants of the congregation called for the building of a new edifice, and in 1870 the ground was broken, and in 1871, just one year, this beautiful Gothic church was completed. It stands on a fine corner near the old one, and a new avenue passing on the side and the parsonage on the opposite, making this one of the finest church properties in the county. The material is pressed brick with Ohio stone and white brick trimmings, clerestory, and transept corner tower, and spire one hundred and twenty feet in height. The size of main part is fifty feet by one hundred and ten feet, which includes the lecture-room in the rear, leaving the main audience-room fifty feet by seventy feet, with recess pulpit. The cost, includ-

ing furniture and organ, exclusive of ground, thirty-five thousand dollars. Surrounding this historic church is the burial-ground, where are laid to rest the former members of this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—For a number of years the few families of Methodists were accustomed to worship at the surrounding towns, Plainfield and Westfield, with occasional supplies from those churches preaching at the Jackson school-house and private dwellings. It was not until the fall of 1867 that the Rev. William Day, of Plainfield, gave them regular services, organizing some sixteen members into a class. Immediately efforts were made to have regular services the following year, when a supply was sent from Drew Seminary, at Madison, N. J. Lots were secured on the Springfield road, now called Mountain Avenue; Rev. J. A. Kingsbury took charge of the society, and in 1871-72 the building was completed at a cost of about six thousand dollars. Sittings, three hundred and fifty. The following pastors have been sent by the Conference: Rev. J. A. Kingsbury, Rev. C. E. Treat, Rev. Mr. Cherrinton, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Mr. Coles, Rev. Mr. Owens, Rev. P. P. Harrower, and Rev. Mr. Warner. The present membership is forty-five.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—An effort has been made for some years to build a church; occasional services have been held in the Town Hall, and at the present time arrangements are being made for a new church, to be known as All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church at Scotch Plains, Rev. Charles Sykes, rector; the new edifice, Gothic in style, to cost about five thousand five hundred dollars, with three hundred sittings. Fine lots on Park Avenue have been secured. There are about thirty-five communicants. The trustees are Charles Kyte, chairman; R. B. Duckinch, George E. More, John T. Patinon; George Kyte, clerk and treasurer.

Burial-Ground.—There are a few private plots, but have for a number of years been closed up, no more being buried in them. The public burying-ground surrounding the Baptist Church dates at an early day. Here rest generation after generation. Here lie the dust of those pioneers who cut the timber and cleared the land in this beautiful valley. The ground comprises some three acres. Many of the graves are without headstones, and they may be those of the first laid away. A few of the stones are broken, and the earliest ones cannot be now copied. Among the earliest records is of one of the first settlers:

"Here lye ye body of Joseph Lambert, who died Nove'm the 8th, 1756, in the 26th year of his age."

"Here lies Entr'd ye Body of RECOMPENCE STANBERRY, ESQ., who died May the 29th, A. D. 1777, in the 67th year of his age."

"Here lies our friend in mould'ring dust,
When Christ will raise to life we trust;
But Mourning say his loss how great
To Family, to church, and state."

"This stone is erected to the memory of MARGERET, formerly the Wife of RECOMPENCE STANBERRY, ESQ. Late Wife of Capt. John DARBY, who died JANU'Y 18th, 1812, in the 83 year of her age."

"Here lies ye BODY of DEAC'N WILLIAM DARBY, deceased Feb-ru'y ye 26, 1775, in ye 83 year of his age."

"Here lies ye Body of Mary, wife of Deac'n William Darby, deceased April ye 13th, A. D. 1761, in ye 62 year of HER AGE."

"IN MEMORY of JOSEPH SEARING, who departed this life June the 7th, 1790, in the 77th year of his age."

Here on earth I have sojourned
This 3 score year and 10,
and 7 years I have drank the cup
of sorrow, grief, and pain.

But oh the joy that may appear,
The messenger draws nigh,
cries friend I'll aid you too
of Blest eternity."

"In memory of Anna, Wife of Joseph Searing, who died June ye 30th, 1761, in ye 47th year of her AGE."

"Here rest the remains of CÆSAR, an AFRICAN, who died Feb-ru'y 7th, 1806. Aged 104 years. He was for more than half a century a worthy member of the church in this Place, and closed his life in the confidence of a Christian. His numerous friends have erected this stone as a tribute of respect to his numerous virtues and piety."

"When the last trump shall bid the dead arise,
When flames shall roll away the earth and skies,
While atheists, kings, and infidels turn pale,
And every hope but Christ mankind shall fail,
CÆSAR will soar from nature's funeral pile
To bask forever in his Saviour's smile."

"Here lies ye Body of Peter Willcocks, jun'r, who departed this life Feb-ru'y ye 27, Anno Domini, 1764, In ye 46th year of his age. E. P."

"Here lye ye Body of ABIGAIL, Wife of JOSEPH HALSEY, Junr, who died March ye 16th, 1777, Aged 21 year, 1 mon's, And 4 days."

"A tablet erected to the memory of Emily, wife of Rev. I. E. Rue, Pastor. She died Nov. 8, 1853. Age 30 years, 8 mo., 23 dys."

"To one of the first Physicians and official Member of the Baptist Church, Dr. Corra Osborn, Born May 12, 1796. Died June 7, 1868. For nearly 50 yrs a member and Deacon of Scotch Plains Baptist Church."

Inns and Inn-keepers.—The two public-houses were early called stage-houses, and one of them afterwards was called Sutton's Hotel, which was one of the popular resorts one hundred years ago. John Sutton was one of the early settlers on the Plains, as it was called, and opened this house of entertainment for man and beast. After his death Samuel Rope, in 1814, kept it as a stage-house, and it was known as the Swiftsure Stage-house about 1825. James Fazer opened the house for a short time in 1826. After he left, others took charge of it.

The old tavern stand on the forks of the road bears date over one hundred years ago. Some of the first who settled in this village had charge of this public-house, which was one of the popular inns and well known throughout the country. It was a popular resort in the summer for many desiring to live for a few weeks in the country, and eventually took the name of a summer boarding-house and inn. The following is a correct list of former keepers: J. Stanbery, 1799; J. Miller, 1818; Sanford Hicks, 1819; Thomas Burlochs, 1820; — Crane, 1824; Jonathan Hetfield, 1827; P. B. Davis, 1829; W. H. Cleaver, 1830; Thomas T. Barr, 1841; Abraham Nelson, 1844; Antone De Bou, 1853; Thomas Paff, 1879.

Post-Office.—The first post-office was granted in 1835 to James Frazer, and in 1847 V. S. Frazer was appointed. Osborn and Wilson held the position



Levi Darby
" "



THOMAS LEE.

until the present postmaster, Norman Dunn, was appointed in 1871. For many years prior to 1835 the mail and newspapers were brought by the stages which passed two or three times a week through the village.

Physicians.—For many years the village was supplied by Dr. John Craig, of Plainfield, and Dr. Corra Osborn, of Westfield. A few of the medical profession have resided here. Dr. Bergan came in 1872; Dr. H. C. Fithian, 1879 (he stayed but a short time); Dr. G. H. Chuont in 1880; Dr. Abraham Coles, J. A. Coles, and Dr. F. W. Westcote.

Villages and Hamlets.—**SCOTCH PLAINS.**—This village contains three churches, school-house, two taverns, three groceries and dry-goods stores, two blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, fur-factory, paper-factory, drugs and medicines, one shoemaker, two butchers. It is pleasantly situated on the Springfield, Rahway, Westfield and Plainfield roads, and has on the northwest the range of Blue Hills, which gives to this valley a picturesque appearance. There are about three hundred and twenty-five in population; a number of fine residences line the fine avenues, occupied generally by business men from the city of New York. Many of the residences are being improved and giving way to neat homes for new-comers to this beautiful village.

FANWOOD is the name given by the then president, John Taylor Johnson, in 1867, to the new depot on the line of the Central Railroad. Here are located the lumber and coal yards, doing considerable business throughout the county. There are about three hundred and fifty acres belonging to the Central Land Improvement Company, called "Fanwood Park," with serpentine roads well kept in order, offering great inducements to those in search of a desirable location.

ALTON, a small hamlet in the southerly portion of this township, has a school-house, store, blacksmith-shop and tavern. It is about two and a half miles from the city of Plainfield, and contains about twenty houses. The residents of the neighborhood are mostly occupied in raising produce and early vegetables for the neighboring towns. The early settlers were Terrys, Connets, Pain, Potter, Lambert, Little, Hetfield, and Randolphs. The soil is very productive, and the farms are kept in good order and make a fine appearance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS LEE.

The Lee family were of Scotch origin. Thomas Lee, grandfather of our subject, was born April 15, 1755, in the vicinity of Rahway, N. J. His first wife, Miss Littell, bore him one child, whose name was Gershom Lee, and died a few months afterwards. Mr. Lee, being but a young man at this time, formed

the acquaintance of one Miss Susan Tucker, whom he married, and by this union the following children were born, viz.: Elizabeth, Sallie, Moses, Lydia, Samuel, the father of our subject, Frazee, Esther, and Phebe. Thomas, the son of Samuel Lee and Susan W. Frazee, was born Nov. 12, 1831, and is the youngest in a family of three, having one brother, Frazee, and one sister, Ann. Mr. Lee is living on the old homestead farm where he was born. His father died Dec. 23, 1857, when Thomas took charge of the farm, which was divided among the three children. Here he still lives to enjoy the comforts of life. Mr. Lee was married to Susan F. Melick, daughter of Isaac Melick, Feb. 13, 1861. To them have been born the following children, viz.: Emma F., Carrie R., Samuel F., and Georgetta, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Lee is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken any active part therein. He is one of the substantial farmers of his township, having a beautiful farm about two miles south of Fanwood station, containing between two and three hundred acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation.

LEVI DARBY.

His great-grandfather, John Darby, was one of the early settlers of old Westfield township, whose descendants have been residents of the same township and vicinity since. His grandfather, John Darby, resided at Scotch Plains, where he owned several hundred acres of land, now in part occupied by the village and by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was captain of a company, and served in Col. Recompence Stansbury's regiment during the Revolutionary war, and died in 1828, at about the age of seventy years. His wife, a sister of Col. Stansbury, survived him several years, and bore him the following children: Recompence, died at Tuckertown, in South Jersey; John, resided at Scotch Plains, where he died; Levi, also died at the same place; Catherine, unmarried; Margaret, became the wife of William H. Cleaver, of Newark, and is the mother of ex-Judge Cleaver, receiver of the city of Newark; Aaron, father of our subject; William, died in Jerseyville, Ill.; Joseph, was a merchant at Scotch Plains, where he died.

Aaron Darby was born at Scotch Plains, June 1, 1797; married, June 4, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Zopher Hetfield, of the same place, who died Jan. 15, 1842, aged forty-six years. After his marriage Aaron Darby resided for a time at Scotch Plains, but in 1829 purchased some seventy acres of land where the subject of this sketch, Levi, his only son, now resides, now in the township of Fanwood. Here he spent the remainder of his active business life, a farmer, and in a quiet, unostentatious way followed agricultural pursuits. He died on his farm, March 15, 1862.

Levi Darby was born Dec. 7, 1822, and after reach-

ing the age of eighteen years took charge of his father's farm. He married, Feb. 12, 1843, Frances M., daughter of Job and Rachel De Camp, of Rahway, who was born Sept. 26, 1825. Their children are Aaron; John L.; Loretta, deceased, was the wife of Peter Quackenbush, of Paterson, N. J.; Smith B., deceased; James B., deceased; Levi Douglass; Frank and Fannie (twins), the former deceased.

In 1859, Mr. Darby erected a substantial brick residence on the homestead which he inherited from his father, and has added also by purchase seventy-five acres of adjoining land, formerly belonging to Levi and John Frazee.

In addition to the cultivation of his farm, he has since 1853 manufactured on his premises cider brandy and apple whisky in considerable quantities.

The Darbys were formerly members of the old Whig party, and Mr. Darby is now a Republican. He was one of the Township Committee for several years, and officiated in that capacity at the time of the erection of Fanwood from parts of Westfield and Plainfield townships.

Although Mr. Darby had limited educational opportunities in boyhood, he gained practical ideas of business, and is one of the representative and substantial business men of his township.

JOHN LAMBERT.

The Lamberts are among the pioneer families of Union County, and of English origin, our subject

representing the sixth generation in this country. Robert Lambert emigrated from England some time prior to the year 1673. John Lambert, his son, settled at Willow Grove, Westfield township, and his son, James Lambert, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner, and died in the city of New York. His wife was Elizabeth Aiken. His son, James Lambert, born in 1755, married Hannah Littell in the year 1774. Their son, Simeon Lambert, married Freelove Littell, who was born in 1804. John Lambert, son of Simeon, born in 1824, was brought up on the farm of his father at Willow Grove, whose united occupation was that of farming, milling, and fruit distilling, mills for which purpose were erected about the year 1803 or 1804, a business which John Lambert now successfully conducts. John Lambert was united in marriage in 1854 to Susan Ann, daughter of Isaac, and granddaughter of Zopher Hetfield. To them have been born ten children,—viz.: Ira C., born 1855; James B., born 1857; Simeon W., born 1860; Laura, born 1862; Julia J., born 1864; Isaac H., born 1866; Pheba H., born 1868; Ada, born 1870; Anna, born 1872; and Clarence, born 1874.

In politics Mr. Lambert is a Democrat, though he takes no active part.

His early education was limited to four winter terms, but notwithstanding this he has become a thoroughly successful business man, and is surrounded with home comforts.



John Lambert

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ORGANIZATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THE first steps towards civil organization in East Jersey were taken by the Dutch of New Netherlands. In 1661 they established the jurisdiction of the incorporated town of Bergen over all the outlying and contiguous plantations on the west side of Hudson River. These were embraced between the Hudson and the Hackensack, and constituted all the settlements in East Jersey under the Dutch rule. The courts at Bergen, under the supreme authority of the director-general and Council at Manhattan, were sufficient to meet all the requirements of local administration over so limited a district of country, and were continued without change or addition for more than a decade after the English had come into possession of the country.

In the mean time a sufficient population had settled about Newark Bay, along the Passaic, the Raritan, and southward of the latter to the Highlands of Navesink to foreshadow, in outline at least, the necessity for erecting the four original counties of East Jersey. As yet the province of New Jersey had not been divided, but the Legislature in session for the whole colony in 1675 enacted that "Bergen and the adjacent Plantations about them be a County," that "Elizabethtown and Newark make a County," that "Woodbridge and Piscataqua be a County," and that the "two towns of Nevysink make a County."¹ The "two towns" referred to were Middletown and Shrewsbury; they are often alluded to in old acts and records as "the two Navesink towns." By this act the incipient counties were neither named nor their limits defined. A more definite division was made seven years later, when (the province having been divided into East and West Jersey) the proprietors of the eastern division established a government over their portion of the territory under Governor Barclay, Thomas Rudyard being deputy. Having exclusive jurisdiction over their territory, the Eastern proprietors now divided it into counties as they saw fit. The West Jersey proprietors had previously adopted a very different mode of division, having passed an act by the "General Free² Assembly" in 1681 divid-

ing the province into "Tenths." "This was in accordance with a plan prescribed in the 'Concessions and Agreements' of the proprietors, set forth in 1676, which provided that West Jersey should be divided into 'One Hundred Parts,' which were again to be divided into 'ten equal parts or shares called Tenths';"³ and in 1683 a portion of these Tenths was represented in the General Assembly, held that year at Burlington, the members being designated as from the 'first Tenth,' (being the town of Burlington), the 'second Tenth,' and 'Salem Tenth' (being the town of Salem). At this session commissioners were appointed for the dividing and regulating of lands, and another Tenth was represented on this commission under the diffusive title of 'The other Tenth.' In a session of the Assembly held in September, 1685, another Tenth was represented, entitled the 'Fourth Tenth.' At some time between 1685 and 1692, Burlington, Salem, and Gloucester were erected into Counties, and in the latter year Cape May was added to the number."

The General Assembly of East Jersey, convened at Elizabethtown in 1682, passed an act erecting the four counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. The reason for the erection of these counties is given in the preamble, which says, "Having taken into consideration the necessity of dividing the province into respective counties for the better governing and settling Courts in the same, be it enacted by this General Assembly, and the Authority thereof, that this Province be divided into four Counties, as follows:

"Bergen County to contain all the settlements between Hudson's River and Hackensack River, beginning at Constable's Hook, and so to extend to the uppermost bounds of the Province Northward between said Rivers.

"Essex, and the County thereof, to contain all the settlements between the West side of Hackensack River and the parting line between Woodbridge and Elizabeth-Towne, and so to extend Westward and Northward to the utmost bounds of the Province.

"Middlesex County to begin from the parting line between Essex County and Woodbridge line, con-

cil, and Burgesses of the General Assembly of the Province of New Casarea or New Jersey." After 1682 the title was simply "The General Assembly." In West Jersey it was styled "The General Free Assembly" from 1681 till 1685, after which it was entitled "The Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Province of West Jersey."—*Leaming and Spicer.*

³ Leaming and Spicer, p. 383.

¹ Leaming and Spicer, p. 96.

² In East Jersey from 1664 till 1682 the title of the legislative body was "The General Assembly," the full title being "The Governor, Coun-

taining Woodbridge and Piscataway, and all the plantations on both sides of the Raritan River as far as Chesquake Harbour Eastward, extending South West to the Division Line of the Province, and North West to the utmost bounds of the Province.

"Monmouth County to begin at the Westward bounds of Middlesex County, containing Middle-town and Shrewsbury, and to extend Westward, Southward, and Northward to the extreme Bounds of the Province."¹

In March, 1688, an act of Assembly was passed setting off Somerset from Middlesex, for the reasons, as given in the preamble, that "the uppermost part of Raritan River is settled by persons whom in their husbandry and manureing of their land are forced upon quite different ways and methods from the other farmers and inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, because of the frequent floods that carry away their fences on their meadows, the only arable lands they have, and so by consequence their interest is divided from the other inhabitants of the said County."² For many years, however, this division was nominal only; and in 1709-10, by an act of the Assembly,³ Somerset was continued "subjected to the jurisdiction of the courts and officers of Middlesex for the want of a competent number of inhabitants to hold courts and for juries." The same act also provided that "juries might be taken promiscuously from both or either of said counties." Courts continued to be held in Middlesex for the two counties as late as 1720, at which the surveyors of highways and constables for Somerset were appointed.⁴

Acts relating to the Boundaries of Middlesex.
—On the 31st of January, 1709-10, an act was passed for determining the boundaries of the several counties. This act defines the boundaries of Middlesex as follows:

"The County of Middlesex begins at the mouth of the creek⁵ that parts the land of George Willocks and the land that was formerly Captain Andrew Bowne's, deceased; thence along the said Captain Andrew's line to the rear of the said land; thence upon a direct course to Warr's bridge on the brook where Thomas Smith did formerly live; thence upon a direct course to the southeast corner of Barclay's tract of land that lies near Matchiponix; thence to the most southermost part of the said tract of land, including the whole tract of land in Middlesex County; thence upon the direct line to Sainpink Bridge on the high road, including William Jones, William Story, Thomas Richman, and John Gulyerson, in Monmouth County; thence westerly along the said Aaron Robin's line and James Lawrence's line to the line of the eastern and western division aforesaid, including the said Robins and Lawrence in Monmouth County; thence northerly along the said line to Sainpink Brook, being part of the bounds of the said Somerset County; thence following the line of Somerset and Essex Counties, and so to the Sound; and thence down the Sound to Amboy Point; and from thence to the creek where it first began."

March 15, 1713, in an "Act for settling the Bounds between Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties," it is enacted

"That the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties shall be and begin where the road crosseth the Raritan at Iuans ferry, and to run from thence along the said old road by Jedediah Higgins' house, leading towards the falls of the Delaware, so far as the eastern division of the province extends."

According to this act Somerset County extended down to what is now Albany Street, in the city of New Brunswick. "Inians ferry" was at the foot of this street, and "the old road by Jedediah Higgins' house, leading towards the falls of the Delaware," was the road through New Brunswick to Trenton and so on to Philadelphia. This road was then the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties as far west as the partition line between East and West Jersey.

Nov. 24, 1790, "An Act for altering and resettling part of the boundary line between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex" was passed, which enacted as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the middle of the main six rod road, as established by law, from the ferry to the city of New Brunswick, formerly called Inian's ferry, to the boundary line of the county of Hunterdon, on the road to Trenton, shall be the boundary line of those parts of the counties of Middlesex and Somerset which are on the south side of the river Raritan.

"SECTION 2. That the lands and tenements lying to the northward of the line hereinbefore established, and heretofore belonging to the county of Middlesex, shall be and are hereby annexed to the county of Somerset; and all the lands and tenements on the southward of said line, heretofore belonging to the County of Somerset, shall be and are hereby annexed to the County of Middlesex."

This act made the "middle" of the main six-rod road from New Brunswick to Trenton the boundary line between Middlesex and Somerset.

Nov. 28, 1822, a supplementary act was passed. In this

"the easterly bounds of the county of Middlesex are declared to be the middle or midway of the waters of the Sound, adjoining the same, to the middle of the channel, at the junction of the waters of the Sound with the waters of the Raritan River, to the eastward of the flat or shoal which extends from Amboy or Cole's Point, and thence to the mouth of Whale Creek, the beginning of the bounds of the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth."

March 29, 1855, "An Act to define that part of the division line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, lying between Kingston Bridge and Little Rocky Hill." This enacts that

"A line commencing at a point in the centre of the Kingston bridge where the same crosses the Millstone river, and running easterly along the Princeton and Kingston branch turnpike to the forks of the old road leading to New Brunswick and said turnpike; thence along the centre of the old road leading to New Brunswick, the several courses thereof as the road now runs, until it strikes the present division at the top of Little Rocky Hill, be and is hereby constituted the division line between the said counties."

Feb. 6, 1858, the boundaries were again changed by an act of the Legislature, which says,—

"SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act the boundary line between the counties of Somerset and Middlesex shall commence in the centre of the Franklin and Georgetown turnpike road, at the point where the said road intersects and forms the boundary line of the city of New

¹ Leaming and Spicer, p. 229.

² *Ibid.*, p. 305.

³ Allison's Laws, p. 13.

⁴ Minutes County Court.

⁵ Whale Creek, called Chingarant Creek on the commissioners' map, 1769.

⁶ This was the Keith line, run in 1687; the Lawrence line was not run till 1743.

Brunswick, and runs thence along the centre of said turnpike road to William E. Barker's Ten Mile Run.

"SECTION 2. The inhabitants of North Brunswick and South Brunswick townships that may be set over to the township of Franklin, in Somerset County, by the passage of this act shall be liable to all laws and entitled to all benefits that the inhabitants of the aforesaid township of Franklin are subject or entitled to, and that the inhabitants of Franklin that may be set over to the townships of North and South Brunswick shall be liable to all the laws and entitled to all the benefits that the inhabitants of the aforesaid townships of North and South Brunswick, in the aforesaid county of Middlesex, are or may be entitled to."

By act of Feb. 22, 1838, part of Middlesex was set off, with a portion of the counties of Hunterdon and Burlington, to form the county of Mercer.

By act of March 8, 1851, the county of Middlesex was declared to extend over and include all the waters of the Sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge Creek, and the waters of Raritan Bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's Bay to the mouth of the Raritan, so far as the exclusive jurisdiction thereof is conceded to the State of New Jersey by virtue of the agreement set forth in the act entitled "An Act to Ratify and Confirm an Agreement made between the Commissioners appointed by the Governors of the respective States of New Jersey and New York."

By act of Feb. 16, 1860, a part of the county of Middlesex, in the township of Woodbridge, included within the limits of the city of Rahway, was annexed to Union County.

April 5, 1871, an act was passed annexing a portion of Plainfield to Piscataway, in Middlesex County.

Townships.—The first act dividing the counties into townships was passed in 1693. By this act Middlesex was divided into the "Corporation Town of Woodbridge," the "Township of Perth Amboy," and the "Township of Piscataway." It is our purpose to give in this place only a brief summary or outline of the early or initial facts respecting these townships, and the points at which settlements were first made within their limits. This is all that will be necessary here, as each township has its separate and exhaustive history in another part of this work.

The town of Woodbridge was originally a tract six miles square. The township of Perth Amboy included, besides its present bounds, all the territory now comprised in the township of South Amboy. The limits of the township of Piscataway were much greater than either of the others, and far transcended their present bounds. It took in all the land from Woodbridge to the partition line between East and West Jersey, including the now existing towns of New Brunswick, Princeton, Cranbury, Spotswood, etc. It also embraced lands on the Millstone, at Rocky Hill, and Royse's patent, about what is now Roysefield.¹ The language of the act relative to the bounds of the townships originally constituting Middlesex County is as follows:

"In the county of Middlesex, the corporation town of Woodbridge, being bounded according to their charter, reserving what is therein reserved for Amboy Point. The township of Perth Amboy, including also all the land upon Chesqueak's Creek to the bounds of Monmouth County, and along the said bounds to the west branch of South River, and down the South River to Raritan, and down the Raritan River to Chesqueak's Creek. The township of Piscataway includes all the land from the corporation town bounds of Woodbridge, on Raritan River, thence north to Woodbridge stake, thence west to Cedar Brook, thence down the said brook to Bound Brook, thence down the Bound Brook to Raritan River, thence down the river to Woodbridge bounds, therein including also all the land from the mouth of the South River to the bounds of Somerset County, on Raritan River, and from thence to the partition line of the province; and along the partition line to Monmouth County, and thence along the line of Monmouth County to the west branch of South River, and down the said river to the mouth thereof." 2

"As early as 1664 there were a few settlers at Woodbridge and Piscataway. Among the earliest of these were Benjamin Dunham and his wife, Elizabeth, who came from England in 1650, landing at the site of Perth Amboy and settling in Piscataway, where their son Edmond, afterwards the Rev. Edmond Dunham, was born in 1661, being, it is believed, the first child born of white parents in Piscataway. He was an influential Baptist clergyman, and preached in his native township from 1705 till 1734, when he was succeeded by his son, also a clergyman, Rev. Jonathan Dunham, who officiated from 1745 till 1777. 'In 1666, on the 21st of May, Governor Carteret agreed for the settling of two townships, called Woodbridge and Piscataway (upon a portion of the tract negotiated from Governor Nicolls in 1664 by Daniel Denton and his associates), with John Pike, Daniel Pierce, and Abraham Topping, who had been induced by agents of Carteret to come from New England; and a deed was executed by him to them, Dec. 11, 1666, conveying "one moiety of the land from Raritan River to Rahway River, as far as the tide flows. . . ." Among these settlers from New England were the following, all of whom appear in the list of those to whom patents for land at Woodbridge were entered between 1669 and 1701, namely: Capt. John Pike (ancestor of Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, killed at the battle of Queenstown in 1812), Thomas Bloomfield (one of whose descendants, Joseph Bloomfield, was afterwards Governor of New Jersey), Capt. John Bishop and John Bishop, Jr., Jonathan Haynes, Henry Jacques, Stephen Kent, George March, Abraham Tapping (Tappan), Elisha Isley, Hugh March, John Bloomfield, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Webster, and John Isley.³

"By an indorsement on the deed by Carteret to Pike and his associates, made Dec. 3, 1667, Governor Carteret acknowledged the following persons as equal associates with him in the purchase, and it is said to be 'for the accommodating of the town called Woodbridge,' namely, Joshua Pierce, John Pike, John Bishop, Henry Jacques, Hugh Marsh, Stephen Kent,

² Leaming and Spicer, pp. 329, 330. Historical Paper by Charles D. Deshler.

³ Schedule vii. Eliz. Bill in Chancery. Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, p. 70. Deshler's Historical Paper. Dolby's Woodbridge.

¹ Elizabeth Bill in Chancery, p. 53. Whitehead's East Jersey, p. 122.

Robert Dennis, and John Smith (from which last Smith's Creek, in Woodbridge, is named).¹ And on the 18th of December, 1666, Daniel Pierce conveyed one-third part of his purchase of Dec. 11, 1666, to John Martin, Charles Gilman, Hugh Dunn, and Hopewell Hull, the same being expressed as 'being for the inhabitants of Piscataway.' Three years after Governor Carteret's agreement with Daniel Pierce and his associates for the settling of Woodbridge and Piscataway, on the 1st of June, 1669, a charter was obtained for Woodbridge under the seal of New Jersey, by which 'the tract of land therein described, and said to contain six miles square, is erected into a Township and Corporation.' This charter prescribes that 'the said Corporation or Township, called by the name of Woodbridge, shall consist of at least sixty families, and as many more as they shall see fit.'"² Under their charter the people of Woodbridge organized a municipal government in 1683, possibly at an earlier date.

"When Piscataway was first erected into a separate municipality I have not," says Mr. Deshler, "been able to discover. It could not have been as early as 1668, for in that year an act of Assembly, which recites the names of the six towns in the province ordered to be taxed for the defraying of public charges, does not mention Piscataway³ as one of them. The Rev. Mr. Corwin, in his admirable 'Historical Discourse,' says, 'Piscataway received a charter in 1666.' If by this he means that a municipal charter was granted at this date he is in error, that being the date of the *grant* merely under which it was settled. In 1675, Piscataqua, under the name of 'New Piscataqua,' sent two deputies to the General Assembly, and is classed among the towns of the province, and on the 29th of May, 1679, it had become a place of sufficient importance for the General Assembly to meet there. Its first selectmen were appointed in 1693."

CHAPTER LIX.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EAST JERSEY.

JUST previous to the Scotch emigration, in 1683, a little work was published in Edinburgh by the Scotch proprietors, entitled "A Brief Account of East New Jersey in America."⁴ This work was designed to induce emigration from Scotland to the lands of the proprietors in East New Jersey, and therefore a considerable part of it is taken up with an argument bearing upon that point. The writer expresses the opinion

that if the Scots are disposed to emigrate there might be a plantation abroad as large and plentiful as Scotland itself, not inferior in numbers and far exceeding it in riches and all other conveniences.

"To make this more manifestly appear," continues the writer, "let it be considered what number of People have gone out of Scotland since the year 1618. That the Wars began in Germany, since in the Swedish Armie at one time there was said to 27 Scots Colliouels: And into France to Douglas Regiment, from time to time. We believe it will be granted but a modest calculation to affirm there hath been many thousands, and yet of that Vast Number few have ever returned, or had succession; scarce any Family hath remained abroad in any Comfortable settlement. And to be sure not the 10th part hath ever returned that their Equipping them abroad cost; they all either dyed or been killed there, without any benefit to our country but an empty Fame; Which is now in those parts little or nothing considered.

"Yes, it may be well affirmed that the charge of James, Marquess of Hamilton, his Expedition in the year 1631, coast four times more than ever all our Soldiers of Fortune brought home to Scotland. Now, if these People had gone over to some Foreign Plantation, and had but a Proportionable number of Women with them, which this Country could easily have spared, what a brave and large Colonie would there have been by this time, and very advantageous to Scotland, as shall after be made to appear." . . .

"And the Voyage to a Plantation here proposed is become so easie and the Intercourse so frequent, that a Correspondence would be as ordinar as is betwixt the South and North parts of this Nation: Yes, a great deal more than is usual betwixt the West and Northern Islands and the other more frequented parts of the country.

"It is also generally known how hardly the Husbandman here do live, and with how much Toil and Difficulty they are able to pay their Rents and have any comfortable Livelihood. The Reason wherof is, That especially near the Seaside and most inhabited places, they are be far overthrong, and one might Misure what two or three have: For they seeking to have so much Corn-Land, they eat out the substance of it, wearie themselves, and wrong their Landlords: So that, if there were fewer of them, and each of them had more Land and less in Corn, and more upon Grass for Bestial, they would have a greater ease, and then Masters would be better paid; But they not knowing how to dispose of themselves otherwise, makes them thus throng one upon another, and render one another miserable.

"Now there would be a notable Remedy for this in a Foreign Plantation; for a Husbandman that hath two or three thousand Merks in stock (as most of them have) might transport himself, his Wife and his Family, and get a little Plantation at so easie terms, in a short time so stocked that he might live more Comfortably, plentifully, and at lesse Labour than many of the Masters do here.

"It is also known that ordinary servants here, after they have served six or seven years in the prime of the youth, can hardly, the most thrifty of them (over what serves them in Cloaths) gather so much together as when they Marry and come to have children, will be the beginning of any Comfortable Livelihood: But there after four years they may be in a better condition. . . .

"There needs no other nor more evident proof of this than the example of most of these, who being taken at the fights of Dunbar and Worcester in the years 1650 and 51, being sent over as servants to Barbadoes and other places, after they served out their time have most of them purchased notable Plantations for themselves, both in Barbadoes and Maryland and elsewhere, and live very plentifully, accounting themselves happy in that providence that brought them there, and extremely regretting the Condition of many of their friends at home, and wishing them sharers of their propertie. . . .

"It is time now to show how some of our Country-men, in order to so advantageous a Project, have already purchased an considerable Interest in a Plantation, which is justly esteemed not Inferiour, if not beyond any place, upon the whole continent of North America, belonging to the English Dominions, called East New Jersey. . . .

"The Scots Proprietors are James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond of Lundy, Lord Treasurer Depute, Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Register, Robert Gordon of Cluny, Arent Sommans (a Dutch-man, but interested with the Scots Proprietors) Robert Barkley of Vrie, Robert Burnet of Lethenty, Gavine Lawrie; Seven parts of the 24 belongs to these Persons, which, by the most modest Calculation, is thought, will be near Five hundred thousand Acres.

"The Situation of this Country is just, as it were, in the Center of

¹ Elizabeth Bill, p. 30.

² *Ibid.*, p. 31. Deshler's Historical Paper.

³ Leaming and Spicer, p. 90.

⁴ This work is one of the rarest books relating to the English colonies now extant. It is a quarto of fifteen pages, and the original, in the possession of Samuel L. M. Barlow, Esq., of New York, was copied into the *Historical Magazine* for February, 1867.

the *English Plantations* in America, betwixt the South parts of Carolina, which is over hot; and the North parts of *Pennacquite*, next *New Scotland*, which are coldest; so that its Convenience for Situation, temperature and the Aire, and fertility of oyl is such that there is no less than seven towns considerable already (viz.) *Shrentuberry, Middletown, Berghen, New-work, Elizabeth-town, Woodbridge, and Pascataway*, which are well inhabited by a sober and industrious People, who have necessary Provisions for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of Travellers and Strangers.

"And the *Quitrents* or *Fewes* (as they are here called) of these Towns and other Plantations already in the Country, yields to the 24 Proprietors above 500 *lib*, sterling, yearly Revenue, and the Air of this Colony is experimentally found generally to agree well with *English Constitutions* and Consequently with ours.

"For Navigation it hath these advantages, not only to be scituate along the navigable parts of *Hudson's River*, but lies also fifty miles along the Main Sea, and near the Midst of this Province is that noted Bay for Ships within *Sandy-Hook*, very well known not to be inferior to any Harbour in America, where ships not only harbour in greatest storms, but there Ryde safe, with all Winds and Sail in and out thence as well in Winter as Summer. For Fisheries the sea-banks are very well stored with variety of Fishes, not only such as are profitable for exportation, but such as are fit for Food there: There are *Whales, Coad-fish, Col and Hake-fish, and Large Mackrill*, and also many other sorts of Small and Flat-fish; The Bay, also, and *Hudson's River* are plentifully stored with *sturgeon*, and other *scale-fish, Eels, and shell-fish, as Oysters*, in abundance.

"This Country is also plentifully supplied with *Lively springs, Rivulets, Inland Rivers*, and Creeks, which fall into the sea and *Hudson's River*, in which there is also variety of Fresh-fish, and water Fowl.

"There are little hills from *Barian River*, which is about the middle of this Province, that go to the verie *North-West bounds* of it, in which an abundance of good Mill-stones to be had, and there is many, both *Corn* and saw-milnes set, and setting up already, also on the other side of these mountains there is brave *fresh Rivulets*, fit for setting *In-Land Towns*, and a great deal of Meadow-ground upon the banks thereof, so that there is abundance of Hay to be had for Foddering of Cattle in the Winter time, and these Meadows shows the Country is not altogether covered with timber. . . .

"To show how Fruit-Trees do advance in that Country, it is credibly reported that about *Burlington*, in *West Jersey*, which is more *Northerly* than the greatest part of this Province, from an Apple-tree-seed in four years (without grafting) there sprung a tree that in the fourth year bore such a quantitie of Apples as yielded a barrel of Syder.

"There is there also great store of Horses, Cows, Hogen, and some Sheep, which may be bought at reasonable pryces with *English money*, or *English commodities*, or man's labour, where goods and money are wanting.

"For Minerals, it is thought there are not wanting of several sorts, For there is an Iron work already set up, where there is good Iron made; And also there is discovered already abundance of Black-Lead."

What the author of this account says of the Indians seems to have been borrowed from, or at least suggested by, Denton's work :

"The *Indian Natives* in this Countrey are but few, Comparative to the Neighbouring Colony. And those that are there are so far from being formidable or injurious to the Planters, and Inhabitants, that they are really serviceable and advantageous to them, not only in hunting and taking the Deer, and all other Wild Creatures, and catching of Fish and Fowl fit for food in their seasons, but in the killing and destroying of Bears, Wolves, Foxes, and other Vermine, whose skins and furs they bring to the *English* and sell at less price than the value of time that people must spend to take them. Like as that this Colony may be founded in Justice, and without anything of Oppression, as all that is already Planted is truly purchased from the Indians, so there is a great deal more of the Province cleared by their consent, and all is intended by faction with them to be obtained, so that whoever Purchase or Plant under the Proprietors shall be freed of that incumbrance; and if there were any hazard from the *Indians*, as really there is none, yet this Province could hardly be in any danger. In respect that to the North, upon the *Main Land*, from whence the hazard, if any, must come, the Province of New York comes betwixt it and them, and 20 miles and more above, upon *Hudson's River*, there is a Port called New Albany.

"There is order given that in the several most convenient Places, Ten thousand Acres be set out to each of the 24 Proprietors to them to sell, set out,

or dispose of as they please; and when that shall be anyways Peopled or brought in, then the Proprietors will either jointly sell out the rest or make a new Divident, as they find most convenient; for it is probably believed, according to the most equal Conjecture, that every 24 part will contain 80,000 Acres.

"The Proprietors have framed a new Schem of Government, which is not yet a fully concluded one, but is intended to be rather an enlarging than an abbreviating of the former, and making it more easie and advantageous for the Inhabitants. The chief parts of it are:

"That the 24 Proprietors shall Chuse a Governour, 16 of them has a Conclusive Vote in it, after the death of him now Chosen, he shall continue but for 3 years, and be liable to the Censure of the Proprietors and great Counsel and punishable if he transgress. There is a great Counsel to meet once a year (and set, if they see meet, for 3 months) consisting of the 24 Proprietors and 48 chosen by the Planters and Inhabitants; two-thirds Conclude, one-half of the Proprietors assenting; and no money can be raised, or Law made to touch any man's Libertie or Property but by this Counsel. There is a Common Counsel to sit constantly, Consisting of the 24 Proprietors, or their Proxies, and nine chosen out of the Representatives of the Planters, in all 33, to be divided into three Committees, 11 to each, one for the Public Police, One for the Treasure and Trade, and one for Plantations.

"To avoid Lording over one another, No Man Can purchas above the 24th part of the Countrey; And on the other hand, least they should squander away their Interest, and yet retain the character of the Government, that belongs to property and thence be capable to betray it, as not being bound by Interest, there must be a suitable quantity retained, otherwise the Title in the Government extinguishes in him and passes to another, to be Elected by the Proprietors, that *Dominion* may follow Property, and the inconvenience of a *begarly Nobility and Gentry* may be avoided.

"No man can be judged in any cause, either Civil or Criminal, but by a Jury of his Peers, and to avoid in that all Caballin, the names of all the County or Neighbour-hood, capable to be chosen, are to be wrote in little pieces of Parchment, and the number of the Jury taken out by a Child under 10 years of age. And the Proprietors, as well as others, are to be Liable to the like tryall, and not under any Exception.

"Libertie, in matters of Religion is established in the fullest manner. To be a Planter or Inhabitant nothing more is required but the acknowledging one *Almighty God*, and to have a share in the Government, a simple profession of faith of Jesus, without descending into any other of the differences among Christians, only that Religion may not be a cloak for disturbance, whoever comes into the Magistrature must declare they hold not themselves in Conscience obliged, for Religion's sake, to make an alteration or to endeavour to turn out their partners in the Government, Because they differ in opinion from them, and this is no more than to follow that great Rule, *To do as they would be done by*.

"These are the fundamentals, which are not alterable by any act of the great Council, as other things, by the voices of 2-thirds, but only by an universal agreement. So it is hoped that this hint will satisfy all sober and understanding people what Encouragement such a Government may give."

This unique government was never fully perfected or carried into execution. It was based upon the principle that *dominion* should follow *property*, and therefore if a proprietor lost his property he lost his voice in the government. The method of securing a trial by an impartial jury for the poor as well as for the rich was to elect jurymen by ballot, the number being drawn by a child under ten years of age. This, while beautiful in an ideal sense, was yet without any practical value as to the attainment of the end sought. Any number of these men eligible to act as jurymen might have been prejudiced in particular cases, and yet have been the very ones drawn by the child to try those cases. The mere drawing of the ballots by an innocent party was no guarantee whatever that the names drawn stood for the qualities of good and suitable jurors to try the particular cases to come before them. On the contrary, the most unsuitable per-

sons would be quite as likely to be chosen as the most suitable.

The scheme was quite tolerant for that age. None were excluded from being planters or inhabitants of the colony but Atheists and Polytheists. Deists, Theists, and all believers in "One Almighty God" could be admitted to citizenship, but when it came to taking part in the government none but Christians were eligible, that is, they must "profess" some form of "faith in Jesus Christ." This might be putting "God in the Constitution" and honoring Christ by raising a political flag in his name, but the profession at the same time might be the merest pretense and mockery for the sake of office and place.

This work contains the following passage respecting Perth Amboy, not then built, but the prospective capital of the colony:

"The Proprietors have also Ordered to be set out upon a place called *Amba point* (which has a good and Convenient Harbour, and a pleasant and wholesome place) 1500 Acres for to build a Town. This is to be divided into 150 Lots, and every Lot is to consist of ten Acres, and is to be sold at 20 *lib. Sterling*, provided it be done before the first of July next, before the ship go from SCOTLAND, For after that time we cannot promise to accommodate any, least all be taken up, for many are offering upon the place, and the Proprietors intend to have each a house built there upon their own Account this Summer. Now this will be found a very good Bargain, considering there is 300 of the 1500 *Meadow* ground, so that each lot is like to have 2 Acres of *Meadow* ground belonging to it, which is of great value."

"For *Husbandmen* that has a Stock, able to transport themselves and Families, with a few Servants, and to have but a 1000 pound Scots, or a 1000 Merks more to carry over in Commodities, they shall have upon their arrival 100 Acres of good ground measured out to them, or above not exceeding 500 Acres, and for their incouragement shall for the first 7 years pay nothing, and then have what they please, not under 100 nor exceeding 500 Acres, confirmed to them and their heirs forever, paying half a Crown an Acre, never to be raised upon them; And for the Charge of the first year they may easily calculate it by carrying over as much *Oat-meal* as will serve them *Bread*, and the freight will be inconsiderable, and they will get flesh enough in the Country for killing without charge, and will be able to clear more ground the first winter than will double serve their Families after the first harvest, so that they will only have to buy with the Commodities they carry over with them Seed and Beasts.

"The Charge for transportation is for every Man and woman 5 *lib sterling*, passage and entertainment, for Children over 10 years of age 50 shillings, and sucking Children nothing, 40 shillings for the tune of goods, and often under.

"The Voyage is Judged less Sea hazard than either to *Holland* or *London*, and if there be any tolerable winds it is easily made in 6 weeks. There went a ship last harvest to West Jersey from the Road to *Aberdeen*, and they came to *Delaware River-mouth* in 8 weeks, though they had great Calms, and of betwixt 30 and 40 passengers that out of *Aberdeen* several women and Children, not above 4 of them had been at Sea before, not one dyed, nor was sick by the way. . . .

"All sorts of Tradesmen may make a brave Livelyhood there, such as *Carpenters, Ship-wrights, Rope-makers, Smiths, Brick-makers, Taylors, Tanners, Coupers, Mill-wrights, Joiners, Shoemakers*, etc., and any such like who are willing to go to serve the four years, not having to transport themselves, shall, in Consideration of their Trade, have (after the expiring of their Service) 30 Acres at 2 pence the Acre, as much Corn as will sow 2 Acres, a Cow, and a Sow; And for the incouragement of any such Tradesmen who are willing to go over and transport themselves, they shall have the like quantitle of Land at the same rent, and the Proprietors will oblige themselves to find them work for a year after their arrival at as good Rates as they can have here until they furnish themselves with some Stock to make better advantage upon the place.

"We will not encourage any to go there in expectation of Gold and Silver Mines; yea tho there were such in the Country. We should not be curious nor industrious to seek them out; being besides the Toyl and Labour, but occasions of Envy and Emulations. Nor yet is there Sug-

gar or Indigo there, or Cotton, nor any store of Tobacco, tho it grows there very well. But we consider it not our interest to employ much ground on it. The Riches of this Country consists in that which is most Substantial and necessary for the use of man, to wit, plenty of Corn and Cattle (and they have besides Vines and Fruits in abundance, as before has been said) so that who dwell here need not be obliged to any other Plantations or be beholden to them for necessities, without which their Curiosities would little avail them. This, with the Province of *New-York* being the *Granary* or *Store-house* of the *West Indies*, without which *Barbadoes* and the *Lee-wards Islands* could not subsist: Yea, *New England* is forced to Come here every year for Corn, this with the advantage of Fishery being considered, will easily induce sober and industrious People to prefer a Plantation here to most other places.

"There will a Ship go from *Leith* about *Mid-Summer* next, which will also call at *Aberdeen*. Such as desire to be more fully informed or to treat with any of the Proprietors, may address themselves to *Andrew Hamilton*, at the sign of the Ship over against the Court of Guard in *Edinburgh*; or at *David Fulkoner's*, Merchant there, who will either give them satisfaction or find them occasion to treat with some of the Proprietors. Also at *Aberdeen* information may be had from *George Pyper* and *Thomas Mercer*, who will be heard of at *Robert Gerards* or *John Leitch*, their shops in the *Broad-Gate*."

CHAPTER LX.

THE CLAY DISTRICT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.¹

Topography.—The clay district, which is the chief subject of this report, includes the portion of Middlesex County which lies along the Raritan and South Rivers and the Woodbridge and Chesquake Creeks, and extends from Woodbridge on the north to the Monmouth County line on the south, and from Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay on the east to Martin's Dock and the mouth of Lawrence Brook on the west. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the northeast on Staten Island Sound near the mouth of Woodbridge Creek, the line runs west-southwest up that creek till opposite Edgar Station, on the Woodbridge and Perth Amboy Railroad, which is three-quarters of a mile north of Woodbridge; thence from the creek running west and southwest near the old Woodbridge and Metuchen road, and intersecting the Metuchen and Bonhamtown road a half-mile north of the latter village; thence southwest through Piscataway to Martin's Dock on the Raritan River; south of the Raritan River its western limit may be said to be defined by Lawrence Brook and the Old Bridge and New Brunswick turnpike; the southern boundary is not plainly marked, but it may be approximately described as running from Old Bridge to Jacksonville, and thence to the Monmouth County line near Raritan Bay shore; and the waters of Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound, being the State line,² limit it on the east.

On the northwest the clay district joins that of the red shale and sandstone, and the frequent outcrops of the latter make the location of the northern boundary

¹ From "Report on the Clay Deposits of Woodbridge, South Amboy, and other places in New Jersey," etc., by George H. Cook, State geologist, and John C. Smock, assistant geologist.

² Geologically, this clay district extends over a part of the south end of Staten Island, and probably to Long Island also.

of the clay easy and accurate. Towards the west the boundary is entirely arbitrary, the later geological deposits, over which the Old Bridge and New Brunswick turnpike runs, being without any breaks, and effectually concealing the underlying formations. Indeed, it is probable that the equivalent of the clay is not limited by the boundary above given, but that, like all the other deposits of the cretaceous formation, it extends entirely across the State in a southwesterly direction to the Delaware River and beyond. In the flat and sandy country south of the South River, and stretching east as far as Jacksonville, yellow sand and gravel drift reach down to tide-level, and so effectually discourage explorations for clay that this boundary must be considered the limit of the district in which clay can be profitably dug, rather than the end of the beds of clay. From Jacksonville to the bay shore the outcropping clay-marl accurately defines the southeastern margin of the clay district. The map accompanying this report shows the whole of this district which produces clay, including all the pits of the county and of the adjoining parts of Staten Island in which fire-clay or stoneware clay is dug; but it does not exhibit the whole area of the county in which clay may possibly yet be found. The belt of country underlaid by the plastic clays extends entirely across the State, and includes an area of three hundred and twenty square miles. In this area it is possible much valuable clay land may yet be found which can be worked to profit. The area of the clay district of Middlesex County, within which is included all the clay pits at present worked, is only sixty-eight square miles.

The map of the clay district which accompanies this report exhibits the above-described boundaries and areas on a scale of three inches to a mile. It will be further described in its relations to topography and structural geology.

Although this district borders the tide-waters of Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay, and is intersected by the tide-waters of the Raritan and South Rivers, and belongs in the general Atlantic slope of the country, it has not the flat surface or general long seaward slope which are such marked features of most of the land along our coast. On the contrary, the surface is uneven, and its average elevation is quite as great as that of the red sandstone country on its northwest border, or the marl region on its southeast. North of the Raritan River nearly all the upland has an elevation exceeding thirty feet, and fully one-third of it is over one hundred feet above tide-water level. This area is subdivided by a series of hills or flattened ridges, which extend southeast from the Short Hills near Metuchen to Perth Amboy. The Perth Amboy and Metuchen road runs almost level high up on the side of this elevated ridge. From this elevated ground as the water-shed the drainage is northeast and east into Woodbridge Creek and Staten Island Sound, and southward into the Raritan River.

Poplar Hill is the highest point in this ridge or chain of hills, and the highest in the district, being two hundred and forty feet above tide-level. From Ford's Corners westward to Bonhamtown, and thence southwest to Piscataway, the old road runs on high ground, most of the way about one hundred feet above tide. Bordering the Sound and along Woodbridge Creek there is a narrow fringe of tide marsh. The largest body of tidal meadow, however, is along the Raritan River. That on its north side extends the whole distance from Martin's Dock to the Crossman Clay Company's works, and is from a half-mile to a mile wide, and nearly five miles long. On the south of this stream there is but little tide marsh on the shore of the bay; Chesquake Creek is widely bordered by tide marsh from its mouth to its head; there is a fringe of marsh along the south shore of the Raritan, between South Amboy and Kearney's dock, and smaller patches from there up to Sayreville, and a much larger tract above Sayreville about the mouth of South River, and stretching up that stream nearly four miles. The area of the district which is tide marsh is as follows, in acres:

Townships.	Acres.
Perth Amboy	403
Woodbridge	690
Raritan	2967
East Brunswick	673
Sayreville	1797
South Amboy	40
Madison	1568
Total	7238

The surface of the quadrilateral area bounded by these streams and Raritan Bay is nearly all forty feet and upwards above tide-level, and a large part of it is about one hundred feet high, while a number of hilltops are from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty feet in height. These hills are irregularly grouped. One ridge of one hundred to one hundred and eighty feet high can be traced from Sayreville southeast, east, and again southeast nearly to Chesquake Creek. The Burt's Creek and Jacksonville road runs a little east and northeast of the crest line of this ridge. West, southwest, and south from South Amboy most of the surface is between one hundred and one hundred and forty feet high. The Camden and Amboy Railroad cuts through this high ground near the Sayreville road, ascending from the depot at South Amboy to an elevation of one hundred feet near this ridge, and descending a little near the clay pits of W. C. Perrine and E. R. Rose, and again running up to one hundred feet across the ridge near the Burt's Creek and Jacksonville road. It runs for over three miles on the water-shed between the streams flowing north and west into the Raritan and South Rivers, and those flowing east and south into the bay and Chesquake Creek. The slopes of the upland towards the Raritan and South Rivers are comparatively gentle, and terminate, except in a few cases, in tide marshes. South of South Amboy, along Raritan Bay and up Chesquake Creek, the upland is high

quite to the water or marsh, and forms bluffs that mark clearly the upland from the marsh. The New York and Long Branch Railroad runs at the base of these bluffs from South Amboy to the Chesquake Creek at Morgan Station.

Table of Elevations in the Clay District of Middlesex County, taken with an Engineer's Level.—The following table of elevations, ascertained by leveling, gives the heights at many easily identified points. The figures give the elevation in feet above mean high-water level:

VICINITY OF WOODBRIDGE.	
David Flood's clay bank, floor of platform scales.....	Feet. 75.0
David Ayres' clay bank, floor of office.....	88.0
Floor of bridge, near D. Shotwell's house, old Woodbridge and Metuchen road.....	90.7
Surface of water brook under the bridge.....	85.0
Floor of bridge, above-mentioned road, and one mile northeast of above bridge.....	73.0
Summit of hill, New Brunswick and Woodbridge road, near E. Stackpole's house.....	165.0
Same road, near L. Liden's house.....	162.0
Same road, bridge over brook from Mutton Hollow, top of stone abutment, northwest corner.....	55.0
Surface of road, David Flood's tenant-house, north of Mutton Hollow.....	103.0
H. Cutler's platform scales, on road to his pits.....	37.0
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy road, Spa Spring Brook bridge, top of northwest parapet.....	8.4
Perth Amboy road, corner of road to Cutler's Dock, surface.....	20.0

PERTH AMBOY AND WESTWARD, NORTH OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

Track, E. and A. R. R. and N. Y. & L. B. R. crossing.....	50.0
Summit on E. & A. R. R., near Ford's Corners.....	94.0
E. & A. R. R. track, crossing New Brunswick and Woodbridge straight road.....	89.0
Metuchen and Perth Amboy and New Brunswick and Woodbridge roads' intersection, surface.....	105.0
Bridge floor on Florida Grove road over the E. & A. R. R.....	101.0
Surface at Benjamin Valentine's gate, near Florida Grove.....	67.0
Summit, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy road near the Eagleswood road.....	104.0
Surface, corner of road north-northwest of Manning House (hospital).....	122.0
Surface, at Manning clay shaft.....	103.0
Centre of New Brunswick road, opposite entrance to Eagleswood.....	98.8
Flooring of culvert, New Brunswick road at corner of road on the west line of Perth Amboy.....	108.7
Railroad track over small culvert at entrance to Philip Neukumet's clay bank.....	38.4
Rail at end of track, E. F. Robert's pits.....	84.4
Surface, west end of grinding pit-house at old brick-yard, Raritan Clay Company.....	40.8
Frog of switch at junction of railroads from pits of Charles A. Campbell & Co.....	14.5
Surface, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy road, at "Half-way House".....	86.0
Surface, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy road, at west end of pits of Samuel Dally.....	77.4
Surface, pits of Samuel Dally, near red house at pits of N. J. Clay and Brick Company.....	73.0
Top of post near corner of road leading to pits of R. N. & H. Valentine.....	108.2
Top of platform of David Flood, side of N. J. Clay and Brick Co.'s railroad.....	45.4
Platform of scales near office of R. N. & H. Valentine.....	73.5
Railroad track, at the scales of N. J. Clay and Brick Co.....	41.0
New Brunswick road, surface in front of David Mundy's house, east of Bonhamtown.....	112.0
New Brunswick road, surface in front of Martin Schofield's house, half-mile east of Bonhamtown.....	103.0
Railroad track, entrance to gravel-pit of P. R. R. Co., north of Bonhamtown.....	67.0

WASHINGTON TO SOUTH AMBOY.

Brick pavement (west end) in front of Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington.....	67.5
Lower rail on curve of track entering Willett & Yates' brick-yard, Washington.....	15.6
Sayreville, surface in centre of road in front of Methodist Episcopal Church.....	41.4
Sayreville, surface at frame barn of Sayre & Fisher, near the fire-brick works.....	20.0
Surface, Washington and South Amboy road, corner of road to Whitehead's dock.....	45.0
Surface, Washington and South Amboy road, Such's railroad crossing.....	11.5
Summit, Washington and South Amboy road, between Such's gate and Roberts' west pits.....	44.4
Summit, on road from Roberts' pits to Kearney's Dock.....	61.3
Such's railroad track, at clay-works.....	13.8

Street in front of R. C. Church, South Amboy.....	Feet. 47.0
Surface, southeast corner of R. C. cemetery, Main Street, South Amboy.....	122.5
Summit of hill south of the village.....	144.0
Floor of bridge over C. and A. R. R., Washington road.....	115.0

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Surface, South Amboy and Jacksonville road, at corner of road to Theodore Smith's clay pits.....	80.0
Surface in front of E. Diesbro's house, on road to Theo. Smith's clay pits.....	45.0
Surface, north corner of — Fitznack's house, at Theo. Smith's clay pits.....	38.4
Otto Ernst's clay-mines, floor at bottom of shaft of 1908.....	31.3
Otto Ernst's clay-mines, floor at top of shaft of 1874.....	27.6

Elevations of Each of the Clay-Beds at Various Points in the District.

RARITAN CLAY-BED.

Geo. W. Ruddy's pits, south end, surface of clay.....	35
Geo. W. Ruddy's pits, near house, surface of clay.....	36
Wm. B. Dixon's clay, top.....	31
New Jersey Clay and Brick Company's top.....	44
David Flood's fire-clay, southeast of Bonhamtown, top of clay.....	47
David Flood's southwest pits, top of clay.....	43
Geo. Phoenix's clay pits, north of Bonhamtown, top of clay.....	76
W. C. & E. Mundy's pits, north of Bonhamtown, top of clay.....	77
Charles M. Dally's pits, south of Bonhamtown, top of blue clay, at north-east end of the bank.....	78
Charles M. Dally's pits, south of Bonhamtown and north of the Raritan River, top of clay (below tide).....	—11

WOODBIDGE FIRE-CLAY BED.

WOODBIDGE AND VICINITY.

Wm. P. Edgar's bank, top of clay.....	83
Wm. P. Edgar's bank, 120 feet east of above (top).....	89
Wm. H. Berry's pits (east), top of clay.....	73
Wm. H. Berry's pits, northwest of farm-house, top of clay.....	81
David Flood's bank, near his residence, top of blue clay, at north-east end of the bank.....	76
David Flood's bank, top of sandy clay, 100 yards northwest of above.....	89
J. H. Campbell's estate, top of best clay.....	78
David Ayers' bank, top of clay.....	78
Charles M. Dally's bank, top of fire-clay.....	65-77
Salamanca Works' bank, top of white clay.....	79
Loughridge & Powers' pits, top of white clay.....	73
Loughridge & Powers' pits, bottom of fire-clay (deepest).....	48
Mellick Brothers' pits, top of fire-clay.....	57
B. Kreschmer's pits, top of sandy (stone-ware) clay.....	59
B. Kreschmer's pits, top of fire-clay.....	53
William H. Berry's bank, adjoining New Brunswick road, on the south, top of black-clay.....	88
S. A. Meeker & Son's pits, "Mutton Hollow," top of fire-clay.....	56
J. R. Watson & Son's bank, top of (stone-ware) clay.....	59
J. R. Watson & Son's bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	41
A. Hall & Son's bank, top of fire-clay.....	67
A. Hall & Son's bank, southwest end of bank, top of fire-clay.....	74

BANKS SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF WOODBRIDGE.

Isaac Inslee's pits, top of clay.....	52
Isaac Inslee's pits, bottom of fire-clay.....	38
James Valentine's pits, top of clay.....	48
James Valentine's pits, bottom of fire-clay.....	36
Hampton Cutter & Sons, northeast pits, top of white fire-clay.....	32
Hampton Cutter & Sons, south pits, top of clay-bed.....	34
Hampton Cutter & Sons, south pits, bottom of fire-clay.....	20
Hampton Cutter & Sons, west pits, top of black clay.....	63
Hampton Cutter & Sons, west bank, top of blue clay.....	41
Hampton Cutter & Sons, west bank, bottom of blue clay.....	20
Isaac Flood, clay state, top of (stone-ware) clay.....	38
E. Cutler's estate, old pipe-clay bank, top of clay.....	25
W. H. P. Benton's pits, top of clay (below tide).....	59
Charles Annex & Son's pits, top of clay (below tide).....	5-10

CLAY ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

Woodbridge Clay Company's pits, east of Crows' Mill Creek, top of the fire-clay (below tide).....	—18
Woodbridge Clay Company's pits, near Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's works, top of fire-clay (below tide).....	—3.5
Woodbridge Clay Company's pits, bottom of fire-clay (below tide).....	—11.5
Augustine Campbell's pits, near Crows' Mill Creek, bottom of fire-clay (average).....	—20
A. Weber's bank, top of fire-clay.....	20.5
A. Weber's bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	11
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's east bank, top of fire-clay.....	21.5
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's east bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	10.5
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's middle bank, top of fire-clay.....	26
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's middle bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	17
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's west bank, top of fire-clay.....	37
Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company's west bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	25
Ph. Neukumet's bank, top of fire-clay.....	38

	Feet.
Ph. Neukumet's bank, bottom of fire-clay.....	29-32
Chas. A. Campbell & Co.'s north or blue clay bank, top of fire-clay.....	40
Chas. A. Campbell & Co.'s south or white clay bank, top of fire-clay.....	38
Isaac Flood & Son's bank, east end, top of fire-clay.....	56
Isaac Flood & Son's bank, west end, top of fire-clay.....	61
R. N. & H. Valentine's bank, top of fire-clay.....	51-54
R. N. & H. Valentine's southwest pits, top of fire-clay.....	50
Samuel Dally's pits, north of New Brunswick road, top of clay.....	74
Samuel Dally's pits, south of New Brunswick road, top of clay.....	66
New Jersey Clay and Brick Company, northeast pit, bottom of fire-clay.....	64

KAOLIN AND FELDSPAR BED.

Forbes' farm, feldspar bank, top of sandy clay.....	104
Forbes' farm, top of feldspar.....	96
Forbes' farm, bottom of feldspar.....	90
Charles Anness & Sons' feldspar bank, top of feldspar.....	91
Charles Anness & Sons' feldspar bank, east end of the bank, top of feldspar.....	99
Charles Anness & Sons' feldspar bank, top of sandy red clay.....	104
Edgar Bros' feldspar bank, top of feldspar.....	83
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company's farm, fire-sand bank, top of black clay.....	50
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company's farm, fire-sand bank, top of fire-sand.....	71
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company's farm, fire-sand bank, top of fire-sand.....	71
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company's farm, fire-sand bank, top of fire-sand.....	65
J. K. Valentine's kaolin, N. Y. & L. B. R. cut, bottom of kaolin.....	38
Mrs. Merritt's kaolin pits, top of kaolin.....	53
Whitehead Bros' bank, Sayreville, top of kaolin.....	50
J. K. Brick estate, Burt's Creek, top of kaolin.....	30
Whitehead estate, bank, Washington, top of kaolin.....	82

SOUTH AMBOY FIRE-CLAY BED.

NORTH OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

Manning shaft, top of the clay.....	100
E. F. Roberts' pits, Manning farm, top of fire-clay.....	80
E. F. Roberts' pits, Manning farm, bottom of fire-clay.....	69
E. F. Roberts' pits, Manning farm, east end, bottom of fire-clay.....	60
John De Bow's pits, top of red clay.....	80-83

SOUTH OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

Kearney tract, E. F. & J. M. Roberts, north of Washington road, top of fire-clay.....	32-36
Kearney tract, E. F. & J. M. Roberts, north of Washington road, bottom of fire-clay.....	26
Kearney tract, E. F. & J. M. Roberts, south of Washington road, top of fire-clay.....	29-35
Kearney tract, E. F. & J. M. Roberts, south of Washington road, bottom of fire-clay (deepest).....	15
George Such's pits, southern end, top of fire-clay.....	25
George Such's pits, southern end, bottom of fire-clay.....	13
J. K. Brick estate, bank, top of fire-clay.....	28-36
Whitehead Bros' pits (old southeastern), top of fire-clay.....	54
Whitehead Bros' old Bolton pit, top of clay.....	70-72
Whitehead Bros' bank, near Sayreville, top of clay.....	70-76
Whitehead Bros' bank, near Sayreville (south end), top of clay.....	59-62
Whitehead Bros' bank, near Sayreville (south end), bottom of fire-clay.....	51-54
Sayre & Fisher's bank, top of fire-clay.....	65

STONEWARE CLAY BEDS.

E. R. Rose & Son's pits, near Camden and Atlantic Railroad, top of clay.....	70
Theo. Smith's pits, top of clay.....	40
Theo. Smith's pits, bottom of clay.....	32
N. Furman's clay-mine, Chesapeake Creek, top of stoneware clay.....	20
N. Furman's clay-mine, bottom of stoneware clay.....	13
N. Furman's clay-mine western shaft, top of stoneware clay.....	19
N. Furman's clay-mine, western shaft, top of stoneware clay.....	13
Otto Ernst's clay-mine, 1868 shaft, top of good clay.....	12
Otto Ernst's clay-mine, shaft of 1876, top of good clay.....	4
Morgan estate, Raritan Bay, top of stoneware clay.....	25
Morgan estate, Raritan Bay, bottom of stoneware clay.....	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salamander Works' fire-sand pits, northwest of Woodbridge, top of sand.....	72
R. N. & H. Valentine's fire-sand pit, to Raritan Sand Hills, top of sand.....	49
David Flood's kaolin pits, southeast of Bonhamtown, top (so called) kaolin.....	49
Wm. H. Berry's bank, Woodbridge and New Brunswick road, top of the black clay.....	88
Clay pit, across road from residence of Charles Anness, top of black clay.....	22
W. S. Petit's brick-clay bank, Washington, South River, bottom of working face of bank.....	18
Willett & Yates' brick-clay bank, Washington, S. R., top of bank.....	41
Everett & Fish, potters, clay bank, South Amboy, top of clay.....	82-88

The drainage of this clay district has been already described in connection with its surface elevation. It is so limited in extent that there are no large streams wholly within its bounds, and yet it is re-

markably intersected by tide-water and navigable channels. Thus in this area of about sixty-eight square miles there are about thirty miles of shore fronting on navigable water; or, counting both sides of the Raritan as high up as Sayreville, and excluding the more tortuous bends of the Raritan and South Rivers and Chesapeake Creek, there are twenty-five miles of water-front. So that there is not a point in the district three miles from navigable water, and of the one hundred clay, kaolin, and sand pits none is more than two and a half miles away from such water-front. The advantages of this remarkable location for development of such a country are plainly shown by the rapid growth of its industries.

The tributaries of these rivers and creeks are small and unimportant, although most of them for short distances are small tide-water inlets, bordered in some cases by tide meadows, and some of them are capable of being improved as canals or basins.

The character of the surface and soil throughout this clay district is so varied that detailed description would fail to convey a distinct idea of its manifold phases. And yet nearly if not quite all the upland area can be described in two clearly characterized groups. These two groups of soils and superficial deposits mark two kinds of and two periods of the drift. These are (1) the northern or glacial drift, which is composed of fragments of the red shale and other northern rocks spread unevenly over the surface; (2) the older (southern?) yellow sand and gravel drift, derived apparently from some more southern source, and containing no red shale drift whatever. The former is the more recent of the two, and is found resting at many points upon the latter, and both unconformably upon the beds of clay, etc. The district north of the Raritan is mostly covered by the former, and that south of the Raritan has only the latter kind. The yellow and gravel drift is found to some extent north of the Raritan.

1. GLACIAL DRIFT.—No attempt has been made to trace out all the sinuosities of the limits of this surface formation. The general outlines are as follows: Staten Island Sound on the east, Raritan River on the south, and on the west a line drawn from the works of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company north-northwest to the Sand Hills, and thence west near Bonhamtown to the limits of the map. Northward this connects with the Short Hills and the red shale country. It will be thus seen that this drift covers or occupies the tongue of land running southeast from the Short Hills to a point between the Sound and the Raritan River, forming Poplar Hill and the high ground thence to Perth Amboy. It must here be stated that the Sound is not its eastern limits, as the same drift covers nearly the whole of Staten Island, and there is no difference in the materials as seen at Perth Amboy or Tottenville on the opposite shore. No shale or sandstone is to be found south of the Raritan River and east of the South River, and

the former at Amboy sharply divides the two surface formations. This drift is cut on the line of the Easton and Amboy Railroad at Ford's Corner, and at several points between that place and Perth Amboy. It is best exposed, in its relations to the yellow sand and gravel, in the *feldspar* banks of Charles Anness & Son, and in the Woodbridge and New Brunswick road, near William H. Berry's bank. It can also be seen in the cut on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, half a mile south of Ford's Corner.

This red shale drift belongs to the true northern drift of the glacial epoch, which is seen covering nearly all of our more northern territory. This portion, thus locally described, must be considered as part of the southern end of the great sheet covering the continent, and the city of Perth Amboy stands on the southernmost point of this particular drift bank. The red shale material, the predominating and characteristic constituent in this mass of drift, gives character to the surface of the country, which resembles somewhat the country to the north and west, where the red shale crops out in place. The soil has that peculiar purplish-red color, and is in marked contrast with the sandy surface towards the west and south. The forest on this drift area is also quite different from that growing on the sandy and gravelly loam surfaces. There is less chestnut and no pine, both of which trees are common and make up most of the wood found growing south of the Raritan River. From these statements it is evident that the boundary of this drift is easily and accurately traced.

The matrix of this drift consists of red shale in the form of small fragments and as fine red earth. In this the pebbles, cobble-stones, boulders, and other rock masses are inclosed, without order and in all possible combinations. Boulders and pebbles and fragments of red and bluish (indurated) sandstone and of trap rocks are very abundant. Gneiss, granite, and syenite are less abundant; the conglomerates and slaty grits of the Greenpond Mountain (Potsdam) series and the magnesian and Trenton limestones are of much rarer occurrence. Large boulders are quite common, so much so that their removal in clearing new ground for tillage is laborious and quite costly. Many of them are large enough for quarrying into building stones. One on Miss Gale's land, three-fourths of a mile west of Woodbridge, and a short distance south of New Brunswick turnpike, was twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, and was used for bridge abutments on the Easton and Amboy Railroad. In Melick Bros' clay bank, near Woodbridge, a granite block ten feet in diameter was found, lying with its polished and striated side down and imbedded three feet in the fire-clay bed. Near Patrick Miles' house, west of Woodbridge, there is a trap rock boulder whose dimensions out of ground are fifteen by ten by five feet. Others nearly as large might be cited, but they are not uncommon, although growing scarce as the country is more cleared up and farmed

or worked for its clays. Boulders from one to three feet in diameter are abundant, both in the drift-bed and on the surface. Occasionally thin and irregular layers of white, sandy clay and clayey-like pebbles occur in this drift. These are, however, of very limited extent and not common.

The surface of much of the area occupied by this drift is remarkably uneven. The hills are irregular in outline and of uneven slopes, and sink-holes and small ponds are numerous. These irregularities of the surface are striking features in the higher grounds west and southwest of Woodbridge, in what may be termed a continuation of the Short Hills.

The thickness of the red shale drift as cut in many places does not exceed twenty feet, but in Poplar Hill there must be a much greater thickness, possibly more than a hundred feet. The average or mean thickness may be put at twenty feet. An examination of the table of elevations of the clays, kaolins, feldspars, and fire-sands, and a comparison of these heights and the heights of the surface at these places, shows that there is not anywhere more than forty feet of drift, excepting in Poplar Hill. So far as excavations indicate it is frequently quite thin, sometimes amounting to little more than a soil and subsoil. This is more particularly the case towards the south-east and near its boundary lines, or where the sheet thins out and disappears.

That this drift is a part of the great northern drift and of the glacial epoch is evident from the nature of the materials. The large and numerous boulders in it belong to rocks whose outcrop is to the north, and these occur in numbers proportional to the nearness of such rock formations. Thus the trap rocks and sandstones are in excess over the gneiss and conglomerates. Then the great mass of shaly material has certainly not traveled far, as much of this is in the form of fragments, which are incapable of long transportation without being reduced to earth. This character of constituent materials and entire absence of all sorting or stratification corresponds with what is observed in the great northern drift elsewhere. No organic remains have been discovered in it, although it has been so largely excavated and at so many points.

2. **YELLOW SAND AND GRAVEL.**—This so-called sand and gravel drift includes all the more or less sandy and gravelly layers which form the surface materials or superficial covering of this clay district outside of the lines above given as the boundaries of the more recent red shale or northern drift. As has already been stated, it underlies much of the latter, and extends north and northwest beyond the limits of this district. In all directions it goes beyond the comparatively small area represented by the map. The almost endless gradations of sand, sandy loams, gravel, gravelly loams, etc., generally of a yellowish color, but with many other shades accidental to the surface, are embraced in this forma-

tion. It is not only thus marked by the general character of its material components, but more definitely by the sorted or stratified arrangement of these materials, a characteristic which everywhere distinguishes it from the unsorted red shale drift. And it might very appropriately be termed the stratified drift. Towards the northwest, between Bonhamtown and Martin's Dock, some red shale earth and fragments and bowlders appear in it, as if there had been a mingling of materials by alternate currents carrying shale and sand and gravel. Excepting on the northwest border of this district, there is a remarkable absence of shale in this formation. And this is another of its distinguishing features.

This sand and gravel or *stratified drift* is found as a surface covering, unconformably resting upon all the clay and other beds of the plastic clay series, excepting in the area of the red shale drift, where it is overlaid by the latter.

The thickness of this surface formation varies exceedingly from point to point, even within the limits of a single clay bank. In those about Woodbridge and north of the Raritan River it ranges from one to thirty feet, or possibly in rare instances even more widely. In William P. Edgar's clay bank it is thirty feet thick, and the red shale drift is wanting, this forming the surface. In the bank of William H. Berry, a few rods southwest of Edgar's, it is cut twenty to twenty-five feet thick under six feet of red shale drift. A few rods west of this and on the same property the latter rests immediately upon the top black clays. The same irregularities and breaks appear in it in the Mutton Hollow clay banks, west of Woodbridge, and in those of the Salamander Works and others, north of the New Brunswick road. And the two in their relation to each other and in their varying thickness are beautifully exposed in Anness' *feldspar* bank, in E. F. Roberts' bank, near Eagleswood, in the cuts of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, in the east bank of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company, and at many other points which might be mentioned, since most of the digging for clay about Woodbridge has to penetrate both of these drift formations. The average thickness may be put at ten feet. In the clay banks at the Sand Hills and along the north shore of the Raritan River the thickness is from four to twenty-five feet. Here it forms the surface material. South of the Raritan it appears to be thicker, ranging from fifteen to forty feet in the several clay banks from Sayreville to South Amboy. At the sand bank of Maxfield & Parisen, in South Amboy, it is at least thirty feet; at Otto Ernst's clay-mines, near Chesquake Creek, it is about forty feet thick. From the elevation of some of the hills and ridges in the district southwest of South Amboy (one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty feet), the maximum thickness of this sand and gravel is thought to be not less than one hundred feet.

The materials of this formation, whether sand, gravel, or less rounded rock fragments, are always stratified. The lines of stratification or layers are sometimes horizontal, but frequently they are seen to be wavy or gently undulating. The dip or inclination of these laminae or layers is not uniform in direction. A prevailing dip towards the northwest, as might be expected, is not shown by the observations. This sorted arrangement appears in the layers of sands, gravels, etc., although these layers are not, generally, persistent to any great distance, but taper out and are then replaced by others. In the examination of the surface of the country a marked feature is nearly everywhere observed in the gravelly hills and crests of ridges and more sandy valleys and depressions. This may be owing to some systematic arrangement of the gravels and sands, but more likely the result of surface drainage, which, operating through ages, has carried down the more easily transported sands and left these gravelly accumulations in the shape of hills and ridges such as we now see. The sand and gravel generally alternate, but irregularly, and in some places there are thick beds of sand without any lines of gravel, as, for example, at the clay banks of Sayre & Fisher, George Such, Messrs. Roberts, and the sand bank at South Amboy. Very frequently a thin gravel stratum, a few inches thick, is seen lying immediately upon the clay. The sand-beds generally exhibit a double system of lines or oblique lamination, known as cross stratification. This can be seen at nearly all of the clay banks on the south shore of the Raritan, from Sayreville to South Amboy. The sand is mostly a fine white to a yellowish-white granular quartz mass, which is in some layers mixed with earthy matter. On the north side of the Raritan there is less sand and a larger proportion of earth and gravel. Quartz constitutes nearly the whole of the yellow sands, and most of this is in the form of grains and pebbles of white to yellowish, transparent, translucent, chalcedonic varieties. Some black grains of hornblende and very small, angular grains of magnetite occur with the quartz. In some places these grains are cemented together by oxide of iron, making a friable, stony mass. Fragments of feldspar are rare; and most strange is the general absence of mica from these yellow sands and gravels. It does occur in places, as in Whitehead's moulding-sand, east of Sayreville, and in the South Amboy pits. This absence of so common a mineral and rock constituent may, perhaps, be suggestive of the source of the materials found in this drift. In the vicinity of Piscataway, and at Weidner's cut near Martin's Dock, both round and angular fragments of red shale are quite abundant in this formation. This exceptional occurrence of the shale is also seen farther southwest, beyond the limits of this map, and always near the southeast border of the shale outcrop. But here the deposition was in water, and a mixture of materials was such as

would be expected. Farther east the glacial action carried the red shale farther south and covered the stratified drift, and in that manner made a marked line between the two surface formations.

Wherever the white sands of this formation constitute the surface the soil is light and poor, and the timber is mainly yellow pine, chestnut, and scrubby oak. The gravel has more earth in it, and makes a tighter and better soil. But as a whole the area occupied by this sand and gravel formation is quite inferior as a soil to the red shale drift north of the Raritan River. As these formations make the soil, their occurrence explains the differences so marked in this district, not only in the natural soil itself but in its forest covering. And much of the general development of the agricultural wealth of this part of the State is also due to this occurrence of the northern drift. The mouth of the Raritan River also owes its place to the glacier whose foot terminated at Perth Amboy. So that the glacier of the past geological age has left an impress upon this country which all subsequent tillage and improvement has not effaced.

This formation has been described as drift. It must not be confounded with glacial drift, as its origin was due to water. Its stratification, its lines and layers, indicate that flowing water and not ice was the moving power. And these alternations of pebbles and sand show that there were great changes in the force of the currents that carried them. The dip of these layers is not at all uniform, although several to the northwest have been observed. These may point to a northward movement of these currents. The general absence of red shale also points to a southern origin. Again the prevalence of pebbles of mottled white and chaledonic quartz, and of a reddish variegated quartz, unlike any known rocks to the north or northwest, and the existence of rolled fossils, more abundant than in the more northern gravels and true boulder drift, all point to a southeastern origin,—a wash or drift from lands now under the waves of the Atlantic. Possibly the same continent furnished the materials for the older beds below, the clays, *kaolins*, and fire-sands, and this in part gravelly formation may have been the last of the successive floods that came from that direction. If so there must have been a long interval between the deposition of these clays and this drift, since these, as well as the more recent green-sand marl-beds of the cretaceous and tertiary ages, are all alike covered unconformably by it. The glacial drift came later and partially covered this, but as to the length of time between the two formations we have no data for knowing. As no fossils have been found in the older sand and gravel drift, excepting the rolled pebbles and fragments, it is impossible to determine its age. It may belong to the later tertiary and have preceded the glacial age. It is hoped that future explorations in many localities may result in the discovery of some remains which will enable us to determine its place

in the geological series, and also point more conclusively to the source of its materials.

In this notice of the surface these two drift formations have been described as constituting the whole of the area of this clay district. They do not, however, form the whole surface, since there are here and there small, isolated outcrops of the several clays, *kaolins*, feldspars, and fire-sands. These are, as it were, little islands in the great sea of drift. But these outcrops are of so limited extent, and they have been so nearly all dug out for their materials, that they are altogether insignificant so far as surface features are concerned.

There is one other outcrop deserving attention, not so much from its size as its geological importance, this is the red shade hill in Perth Amboy township, one and a half miles northwest of Perth Amboy, and about a third of a mile east of the Woodbridge and Perth Amboy road. This outcrop of shale is not more than an eighth of a mile in diameter, and is surrounded on all sides by drift. The shale has a northwestern dip and appears to be fast rock. It is probably an elevated point in the floor, on which the clays and drift have been successively deposited. And it was probably never covered by them, or at least not by the clay and feldspar bed. The drift may have been removed by subsequent denudation. This hill or outcrop of shale *in situ* is at least two miles from any other, or from the southeast border of the shale formation, and appears to be an outlier from the main body.

The tidal meadows have already been referred to in the above general description of the surface of this clay district. They constitute the more recent alluvial formation. The boundary lines of such meadows are easily traced, and are represented on the map. This alluvium rests unconformably upon the older formations. Very generally there is either red shale drift, or the sand and gravel under the meadow mud. At a few points valuable clays have been found a few feet beneath the surface of the tide meadows. The depth of the workable deposits below tide-water level and the expenses of raising both water and clay from such pits have retarded the examination of such ground for clay, and consequently only a few pits have been dug in the meadows, and these are near the upland border. The depths below mean tide-level at which clays have in several places been discovered show that the beds are continuous underneath the meadows and the Raritan River. It is only the difficulty and expense of contending against water that hinders the opening of clay pits at any proper place in these meadows. The beds of clay were deposited before the Raritan had cut its present channel to the sea.

Geology.—The geology of the clay district will be best understood by a general review of the geology of the State in which it occurs, and of the geological formations which are associated with it. For this

reason we here present a condensed statement of the geology of New Jersey.

Nearly all the great geological classes of rocks and earths are represented in this State. Its oldest rocks make up the mountain range which crosses the northern part of the State from northeast to southwest in parts of Sussex, Passaic and Bergen, Warren and Morris, Hunterdon and Somerset, and which is known in New York as the Highlands, in Pennsylvania as South Mountain, and is here without any general name, but its individual ridges are known as Ramapo Mountain, Hamburg Mountain, Schooley's Mountain, Trowbridge Mountain, Watnong Mountain, Musconetcong Mountain, Scott's Mountain, Marble Mountain, and others. The newer geological formations lie upon each side of this central ridge and run parallel with it, the Silurian and Devonian limestones and other formations being mostly in a broad belt upon its northwest side, and a little in its valleys; the Triassic red sandstone adjoins it in a broad belt on its southeast side; the Cretaceous clays and marls stretch across the State in a belt just southeast of the red sandstones; and the Tertiary and the Recent formations lie southeast of the marls. The Azoic, Cretaceous, Tertiary, and most of the Recent have a prevailing dip towards the southeast, while the Silurian, Devonian, and Triassic mostly dip towards the northwest.

The boundaries of the Middlesex clay district are as follows: The northwestern boundary, beginning at Woodbridge Neck, on the shore of Staten Island Sound, passes just north of the villages of Woodbridge and Bonhamtown to the Raritan River, a few rods below the mouth of Mill Brook. Then crossing the Raritan it is easily traced along the south side of Lawrence Brook, and at distances varying from a few rods to a quarter of a mile from the stream to the bend of the brook a mile west of Dean's Pond. From there it can be traced in almost a straight line to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, half-way between Clarksville and Baker's Basin, and then near the line of the canal to Trenton and the Delaware River. From Trenton to Salem the Delaware marks the northwestern and western boundary, with the exception of some limited patches of marsh and alluvium along the river. Its southeast border can be traced from the shore of Raritan Bay, a little south of Chesquake Creek, in a southwesterly direction in a line passing north of the village of Morristown, and on just south of Jacksonville; then across the country by the house of the late Parker Brown to the little village called Texas, on the Matchaponix Creek; and from thence directly on, passing about a mile south of Jamesburg Station, and crossing the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Cranbury Station, it passes about a half-mile north of Hightstown, and thence in a line a half-mile north of the railroad to the mouth of Crosswick's Creek on the Delaware at Bordertown. It follows the bank of the river to

Kinkora, from which place it is extremely difficult to trace it with accuracy, the characteristic clays being entirely hidden by superficial deposits and soil, except in the banks of the streams. Guided by these marks the line has been drawn. It follows near the line of the railroad east of Florence; a half-mile east of Burlington crosses the Rancocas a mile above Bridgeboro', and the Pensauken some distance above Cinnaminson bridge; it comes to the bank of the Delaware again at Gloucester City; it passes back of Red Bank, crosses Woodbury Creek a mile above its mouth, Mantua Creek near Paulsboro', and Raccoon Creek a mile above Bridgeport; thence it continues in the same direction to the Delaware near Pennsgrove.

The area comprehended within this formation is three hundred and twenty square miles.

The materials of the clay formation are earthy, and no rocky or stony layers or beds are to be found in it. There are some small places in which the sand and gravel have been cemented with oxide of iron sufficiently to form a rough building stone, and concretions of clay and oxide of iron of a stony hardness are found in some of the clay beds, but the layers of sand and clay of which the formation is made up are all earthy, and so soft that they can be dug with a spade.

The whole formation is composed of a series of strata of fire-clay, potters' clay, brick-clay, sand, and lignite. The details of these, with their order, thickness, and qualities, will be given farther on in this report. The thickness of the series of strata is nearly three hundred and fifty feet. The strata are generally parallel to each other, and are all inclined downwards towards the southeast with an average dip of about forty-five feet per mile. The direction or *strike* of the outcropping edges of the strata is south 46° west true bearing.

The geological age of this formation is determined entirely from its fossils, the series of earlier formations between this and the Azoic period being wanting here, and this lying directly upon the crystalline gneissic rocks. Fossil wood is abundant in many places, and the roots, leaves, and fruit of plants are sometimes found. Shells and remains of animals are rare.

Fossil leaves from the clay banks at Washington and Sayreville, from the clay pits at Burt's Creek, from Mrs. Allen's pit at South Amboy, and from the clay in the bluff bank of the Delaware two miles below Trenton were collected. These were submitted to the examination of Prof. Leo Lesquereux, of Columbus, Ohio, who makes a special study of vegetable paleontology, and is one of the most eminent authorities upon the subject. He reports as follows: "The specimens, very numerous, badly preserved, from Sayreville and other localities in the leaf-bed overlying the Woodbridge fire-clay bed, have, so far as they are determinable, the characters of the flora

of the Dakota group, or of the lower Cretaceous of Nebraska and Kansas. This is lower Cretaceous for this country equivalent to a lower member of the upper Cretaceous of Europe. The species identical to both formations in New Jersey and Kansas are *Magnolia Capellini*, Heer; *M. alternans*, Heer; *Persea Nebrascensis*, Lesqr.; *Salix protaxifolia*, Lesqr.; two species of *Proteoides*; *Glyptostrobus gracillimus*, Lesqr.; *Sequoia condita*, Lesqr. I noted some other species as new, but they are not named or described; indeed, from the bad state of preservation of the leaves, it would not be possible to make a diagnosis without a comparative study of specimens with those I have on hand. Among others there are fragments of an *Araliopsis*, the basilar part of a leaf only, and we have from the Cretaceous of Kansas and now also from that of Colorado numerous species of the same genus.

"The flora of South Amboy, as collected from Mrs. Allen's clay pit, totally differs in its character, as far represented by the few species known as yet, from that at Sayreville.¹ It has one, a single species, a *Sterculia* (new species), in common, and it is the only one. Most of the leaves of the lower Cretaceous stage have entire borders; on the contrary, those of this upper stage are serrate or denticulate on the borders. As said above, these upper Cretaceous leaves represent mostly new species referable to the genera *Salix*, *Proteoides*, *Andromeda*, *Myrica*, and perhaps a *Prunus*. There are many specimens of small cuneate flabellate leaflets, referable to a new genus of ferns; also leaves of *Quercus*, of the section *Dryophyllum*, and another narrow denticulate, apparently a *Lomatia* or a *Myrica*. The leaves of *Salix* are like those of *S. protaxifolia* of the lower stage, but are covered with a coating of carbonaceous matter which renders their nervation obsolete. One of the leaves is referable to *Andromeda*, like *A. parlatori*, Heer.; another to *Cinnamomum Heeri*, and two species of conifers, *Sequoia rigida*, Heer., and *S. Reichenbachii*, Heer., the leaves being shorter and narrower.

"Resuming:

1. Pettit's clay bank near Washington, S. R.
Sterculia, undetermined species.
 Rootlets of equisetum.
Andromeda.
Proteoides Daphnogenoides.
Platanus Heerii, Lesqr.
2. Sayre & Fisher's clay bank, at Sayreville.
Glyptostrobus gracillimus, Lesqr.
Sequoia condita, Lesqr.
S. Smithianii, Heer.
S. subulata, Heer.
Araliopsis, undeterminable.
Magnolia alternans, Heer.
M. Capellini, Heer.
Cinnamomum Heerii, Lesqr.
Laurus,—species.
Persea Nebrascensis, Lesqr.
Daphnophyllum?
Salix protaxifolia, Lesqr.

¹ It is comparable to an upper Cretaceous bed of Southwest Colorado. See Ann. Rep. of Dr. F. V. Hayden, 1874, p. 360.

Proteoides Daphnogenoides, Heer.

P., undeterminable.

Sterculia, species.

3. J. K. Brick's clay bank, Burt's Creek.

Sassafras (Araliopsis).

Seed of Conifer.

Rootlets.

A *Sequoia* with thick leaves.

Sequoia Reichenbachii.

4. Mrs. Allan's clay pit, South Amboy.

Quercus, dentate leaves.

(*Dryophyllum*).

Sterculia, same as above.

Myrica or *Lomatia*.

Salix protaxifolia.

Andromeda.

Cinnamomum Heerii, Lesqr.

Sequoia rigida, Heer.

S. Reichenbachii, Heer.

Leaves of a peculiar new kind of fern.

"These specimens are few and poor, and therefore the determinations are not positively ascertained."

Two specimens only of shells have been collected from the clays during the surveys. These are not very well preserved, but they have been examined by Prof. W. M. Gabb, of Philadelphia, and by him determined to be the *Cucullexa antrorea*, a species common in the green sand-marl bed. It is undoubtedly of the Cretaceous age.

Pebbles containing fossils are not uncommon in the gravel found in all parts of the clay district. Several small lots submitted to Prof. R. P. Whitfield, of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, were reported on as follows: "The fossils in the various lots are nearly all from the Upper Helderberg limestone group. Those from Martin's Dock contain three species of Favosites, several fragments of cyathophylloid corals, a *Michelina*, also allied to Favosites, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Strophodonta parva*, and some other shells, fragmentary, also several specimens of an undescribed *Stromatopora* (spongoid).

"Those from Everett and Fish's clay banks are mostly cherts and jaspers, and many, likely, from the Coniferous.

"The pebble with fish tooth is most likely Upper Helderberg. One other lot contained a curious pebble of sandstone, composed of a white matrix and rounded quartz, and on being broken open revealed a large fragment of *Orthis hipparionyx*, Vanuxem.

"Another lot reveals *Atrypa reticularis*, Spiriferæ (species?), and several fragments of Devonian brachiopods and corals, and an impression of the dorsal side of a Gyroceras, or Cyrtoceras, very like *C. —*, Hall, from the Schoharie grit.

"There is no evidence of anything in the lot of more recent age than the Hamilton, and that only on two fragments, the others being Upper Helderberg, Oriskany, and perhaps some of the Favosites, Lower Helderberg, possibly though not probably."

The source from whence the materials for this formation originated must be looked for to the south-east of the present strata. Though bordering upon and overlying the red shale and sandstone which

lies to the northwest of it, there is not a fragment of these rocks to be found in any of these beds, nor any of their striking and characteristic red color to be perceived in them. On the contrary, the materials of these beds are white, gray, or blackish, and if at all tinged with the reddish color of oxide of iron, it is a yellowish red, and not a purplish red, like the red shale and red sandstone. The appearances all indicate that they have originated from the materials of disintegrated and partially decomposed feldspathic granite or gneiss. In some places these products of disintegration have been sorted by water, the fine particles of clay deposited by themselves to make the present clay-beds, in others the quartz has been deposited as sand in beds by itself, and in still other places the finest of the sands, with a little mica almost in powder, has been deposited to make the so-called kaolin beds. In other beds the materials are deposited in their original mixed condition, clay and quartz together constituting the so-called feldspar beds of this district.

There does not appear to have been any violent or irregular movements since the deposit of the clay-beds which has disturbed or distorted them. But there must have been high ground to the southeast and outside the present line of sea-coast, from which the materials for the clay and sand could have been washed and deposited on the lower ground, upon which they still lie. And this high ground, besides what wore away to make these beds, must have gradually settled down till it was hidden beneath the ocean, and the beds of the clay formation have risen along their northwestern border till they were above the sea-level, and till the beds had so altered their inclination as to slope down towards the southeast instead of towards the northwest, as they did when first deposited.

THICKNESS OF THE FORMATION.—The plastic clay formation here described consists of the following members, or sub-divisions, beginning at the top, viz.:

	Feet.
Dark colored clay (with beds and laminae of lignite).....	50
Sandy clay, with sand in alternate layers.....	40
Stoneware clay-bed.....	30
Sand and sandy clay (with lignite near the bottom).....	50
South Amboy fire-clay bed.....	20
Sandy clay (generally red or yellow).....	3
Sand and kaolin.....	10
Feldspar bed.....	5
Micaceous sand-bed.....	20
Laminated clay and sand.....	30
Pipes clay (top white).....	10
Sandy clay (including leaf-bed).....	5
Woodbridge fire-clay bed.....	20
Fire-sand bed.....	15
Raritan clay-beds: Fire-clay.....	15
Sandy clay.....	4
Potters' clay.....	20
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The columnar section here given shows the position and relative thickness of the several members of the clay formation. These several members of the plastic clay formation are not equally well defined and clearly marked by characteristic features, neither do they always appear of uniform thickness, corresponding to the figures as stated in the above general

section and order of superposition. The series here given represents the succession of the several subdivisions or beds, and their average thickness, as observed in localities where they appear fully developed, and have not been subsequently eroded or otherwise diminished in thickness through the action of outside agencies. The order of succession or superposition is made up from a survey of the whole.

CHAPTER LXI.

EARLY ROADS.¹

THE first highways in New Jersey of which there are any records or traditions were Indian paths. These are often referred to in early deeds and in the old records of commissioners for laying out roads. In a very old map which accompanies the edition of the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, published by James Parker in New York in 1747 (which map is reproduced from a still more ancient one, called "Pople's Large Map of the English Colonies in America"), there is a tracing of one of the most notable of these Indian paths, known as the "Minisink Path," and which extended from the Navesink Highlands on the ocean to Minisink Island in the Delaware, a distance of about seventy-five miles. This path started from Navesink, near the mouth of Shrewsbury River or Inlet, in Monmouth County, and ran northwesterly through Middletown to the Raritan River, in Middlesex County, crossing the river at Kent's Neck, near Crab Island, between Amboy and the mouth of South River. After crossing the Raritan the path ran north-northwest in its course, crossing the head of Rahway River, till it reached a point about six miles west of Elizabethtown Point, when it ran a short distance due north, and the remainder of its route north-northwest, passing over the mountains to the west of Springfield and Newark, and traversing the whole of Morris and Essex Counties in a north-northwest course to Minisink Island in the Delaware, below Port Jervis, and near the point of intersection of Sussex County in New Jersey with Orange County in New York. This northerly limit of the Minisink path was a part of the favorite hunting-ground of the Minisink Indians, which extended throughout the entire valley lying north of the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania, stretching from the Wind Gap in that State into New York near the Hudson. We may indulge the fancy that this path was devised to enable the "upper ten" among the aborigines to enjoy the "season" at Long Branch, and to lay up stores of shells and fish. At Amboy, and at intervals along the sea-coast from Shrewsbury to Barnegat, there still remain relics of

¹ By Charles D. Deshler.

these periodical visits of the Indians, consisting of various-sized mounds of opened oyster-shells, many of which are from six to twenty feet in height, having a corresponding base, and built in a conical form. Some of these are now covered with alluvial, which has been in course of deposit upon them for centuries. There are also remains of shell-banks, made up of other than oyster-shells, being of the shells of clams and periwinkles, out of the former of which the Indians made their black (and most valuable) wampum. It is believed that the shell-banks or mounds of this kind are the refuse of Indian wampum manufactories.¹

"Besides this extensive path there were many others. One of these ran from Perth Amboy to New Brunswick, where it crossed the Raritan, and from thence ran to Six-Mile Run, and through the State westward. The present road through Six-Mile Run, Kingston, and Princeton was laid out upon this path. Another of these paths ran from Shrewsbury through Monmouth County southerly, and was afterwards known as the 'Old Burlington Path.' Upon a part of this the road called the 'Lower Road' was laid out.

"As in these cases so in many others, the Indian paths determined the location and course of the roads that were afterwards established by the early colonists; and it is worthy of notice that while many of the roads laid out by our ancestors were afterwards voided, by reason of the unfavorable character of the ground and other natural disadvantages, not a single instance is presented of a road or part of a road constructed upon the site of an Indian path having been abandoned for any such cause. The American Indian was a natural engineer, and the paths which he made were at once direct and skillfully selected for their combination of all the natural advantages that were required. If the Indian paths crossed a stream it was either at the easiest and safest fording-place or above or below the point which was most liable to interruption from freshets; if they traversed a swamp it was at the precise spot where permanent or solid ground was to be found; if they crossed a range of hills it was by an easy grade and where the height and breadth were least formidable. In whatever direction they tended the ground combined every essential which the highest civilization has since ascertained to be desirable in a road, whether directness, economy of labor, or permanence be considered.

"The first roads traversing New Jersey that were made by European settlers were laid by the Dutch, with the purpose of connecting their settlements on the Noordt River (the Hudson), and especially at Nieuw Amsterdam (New York), with those of the Zuydt River (the Delaware) at Fort Casimir (New Castle, Del.). These must have been constructed in the period embraced between A.D. 1620 and 1660, certainly after 1623, when Fort Nassau was built by

Cornelius Jacobse Mey, the Dutch Governor under the West India Company, and most probably after 1651, when Fort Casimir was built also by the Dutch. The intercourse between the settlements on the Hudson and those on the Delaware was so infrequent, however, that the only mode of communication at this time was by letters, which were dispatched across the bay to Elizabethtown, and from thence were carried forward from tribe to tribe by runners, who were sometimes whites, but more commonly friendly Indians. Much light is thrown on the early history of these roads by the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, which supplies two maps defining the exact routes of these early Dutch roads with great particularity. Their course cannot be better illustrated than by referring to these maps, and by quoting from this old document as follows:

"The Town then (that is, in the 'Dutch Time,' A.D. 1620 to 1660) called *New Amsterdam* and *Manados*, which is now (1745) the City of New York, was the first settlement and the chief Town of the Dutch upon Hudson's River; and the plan of Residence of the Director-General of *New Netherlands*; and Fort Casimir, now called *New Castle*, on the West side of Delaware River, was their chief Town upon Delaware River; and the roads from the one to the other of the said Towns past through the Lands in Question by this Bill, as is represented in the Map No. 1 annexed; and more distinctly by the Map No. 2 annexed.

"And your Orators to shew your Excellency, That the Tide flows up Raritan River to New Brunswick; represented on the Map No. 2, where, in the Dutch time, and yet, the Road to Delaware River from New Amsterdam did cross; and at New Brunswick the said Raritan River, about Low-water then was and as yet is fordable and usually crossed on Horseback; and that the Tide of Delaware River runs up to or near Delaware Falls; and at Low-water and when there are no Land-Floods, is fordable at said Falls, and was and is usually crossed a Horseback; and at or up place below New Brunswick and Delaware Falls are or ever were the said Rivers Raritan and Delaware fordable."²

"The same old document states that in the years 1668 and 1670 'one Peter Jegow had License for and kept an House of Entertainment, for Accommodation of Passengers, Travellers and Strangers over against Mattinicunk Island,' at Lazy Point, 'which Island is said to be eight or nine miles below Delaware Falls,' and 'is between Burlington and Bristol,' . . . 'by which Point the Lower Road from New Amsterdam to Delaware or the Zuydt River, in the Dutch Time, and as yet doth cross by a Ferry there; which two Roads are represented on the Map No. 2 annexed.' 'And,' it goes on to say, 'your Orators Charge there were no settlements in the Dutch Time (1620 to 1664) nor long after at Perth Amboy, nor near to it on Staten Island over against it; nor on the South Side of Raritan over against it, nor no Ferry then kept there; nor was there any Road in the Dutch Time that Way used, nor at any place lower down the Raritan River than where New Brunswick now stands, which was formerly called Inian's Ferry; and which road still continues the principal and most frequented Road, notwithstanding many Endeavors to make it pass through Perth Amboy.'³

¹ Brodhead.

² Elizabeth Bill in Chancery, p. 4.

³ Ibid, pp. 4, 5.

"There can be no doubt that the first road which traversed New Jersey passed from New York (then New Amsterdam) through the bay and the kills by means of a ferry to the point afterwards Elizabeth-town, and from thence through the towns afterwards known as Woodbridge and Piscataway to Inian's Ferry. At or very near this latter point two roads were formed. One of these, originally called the 'Upper Road,' afterwards known as the 'King's Highway,' passed on through the present sites of Kingston and Princeton to Trenton (or Delaware Falls, as it was then called), where it crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania, continuing to Bristol, and from thence to Fort Casimir, or New Castle, and subsequently to Philadelphia. . . . A detailed outline of that portion of this road lying between New Brunswick and the province line as it existed in 1765 has been preserved in a field-book of Col. Azariah Dunham, who was appointed to run the line between Middlesex and Somerset in that year by the justices and freeholders of the county. This map has peculiar interest for the reason that it supplies the names and residences of those who lived along the road in 1765.

"The other road, known in the early times as the 'Lower Road,' diverged from the 'Upper Road' near Inian's Ferry, at George's road. Originally the point of divergence was several miles west of New Brunswick, but in after-times it was shifted within the present limits of the corporation. Leaving the 'Upper Road,' the 'Lower Road' trended southerly and westerly through Cranbury to Burlington, where it crossed the Delaware and rejoined the 'Upper Road' at Bristol. The 'Lower Road' was far less ancient than the 'Upper,' as appears from an act passed in 1695, entitled 'An act for repairing the new road from Mr. John Inian's to Burlington,' the preamble of which is as follows: 'Whereas the new road from Mr. John Inians, his house upon Raritan River, to the limits of this province towards Burlington is a part of the great thoroughfare of this province from New England, New York, etc., to the westward, which yet being unsettled may fall to decay to the great inconveniency of travellers, who may pass and repass that way, unless care be taken to maintain the same until such time as it may be maintained by those who may hereafter inhabit it, etc.' The act then goes on to provide that the road shall be kept up by the innholders of the towns of Piscataway, Woodbridge, and Elizabethtown, who were respectively assessed three pounds fifty shillings and four pounds ten shillings annually for five years for that purpose. The duty of the oversight and repairs of the road was intrusted to George Drake, an innkeeper of Piscataway, who was empowered to receive the above tax and to employ laborers."¹

"Periodically for many years, beginning as early as

1683-85 and continuing till 1740, efforts had been made to divert travel from the established old road through Inian's Ferry to Perth Amboy, and by a ferry across the Raritan at Radford's, now South Amboy, to extend another road through Spotswood to Burlington. The first intimation of a purpose of this kind is found in the 'Instructions' of the proprietors to Governor Gawen Lawrie on the 20th of July, 1683, in which they say, 'We could wish it might be discovered whether there may not a convenient road be found betwixt Perth Town and Burlington, for the entertaining a land commerce that way.'² And in obedience to these instructions Governor Lawrie laid out a road and established a ferry, with a boat to run between Amboy and New York, to 'entertain travellers' during his term of office, which closed in 1686.³ But the effort to divert the travel from the old road proved ineffectual, for on the 14th of April, 1698, the proprietors in their instructions to Governor Basse again press the matter, urging him to 'lay before the Assembly the great advantage that will redound to the Trade of the Province in General to cause the publick road to pass through the Post Town of Perth Amboy from New York, &c., to West Jersey and Pennsylvania, to which good end' Governor Basse was further instructed to 'endeavor to get an Act passed to lay a Tax on the County to bear the charge of a Work tending so much to the Publick Benefit of the Province.'⁴

"In connection with these efforts for the diversion of the public travel and traffic to Perth Amboy, it should be borne in mind that it was a place of 'great expectations.' It was a seaport, and was to be the London of the Western Hemisphere. It was the place where the reflected light of royalty shone in the persons of the proprietors and their representatives. It was the home of the Colonial Governors, and they held their mimic court there. It was the appointed place for the meeting of the General Assembly, and for the sessions of the courts. It was perceived that it was destined to become the great maritime centre of America, and perhaps of the world, a fantasy which has never been eradicated, and is soberly entertained by some of their descendants in that sprightly city even to this day. Their pride, their interest, and doubtless to a great extent their convictions led the proprietors and those who held under them to concentrate upon the infant metropolis every influence that could contribute to its welfare.

"The earliest public record I have been able to discover of the positive existence of a ferry at Perth

² Ibid., p. 173.

³ This road appears on a map in Whitehead's "East Jersey" as "Lawrie's Road." It is located south of the "Lower Road," and runs from South Amboy through Spotswood, possibly intersecting the "Lower Road" before reaching Burlington, but of that the map gives no evidence, being too small to show the road the whole distance.

⁴ Leaming and Spicer, p. 221.

¹ Leaming and Spicer, pp. 359, 361.

Amboy in connection with a road leading from thence to intersect the 'Lower Road' to Burlington is contained in an entry in the venerable manuscript volume of 'Minutes of the Middlesex County Courts,' comprising the period between 1683 and 1720, which is preserved in the clerk's office of the county of Middlesex. The last eleven leaves of this ancient muniment are devoted to a record of the acts of the commissioners of roads for Middlesex County, and under date of June 14, 1705, it is therein stated that the commissioners—John Bishop, George Drake, and John Matthews—laid out 'our common Road of six Rod wide, Beginning at the County line between Elizabethtown and Woodbridge, near Robison's Branch, thence extending along through Woodbridge to Perth Amboy, the same that was laid out in the last Governor Lowry's time, and from Amboy ferry leading to Burlington, as it now lies, by South River Bridge to Cranbury brook, and so forward.' So that in obedience to the instructions of the proprietors above recited in 1683 to Governor Lawrie, and repeated in 1698 to Governor Basse, a ferry had been established at Perth Amboy, and a road had been laid out from thence connecting with the 'Lower Road' by way of South River Bridge and Cranbury, certainly at some time after 1698, and prior to 1705. The ferry at Perth Amboy is also spoken of in an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 26, 1716-17, and the rates charged for ferriage are given. By this act, however, it appears that the business of the ferry at that date was chiefly between Perth Amboy and New York, Perth Amboy and Staten Island, and Perth Amboy and Wehauk, though mention is made of a ferry from Amboy to Radford's, the latter being on the south side of the Raritan, at the present site of South Amboy. It seems that at this time the ferry from Amboy to Radford's was used rather for the private convenience of the owners of plantations there than for any public purposes.

"I have not been able to discover any public act of the Assembly or other body establishing or confirming the main highway traversing the State and crossing the Raritan at Inian's Ferry. It is doubtful if there ever were such an enactment. . . . The earliest enactment relative to any road which I have been able to discover under the English rule is an act of the Assembly passed April 6, 1676, as follows: 'Be it enacted by this Assembly that for the more safe and orderly Passage of the aforesaid Deputies (of Middletown and Shrewsbury to the meetings of the General Assembly) for the future that care be taken by the Inhabitants of the town of Middletown to make choice of two or more Men out of the said Town, them to join with two or more also chosen out of Piscataqua, to make out the nearest and most convenient Way that may be found between the said Towns upon the Country charge; and this to be done between this and the tenth of May next, upon the penalty of what Damages may ensue for the

want thereof.'¹ This was followed six years later by an Act of Assembly passed March 1, 1682,² which is the first one of a general character of which any record is preserved, and is entitled 'An Act for making and settling Highways, Passages, Landings, Bridges, and Ferries within this Province.' This act assigned the work prescribed to commissioners in each county, of whom the following were appointed 'for the County of Middlesex and parts adjacent, The Governor, or Deputy Governor for the time being, the surveyor-general, Capt. John Palmer, Thomas Worne, Stephen Worne, Samuel Dennis, Samuel Moore, Edward Slater, John Gilman, Hopewell Hull. . . .'

"Before the passage of this act the roads in New Jersey, with the exception of the great highways already described, were mere Indian tracks, cartways, bridle- and foot-paths, and it was under the authority of this law in East Jersey that the various roads penetrating the province were laid out. . . . In Governor Lawrie's time, from 1684 to 1686, numerous roads were opened, several of them of considerable importance, and which remain in use until this day. . . . During the period from 1705 to 1713 no less than thirty-five different roads were viewed, opened, and established within the limits of Middlesex County.

"Prior to the passage of the general law, . . . and as late as 1686, the roads which have been above described were the only ones stretching over any considerable portion of the State, or linking together its scattered plantations, settlements, and embryo towns. The next road of public and general importance was the one familiarly spoken of as 'the Road up Raritan.' This branched from the main highway that ran across the State, starting out from it at Piscataway, and running to Bound Brook, and so through Somerset County to the North and South Branches. There is no official record in existence, so far as I have been able to discover, of the first opening of this road, and its exact date is difficult to arrive at. In the course of my investigation, however, some facts have come to light which enable me to fix the date with tolerable precision. And as this road was an important one to our own county, at the same time that it was one of the earliest results of the pioneer plantations along the Raritan in Somerset County, and as it afterwards became a leading contributor to its settlement and development, it has a strong claim upon our interest.

"Among the other roads laid out in 1705 by John Bishop, George Drake, and John Matthews, commissioners of roads for the county of Middlesex, the record of which throws light upon still earlier roads, is one which is described as follows: 'And also for one other public, common, and General Highway, to extend from Woodbridge to Piscataway, and also from Amboy to Piscataway, and from thence along the Road to and through Somerset County to the North Branch, as it

¹ Leaning and Spicer, p. 118.² *Ibid.*, pp. 256-58.

was formerly laid out in the late Governor Lowery's time.' So that, if this record be accurate, this road was first laid out during the administration of Governor Lawrie, which extended from 1684 to 1686. That it must have been laid out in 1686 appears from the following affidavits, which were made in 1720, when some difficulties had arisen about the true course of the 'road up Raritan,' and which are preserved in the old book of records of Middlesex County:¹

"1st. 'William Sharp, of Woodbridge in the County of Middlesex in the Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, Aged About fifty-seven years, maketh Oath on y^e holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he this Deponent from the year *one thousand six hundred and eighty-six* that he settled upon the North side of y^e Raritan River near the meeting of the North and South Branches he used y^e Road which was commonly called and esteemed y^e Highway said to be layed out by the authority of y^e Government of the Province of New Jersey. During the nine years that he lived there the Highway led from Bound Brook near to Mr. Giles' House through the land late in the tenor of John Rudyard and so behind the improved land of Capt. Codrington, Mr. White's, and y^e other y^e Inhabitants unto y^e North Branch of y^e said River, near to the upper end of a plantation y^e west side thereof. William Sharpe, April 29, 1720.'

"2d. 'John Campbell, of Piscataua in the County of Middlesex in Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, aged about 58 years, Maketh Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Allmighty God, That in the year of our Lord 1686, this Deponent was Coming down Raritan River with severall of the Servants belonging to Lord Neil Campbell going to Woodbridge meeting, there being no way this Deponent knew but through the Inclosures of Mr. John White, Deceased, they were stopt by Mr. John White at his gate for some little time, but then not before this Dep^t and other Servants returned, y^e said John White went to Amboy to Governor Lorry, and complained against them, who were called before the said Governor Lorry, and answered they knew no other way. The Governor said there should be a way appointed forthwith to go up the Country clear of Mr. White, and the other Inhabitants' Improvements. Accordingly before this Deponent, with others aforesaid went up, the Way was marked out Leeding from Bound Brook, near Mr. Giles's House, through the Land late in the tenner of Mr. John Rudyards, through Mr. Codrington's Land behind his fields, and so behind the Rear of all the Improved Lands belonging to the Severall Inhabitants on the said Raritan River to the North Branch thereof, at or near the upper part of a Plantation on the West Side of the said Branch belonging to Peter Van Voste, and that during the space of nine years that this Deponent lived up the Raritan, and South Branch thereof, he always understood that to be y^e

Highway layed out by y^e authority of y^e Government of East Jersey. John Campbell, April 29, 1720.'

"In connection with the affidavit of this man, who was a servant of Lord Neil Campbell, and in 1686 was on his way from the North Branch to attend church at Woodbridge, it may be mentioned that in 1685, Lord Neil Campbell became the owner of one-fourth of a twenty-fourth part of East Jersey. In January, 1685, he had located 1650 acres on the Raritan and North Branch, and it was from this 'Plantation,' without doubt, that his clansman was proceeding to Woodbridge when arrested by Mr. John White. . . .

"The course of the 'Road up Raritan' from Piscataway to Bound Brook is not clear. Certainly it did not come from Piscataway to Inian's Ferry, and run from thence along the river to Bound Brook, as the road now lies, that road being of much later origin. After combining all the information I have been able to gather, I am persuaded that the road left Piscataway (a six-rod road),² passed from thence in a north-westerly direction west of Metuchen, through Quibletown and New Market to Bound Brook. Considerable portions of this road remain six rods wide to this day, although much of the original road has been obliterated by the plow, and parts of the existing road are made up of newer and much narrower ones. After reaching Bound Brook the road extended to Somerville, running, as we have seen by the above affidavits, in the rear of improved lands and farm-houses on the banks of the Raritan, a little to the south of the present turnpike, following the north side of the Raritan to the junction of the two branches, and from thence going west to Lambertville, at that time called Howell's Ferry.

"The road from Monmouth County, provided for by act of 1676, already referred to, 'was mainly constructed upon the old Minisink Indian path, beginning at Shrewsbury, passing through Middletown and Mount Pleasant, and continuing on or near the old Indian path through Monmouth County and a part of Middlesex to the point where it diverged to Kent's Neck in order to cross the Raritan. At this point the road continued west of and along the Raritan to the vicinity of Washington, or Old Bridge, most probably to a ford anciently known as Abraham's Ford, and from thence still along the Raritan, past Weston's Mills, to New Brunswick, or, as it was then called, 'Inian's.' In the old records of roads I find two extremely interesting minutes throwing light on that portion of this old road which was at or near New Brunswick. The first of these occurs under date of April 12, 1716, and describes a 'highway' as having been laid out by the commissioners, beginning 'About a mile and a half from Inyon's Ferry, along the post-road that goes to Cranberry Brook' (this was the Lower, subsequently George's road), 'and from thence

¹ Pages 80, 81, and 91.

² Record of Roads (Deshler's copy), p. 81.

southeast throw Capt. Longfield's Land, and then throw Leander Smock's Land, and then throw Capt. Longfield's till it comes to y^e road that goes to his Mill.' This road must have been a cross-road from George's road to the Navesink road, on or near which last was Longfield's mill. The site of the mill may have been at or near the present Weston's mill, or it may have been farther up Lawrence's Brook, nearer to Millstone, or it may have been farther east, near the mouth of the brook, as there are old mill-sites at all these points.

"The other minute of commissioners bearing upon this old Navesink road is one voiding the Mill road just noticed; and it is so replete with interest I quote it in full, interjecting occasional explanations, as follows:

"COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, JANUARY y^e 11th, 1716. Whereas, Sometime In April or May Last past As may by y^e Records more Certainly Appear, Mr. John Mathew, Mr. Isaac Smallie, and Mr. George Rescarrick, Commissioners for y^e County of Middx., did Lay out A Road to Mr. Cornelius Longfields Mill, and it is found by y^e Neighbourhood to be a Very bad Road to y^e s^d Mill. And Also at y^e Request of Above fifty of y^e Neighbors that have occasion of s^d Mills, who, by their Petition and their Names Affixed to the same desired that y^e Road to y^e s^d Mills might run conformable to or near thereabouts where y^e 'Ancient Way' was used for y^e Navesink People for above forty years.' [It was in 1676, just forty years before this date, when this 'Ancient Way' was ordered by the General Assembly] 'to pass to y^e Place now known by y^e Name of Onyons Ferry. These are therefore to signify to All Persons concerned, that we y^e Commissioners hereunder Named at y^e Earnest Request of y^e above s^d Neighbourhood have Laid out a road of two Rods wide, beginning Right Over Against y^e House, Commonly known by y^e House of Mr. Inions House, and so running Southerly over y^e brook [probably Lyell's Brook] where Navesink Road formerly did run along by Benjamin Pridmore, thence by Landare Smocks, within two or three Rods of his House, as y^e old Road went; thence directly through Mr. Longfield's owne Lands to his Mills.' Longfield's Mills must have been at the site of Weston's Mills below New Brunswick. By Reid's Map it is shown that Cornelius Longfield owned a tract of 500 acres at that point. During the Revolutionary war a farm designated 'Longfield's Farm' was owned by Richard Gibb, and the houses upon it were destroyed by the British. In his inventory of the depredations committed by the British it is described as being '3/4 of a mile from town.'

"At the same time the commissioners laid out a cross-road connecting the Navesink road with the Upper road at Six-Mile Run, which they described as 'An other Road of two Rods wide for y^e benefit of y^e Five Mile Brook Men or any other People y^e have occasion of s^d Mills, to extend from y^e said Leonard Smocks to y^e Road y^e leads to Six Mile Run.' The commissioners were George Rescarrick, John Bishop, and John Martin. There was another very early road traversing Monmouth County, to which I merely refer, which passed through Shrewsbury and Middletown in the direction of Freehold, Monmouth Co., over Cream Ridge, in the vicinity of Allentown, Crosswicks, and Bordentown, to Burlington. This also for the most part was originally an old Indian path, afterwards known as the 'Old Burlington Path,' and was undoubtedly used by the aborigines on the Delaware in their periodical visits to the ocean at Navesink, whither they went to gather clams, oysters, shell for wampum, and to lay in stores of fish.

"The Middlebush Road.—One other road having

something more than a local importance remains to be noticed. This is the old Middlebush road. A considerable part of this road had been established by custom and use probably as early as 1690; but, so far as I have been able to discover, it was first laid out by authority in 1712, at which time it was also greatly extended. The record describing this road is as follows:

"Pursuant to an Act of Assembly Intituled An Act for regulating y^e Highway & for Appointing and Confirming of Commissioners for every County to regulate and lay out y^e same, Accordingly y^e Commissioners for y^e County of Summersett having layed out and ordered y^e Road from Karitan River toward Delaware Falls to run as followeth y^e is to say—Beginning at Inian's Ferry thence running y^e nearest course to a brook known by y^e name of Salt Pond Brook,¹ thence Along or as near y^e Path as it now goeth until it comes to Derrick Jonsees House, thence upon A straight course to John Wilsons shop,' (another record says that John Wilson lived 'upon Rocky Hill,') 'thence directly y^e most convenient as can be had to Capt. Harrisons Mill,' (this mill was on Millstone River, at the point near where it crosses the Upper road, near Kingston), 'thence along y^e new cart way to Justice Leonards, thence along y^e old Road [the Upper road] till it comes near Stony Brook, so crossing y^e said brook about three or four chains below y^e Old Road, so turning up to y^e Old Road again and so to y^e Province Line. The said Country Road is to be four Rods in breadth. Witness our hand this 6th day of June, 1712. Andrew Bird, Michael Van Veghtie, John Harrison, Thomas Years.'

"This road, then, ran from Inian's Ferry westerly to Middlebush, and probably to Millstone, from whence it ran southwesterly to Rocky Hill, and from there to Harrison's Mills, on the Great road near Kingston, from thence it ran alongside the Great or Upper road—now approaching to, now receding from, and sometimes intersecting it—to Stony Brook and the province line.²

"The remaining roads that were laid out in Middlesex County in the early days, and for many years afterwards, were almost entirely local in their character, and were intended either to enable people who had clustered together in neighborhoods in the interior to get to mill or to market, or to tap the great main roads that traversed the province, or to reach the important towns of Woodbridge, Piscataway, and Perth Amboy. Nearly all of these roads are made to intersect the main roads or country roads branching off from them, and they all converge more or less directly upon the towns above named, at which the fairs, markets, and courts were held, and in one of which (Perth Amboy) the General Assembly continued to be convened. Of course there were also numerous smaller roads leading to and from landings and ferries at various points on the Raritan River, down which there was constant travel, and on which the people from the interior of Somerset and the intervening points on the river transported their pro-

¹ Salt ponds or licks were numerous in the vicinity in the "olden time," when, as Denton relates, the "Country" was "stored with wilde Beasts, as Deer and Elke"; and in an old Indian deed preserved in the Book of Early Records, p. 234, a "great and little salt Pond" are spoken of, and described as being on "Topp of the first mountain" of the "Blew Hills, next to Woodbridge."

² See old British map, also Col. Dunham's map.

duce in canoes and on rafts and flat-boats far more easily and expeditiously than they were able to do over the new, imperfectly constructed, and scarcely worked country roads."

CHAPTER LXII.

THE PARTITION LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST JERSEY.

By an indenture quintipartite, made on the first day of July, 1676, and in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Charles II., between Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Nicholas Lucas, Gawen Lawrie, and Edward Byllinge, the province of New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey. The line of partition was to be a straight line drawn from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, which was agreed in the indenture to be called the South Station Point, to the northernmost boundary of the province on the River Delaware. No reference is made in this deed to latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$, but it is implied by a reference made to the boundaries of the original grant by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret.

It is well to bear in mind that the partition line, according to this agreement, was to run to the north partition point, inasmuch as the Keith line, subsequently run as far as the south branch of the Raritan, paid no regard to this condition, but was run in a direction entirely independent of it, and if projected to the Delaware River would have intersected that stream a short distance above the Water Gap.

The commissioners appointed by both divisions of the province to determine the direction of the proposed line were William Emly and John Reid, the former a surveyor in Amwell, West Jersey, and the latter the deputy surveyor-general of the eastern portion of the province. They were appointed in 1686, ten years after the deed of partition was drawn up. If they could not agree between themselves they were authorized to choose a third person to act as umpire. They seem not to have been governed at all by the deed of partition, but to have determined the course of the line from the South Station Point according to their own arbitrary pleasure. Yet the Deputy Governor and several of the proprietors of West Jersey not only acquiesced in their award, but, on the 8th of January, 1686-87, put themselves under bonds in the sum of five thousand pounds lawful money of the province to abide by it as a final decision. This bond was signed by John Skein, Deputy Governor of West Jersey, Samuel Jennings, Thomas Olive, George Hutchison, Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert, and Joseph Pope. The award also subsequently received the sanction and approval of William Penn. The bond was signed, sealed, and delivered on the 8th of January, 1686-87, in the presence of Henry Greenland and William Mount.¹

On the same day in which this bond was signed, the commissioners, Emly and Reid, made their award, declaring that the partition line between East and West Jersey should "run from y° north side of y° mouth or Inlet of y° beach of Little Egg Harbor on a straight line to Delaware River north-northwest, and fifty minutes more westerly, according to natural position, and not according to y° magnet, whose variation is nine degrees westward."

The next thing in order was the actual running out of the line according to the direction here decreed. It appears that the East Jersey proprietors and officials were somewhat anxious about it, and so appointed Samuel Winder, John Campbell, and Miles Foster commissioners to wait upon the authorities of West Jersey, remind them of their contract, and hurry their tardy steps to have the line run as speedily as possible. Their commission is signed by Thomas Gordon, John Barclay, Robert Fullerton, Thomas Warne, Andrew Hamilton, Gawen Lawrie. They were instructed "to require Governor Skein and the rest who signed the bond to give orders that the line should be run according to the last award."

The East Jersey authorities furnished the surveyor, George Keith. The line was run in 1687 as far as John Dobie's house, on the south branch of the Raritan, and is the straight line now seen upon the maps, pointing towards the Delaware River at a point quite too low down to meet the conditions of the original agreement, but stopping short of its destination. It extends only so far as to form the boundary line between Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, which is, however, enough distinction conferred upon it, considering its origin. It could with safety have been blotted from the map of the State.

Some of the most influential of the West Jersey proprietors never approved of this attempt to fix the partition line between them and their eastern neighbors. It soon became apparent, if it did not so appear at first, that the latter were getting "the lion's share." Daniel Coxe, Governor of West Jersey, was one of them, and the leading actor in resisting the proposed settlement on the basis of the Emly and Reid award. He was a man of unblemished character, wise and sagacious in council, a just and public-spirited man, above the imputation of mere self-interest in the part he took in the partition question, although one of the largest proprietors of West Jersey. He stood second only to William Penn, with whose opinions and actions he felt himself obliged to differ as to the rights of the people of West Jersey; but he differed in the magnanimous spirit of a true Friend.

In a letter addressed to the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, under date of the 5th of September, 1687, accompanying his "Narrative Relating to the Division Line," he says,—

¹ After Mr. Byllings' decease, his heirs were greatly ignorant of his concerns relating unto West Jersey, and therefore resolved to sell his interest both in government and property. I and another of the chief

¹ New Jersey Archives, Series I, vol. I, pp. 522-23.

proprietors, having together a very great share of the country, applied ourselves for advice unto the lawyers, being assured by the most eminent that however Byllinge's concessions might in conscience bind him during his life, they were not always obligatory to a purchaser or successor, because said concessions were made before his right of government was granted; we therefore consulted with several proprietors and others, well-wishers to your colony, amongst whom it was agreed and resolved to be for the good of your country and our own security that one amongst us should purchase from the heirs of Mr. Byllings all his and their interest in property and government; and because my portion of land was greater, or that they apprehended me capable of serving them, or to have more money at command, or because they had ever perceived me to be zealous and active to promote the good of the province, I was earnestly pressed and requested to make a purchase of the government and the property annexed thereto, wherewith having complied, that I might demonstrate the disinterestedness of my undertaking, and that I did primarily propose the welfare and benefit of the people, and prefer it to my private advantage. I did many times proffer Mr. Penn and Mr. Ford and others who pretended to understand most of your minds, what was for your good, and to be, as it were, kind of trustee for you, that if they would contrive any method whereby the government might be legally and severally vested in the proprietors or people without a governor, or if they would find any person more fit to discharge the office of government, or who might prove more acceptable to the people than myself, I was willing to consign or reconvey all my estate, power, authority as I had received it and upon the same condition, not desiring the least advance beyond what they all know I had disbursed; but not finding any proposal to meet with any other return than an invitation to proceed, and good wishes that I might therein prove successful, and finding that all the proprietors in or near London whom I could convene were greatly satisfied with my conduct, encouraging me to expect they would meet with like acceptance from the proprietors and inhabitants of West Jersey, I therefore thought fit to recommunicate unto you the whole transaction of this affair, as likewise what I expect from you, the proprietors and inhabitants of West Jersey, and what you may reciprocally challenge from me. I do therefore hereby give you understand that whereas all the gentlemen of the law who have been hitherto consulted do unanimously agree that the government of the province of West Jersey is legally in me as full as Pennsylvania in Mr. Penn, or East Jersey in the proprietors there. I thereupon assumed the title of governor, and lay claim to the powers and authority thereto annexed; and I am resolved by the assistance of Almighty God to exercise the jurisdiction by his royal highness, his last deed or grant unto me conveyed, with all integrity, and faithfulness, and diligence, for the benefit and welfare of those over whom divine providence hath constituted me (under our sovereign) superintendent or overseer, always preferring public emolument before my own private advantage."

During the first year of Governor Coxe's administration the contest concerning the partition line caused much excitement. Governor Coxe having openly repudiated the Emly and Reid award as an unjust and unequal division, and without binding force with the successor of Byllinge, soon brought all the West Jersey proprietors to his views except William Penn. Governor Coxe in his letter explains the action of Penn as follows:

"I perceive that which most influenced him is a persuasion that the division ought to be equal in quantity, and is confirmed therein by a passage in Mr. Byllinge's commission for settling the bounds, wherein he uses the word equal, and is persuaded (being herein influenced by Mr. Keith's false map, of which I have sent you a copy) that Mr. Reid's proposal is very fair, and an exact equal division of the country. I do not herein charge Mr. Penn with any fault, who I believe acts according to his convictions, but I only acquaint you herewith that you may understand your own misfortunes, for had not Mr. Penn embraced our Interest we should probably have made a more speedy and advantageous agreement."¹

Concerning what he calls "Mr. Keith's false map" he says further on, "The draughts they produce for

division are not in the least according to truth, nor according to those they sent their proprietors, whereof I, having been two years of East Jersey, have most certain knowledge and exact copies of their own draughts to compare them." . . . The Governor, it appears, had obtained these copies, and was on his guard as to any deception that might be attempted by means of false maps. By this means he thinks William Penn was deceived and led to approve the award of Emley and Reid and the Keith line.

He gives this advice to the West Jersey proprietors:

"I entreat and require that you treat not with them (the East Jersey proprietors) any further about any accommodation, nor own that pretended to be already made, but stand by the letter of the agreement between Sir George Carteret and Mr. Byllinge, viz.: That the line be run directly from the east side of Little Egg Harbor unto the most northerly branch of Delaware River, in forty-one degrees and forty minutes. And I question not but we shall bring them to more reasonable terms than any they have hitherto proposed; at least no pains nor cost shall be wanting on my part, and I have the concurrence of all our proprietors, Mr. Penn excepted, whom I could any ways meet with or consult."

At this time the East Jersey proprietors had ordered lands to be taken up at various places near the new pretended line of partition, and Governor Coxe ordered a protest to be entered against this, and ordered the surveyor of West Jersey or his deputy to immediately take up in his name "all that land which is westerly of the Millstone and Raritan Rivers," adding, "and we favor them very much by going no farther (for according to strictness our line runs within three miles of Perth City), and by allowing them that great tract of most excellent land from thence to the meeting of the Millstone and Raritan Rivers."

Thus it appears that in 1687-88 lands were being rapidly taken up, and the West Jersey proprietors were pushing their claims eastward to within three miles of the mouth of the Raritan. Piscataway and Inian's Ferry were held to be within the bounds of West Jersey. In a letter written to the East Jersey proprietors in England about this time we are informed that Thomas Budd had made a large purchase of land of the Indians in what properly belonged to East Jersey, and that on his way from New York with the goods he had purchased to pay off the Indians he was arrested by the authority of the Governor and Council of East Jersey at Inian's Ferry. The account says,—

"By a warrant directed to the Sheriff he was taken at John Inian's and locked himself up two or three days, and would not surrender, pretending that he was in his own province, and some other West Jersey men came, under pretense to visit him, but, as seemed, to rescue him, which obliged the deputy Governor to order to the Sheriff a stronger guard. . . . After five days' attendance he was brought before the deputy Governor, who told him he was informed against as a person who, contrary to laws and without our authority, had taken upon him to convene our Indians and purchase land within our province. . . . He was held by recognizance in the sum of a thousand pounds for his appearance at the next Court of Common Right, to be held in October. Budd claimed to be acting under authority of an act of the Assembly of West Jersey, but he appeared not to be able to produce a copy of it, nor to give any satisfactory evidence of the existence of such a law.

"Also," says the same letter, "some of West Jersey have forbid the

¹ Letter from Daniel Cope to the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey.

people of Piscataway to pay quit-rents, upon pretense that Piscataway is within their Province, which doth oblige our Governor and Council to issue out warrants of distress to make them pay them."

This controversy between the proprietors of the respective provinces of East and West Jersey continued only until Sept. 5, 1688, when Governors Coxe and Barclay agreed upon a compromise line at a meeting in London. This agreement is stated to be "For the final determination of all differences concerning the deed of Partition and all other disputes and controversies about dividing the lands and settling the Bounds between East and West Jersey," and gives the line as follows:

"First, the line of Partition run straight from Little Egg Harbour to the most westerly corner of John Dobie's Plantation, as it stands on the South Branch of Raritan River, shall be the Bounds so far between East and West Jersey, and shall not be altered, but remain as it stands in a printed draught of the Proprietors' lands surveyed in East Jersey, and drawn by John Reid, and since printed here.

"Secondly, from thence to run along the back of the adjoining Plantations until it come to James Dundasse his plantation, and from thence as the most Northwesterly part thereof a line to lye even with the line on the back of these Plantations, and so to run Northeastward till it touch the North Branch of Raritan River, as it is struck upon the map already, but saving the Plantations already laid out to be within the line if they happen to stand a little more westerly than that line is marked.

"Thirdly, from the North end of the line where it touches Raritan North Branch, thence forward the largest stream or current of water belonging to the said North Branch shall be the Bound or Partition, and so continuing along the same unto the North end thereof for the bounds soe far.

"Fourthly, from the said North end of the Branch a Short Straight line to run to touch the Nearest part of Piscanic River, and so following the course of that river, continuing unto Pequannick River so long as it runs Northerly or Northwesterly, those rivers still to be the Bounds between both Provinces, and if Pequannick River doe not run far enough to the latitude of 41 degrees then from the said river, a straight line to be run Northward to the latitude, and that to be the utmost North Partition Point, and from the said Point in a straight line due East to the Partition Point on Hudson's River between East Jersey and New York. Provided always that all Plantations and tracts of land in East Jersey shall remain to the Parties Concerned, and the Partition shall so run as to include them in the East Jersey Bounds.

"Lastly, Dr. Coxe doth Covenant and promise to make good the agreements above written, and Warrant the Title and quiet Possessions of all the lands so to be appropriated to the Proprietors of East Jersey according to the Limits and Bounds above mentioned against all persons that shall or may pretend or claim any interest to any of the said lands as West Jersey Proprietors."

Robert Barclay made the same stipulation on his part, and each bound himself in the sum of £5000 well and truly to fulfill the covenant. The document was sealed and delivered in the presence of David Howling and Stephen Lucock, in London, the 5th of September, 1688.

This compromise partition line is a very plainly-traced dotted line on Faden's map of 1777, republished as the centennial map of New Jersey. It extends from the northwestern terminus of the Keith line to the North Branch of the Raritan (called Pepack Branch), a distance of about sixty miles; thence up the North Branch to near its head, following what is now the line between Somerset and Morris Counties, and coinciding with that line at the point where it strikes the Passaic River; thence it follows the Passaic, first southward and then northward, to the

mouth of the Pequannock, and after ascending that stream to latitude of forty-one degrees, makes a turn directly east along that parallel to the Hudson River.

It should be remembered that at this time there was no fixed boundary between New York and New Jersey, nor was the line finally determined for more than three-quarters of a century afterwards. Wherever the partition line between East and West Jersey is referred to in any boundary between September, 1688, and September, 1743, it is this compromise line of Governors Coxe and Barclay.

The compromise line above described continued to be the accepted partition line between the provinces of East and West Jersey until the Lawrence line was run in 1743. As a preliminary step towards this, no less than as a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, an act was passed by the Legislature on March 27, 1719, under which commissioners were appointed by royal patent to ascertain and determine the northern station-point, described in the grant of the Duke of York and the several conveyances under it, at which, according to the quintipartite agreement, the divisional line from the east side of Little Egg Harbor was to terminate on the Delaware in latitude forty-one degrees and forty minutes. The manner in which this duty was performed is shown by the following document, called

"THE TRIPARTITE DEED.

"THIS INDENTURE Tripartite, made the twenty-fifth day of July, in the fifth year of the reign of George, over Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, etc., Anno Dom. 1719, between Robert Walter, of the City and province of New York: Isaac Hicks, of Queen's County, in the said province, Esq.; Allain Jarret, of the City and province aforesaid, Esq., surveyor for, and in behalf of, the said province of New York, of the first part; John Johnson, and George Willocks, of the Eastern division of the province of New Jersey, Esq., and James Alexander, surveyor-general of the said Eastern division, of the second part; and Joseph Kirkbride and John Reading, of the Western division of the said province, and James Alexander, surveyor-general of the said Western division, of the third part: Whereas his said Majesty, the King, by Letters Patent under the great seal of the Province of New York, did Commissionate, authorize and appoint the said Robert Walter and Isaac Hicks Commissioners, and Allain Jarret surveyor of the province of New York; that the said Commissioners and surveyor, or surveyors, appointed, or to be appointed, upon the part or behalf of the province of New Jersey, carefully and diligently inspect and survey all such of the streams of waters that form the river Delaware; which they, the said commissioners, or the surveyor, or surveyors, may esteem necessary to be inspected or surveyed; in order to find out and determine which of the streams is the Northernmost branch of Delaware river, and that then, when such branch is so discovered, the surveyor, or surveyors, according to the best of their knowledge and understanding, discover and find out that place of the said Northernmost branch of Delaware River that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, which is the North partition point of New York and New Jersey; and for the better preserving and perpetuating the knowledge of the said partition point, the said Commissioners and surveyors, by the said Letters Patent are required to take notice of the most remarkable and conspicuous places near to the said North partition point, whether they be rocks, hills, gullies, ponds, runs, or streams of water; and observe upon what course and distance such remarkable places bear from the said North partition point; all which the said commissioners are required by the said Letters Patent distinctly to certify under their hands and seals, unto the governor, or commander in chief of the province of New York, to be filed and recorded in the secretary's office of the said province of New York: All which by the Letters Patent, bearing date the first day of May, in the fifth year of his

said Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and remaining upon the records of the said province of New York, may more fully and at large appear: And whereas his said Majesty by other Letters Patent under the great seal of the province of New Jersey, did commissionate and appoint the said John Johnson and George Willocks Commissioners for the Eastern division of the said province of New Jersey: Joseph Kirkbride and John Reading commissioners for the Western division of New Jersey, and James Alexander, surveyor-general of both divisions of the province of New Jersey aforesaid; in conjunction with the Commissioners and surveyor or surveyors appointed, or to be appointed, upon the part and behalf of the said province of New York; that they the said commissioners and surveyors carefully and diligently inspect and survey all or such of the streams of water that form the said river Delaware, which they the said Commissioners, or surveyor, or surveyors, may esteem necessary to be inspected or surveyed, in order to find out and determine which of the streams of water is the Northernmost branch of the said river, and that then when such branch is so discovered, the said surveyor or surveyors carefully, according to their best knowledge and understanding, discover and find out that place of the said Northernmost branch of Delaware river that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes; which is the North partition of New Jersey aforesaid, and the point, as well, of the line of partition or division between the Eastern and Western division, as that place where the line of partition or division between New York and New Jersey terminates; and for the better perpetuating and preserving the knowledge of the said North partition point, the said Commissioners and surveyors for the province of New Jersey are required by the said Letters Patent to take notice of the most remarkable and conspicuous places near to the said North partition point, whether they be rocks, hills, gullies, ponds, runs, or streams of water; and observe on what course and distances such remarkable places bear from the North partition point; all which the said Commissioners and surveyors are further required as aforesaid, distinctly to certify under their hands and seals unto the governor or Commander in Chief of the province of New Jersey aforesaid, to be filed and recorded in the secretary's office thereof; all which by the said last recited Letters Patent, bearing date the last day of March, in the fifth year of his Majesty's reign, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and remaining upon the public records of the said province of New Jersey, may fully and at large appear.

"Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said Commissioners and surveyors, as well upon the part and behalf of the province of New York as upon the part and behalf of the province of New Jersey, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them by the several and above recited Letters Patent, under the great seals of the respective provinces of New York and New Jersey: having carefully and diligently inspected and informed themselves which of the several and respective branches of the said river of Delaware is the Northernmost branch thereof, do find, and therefore by these presents do certify, and declare, that that stream or river which is commonly called or known by the name of the Fishkill is the Northernmost branch of the said river Delaware: And further, that they the said Commissioners and Surveyors, according to the best of their knowledge and information, do esteem and believe the said Fishkill to be the biggest and deepest stream that forms the said river Delaware: And whereas the said Allain Jarret and James Alexander, having taken repeated observations, as well high adjoining to the said Fishkill, or the Northernmost branch of the Delaware River, as in sundry other places, in order to discover that place in said Northernmost branch that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and forty minutes; and that they the said surveyors, according to the best of their skill and understanding, having discovered the same to be upon that place of the said Fishkill, or Northernmost branch of the Delaware aforesaid; therefore they the said commissioners and surveyors do certify by these presents, to all whom it may concern, that the said North partition, or division point, upon the Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, between the provinces of New York and New Jersey (which likewise is the North partition point between the Eastern and Western divisions of New Jersey) the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, upon the West side of the said Fishkill branch, is upon the low land in the Indian town called Casheightouch; which Indian town is distant from Thomas Swartwout's house, at a place known by the name of Pinpeck, near to Mahackamack River; 29 miles and a quarter, upon a straight course, North 44 degrees 20 minutes West, by the magnetical position; or a course North 52 degrees 20 minutes West, by the true position, from John Dicker's house,¹ at the place called Teteudal, by said

Mahackamack River, about 29 miles and three-quarters, upon a course North 35 degrees West, by the magnetical position; or upon a course North 43 degrees West, by the true position, and upon the several courses by the Indian paths, from said Dicker's about 35 miles and a half; which point of intersection of the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes upon the said Fishkill, or Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, is distant 38 chains (reckoning four perches to a chain) from the mouth of a brook known by the Indian name of Lamackanook, and at all times coming to be called or known by the name of Station Brook; which falls from the hills at the entering in of the Indian paths to the said town, Cashehtouch, upon a course nearly North 5 degrees 45 minutes West, by the magnetical position; and upon a course North 13 degrees 45 minutes West, by the true position; which point of intersection is 99 chains and a half, reckoning four perches to a chain, from a large stone or rock, the greatest length of its superficies being about eleven feet and three inches, and its broadest part about seven feet three inches; lying partly in and partly out of the water upon the bank of the said branch called Fishkill; upon a course South 10 degrees 45 minutes East, by the true position; which stone is marked with the letter M, and is 137 chains distant from the mouth of the said brook, upon a course North 78 degrees 40 minutes East, by the true position; at which stone or rock the lowland ends, and the hills come close to the said branch or river Fishkill; the courses and situation of the said brook, and of the said river and hill, from the said brook to the stone aforesaid, will better appear by the draught to these presents annexed: In testimony whereof the said parties to these indentures have put their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned

"R. WALTER [L.S.].

"ISAAC HICKS [L.S.].

"JOHN JOHNSON [L.S.].

"GEO. WILLOCKS [L.S.].

"JNO. READING [L.S.].

"ALLAIN JARRET [L.S.].

"JAS. ALEXANDER [L.S.].

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of James Steel, John Harrison.

"I certify the foregoing to be a true copy taken from Lib. D 2 of deeds, page 276, in the secretary's office at Burlington.

"HERBERT M'ELROY for BOWES REED, Sec."

The year following the establishment of the north station-point by the commissioners and surveyors,—viz., April 9, 1720,—their action was fully concurred in and ratified by the proprietors of West Jersey, as the following extract from the minutes of their proceedings of that date will attest:

"The managers appointed by law for the running and ascertaining the division-line between the Eastern and Western division of this province —viz., Isaac Sharp, James Logan, Thomas Lambert, and John Reading —met this day with the Council, and agreed with them that the whole sum of five hundred pounds (mentioned in a former minute, made the sixth of May last) be forthwith raised, in order for the prosecuting of the said affair according as the law directs, with all expedition, for which an advertisement is prepared, signed by the said managers or Commissioners, and James Logan is desired to procure the same to be printed and published without delay. And whereas the Northern or Station-point upon Delaware was last year fixed by the Surveyor-General, Joseph Kirkbride, and John Reading, appointed Commissioners by the Governor under the great seal, which said point being fixed, there remains now on the part of this division only to run the partition line between the Eastern and Western divisions of this province: In order thereto, it is agreed by the Commissioners that notice be given to the managers or Commissioners of the Eastern division of the resolutions of the managers of this division; and that they may be desired to agree on a certain day to meet the Western managers at Nathan Allen's, or Renssick's, to concert measures for the running of the said line, according to the tenor of the act; accordingly a letter is wrote, subscribed by the managers, directed to the managers of the Eastern division, desiring them, with the surveyor-general, to meet them at Nathan Allen's on the 28th instant, which letter is delivered to David Lyel, one of the said Eastern managers, who happened to be here present; and all the managers and receivers are desired to use their utmost diligence in receiving or collecting all the moneys they can, according to the tenor of the said advertisement, and that each produce their accounts against the next meeting, in order to have a general account framed for the last year according to the direction of the said act."

¹ Probably John Decker, as the Deckers were among the first settlers in that neighborhood, and the name of John Decker appears in the Dutch Church records as a deacon of Machhackemack Church in 1741.

Although the West Jersey proprietors were anxious at this time to participate in running the partition line, it appears that they were not able to raise the necessary funds, and so let the matter drop, paying only their proportion of the expense of establishing the north station-point. After many years of delay the East Jersey proprietors assumed the responsibility, and in 1743, through their commissioners, Andrew Johnson and John Hamilton, employed John Lawrence to run the division line. The following is a copy of Mr. Lawrence's commission:

"WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the province of New York, passed in the fifth year of the reign of King George the First, John Hamilton and David Lyal, George Willocks and John Harrison, and the survivor of them, were appointed Commissioners or managers for the Eastern division of New Jersey, with power to appoint the surveyor-general, and such other surveyors and fit able persons as should be judged necessary for running the partition-line between the Eastern and Western divisions of New Jersey: And whereas the said John Hamilton is the only surviving Commissioner appointed by the said act; and whereas the said act gives power to the Governor for the time being to appoint other persons in the place of such of the Commissioners aforesaid as should refuse to serve or should die; and by virtue of that power Andrew Johnson, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner; we therefore the said John Hamilton and Andrew Johnson (by virtue of the power vested in us) as aforesaid, and by and with the advice of the council of proprietors of the Eastern division, have appointed John Lawrence, deputy-surveyor, upon oath, to run, mark, fix and ascertain the said partition-line, pursuant to the said act of Assembly, and to make return thereof to us with all convenient expedition; with power to him to employ and chuse fit and able persons, upon oath, to assist him in running the said partition-line, and marking and raising monuments on the same; and in performing the said work he is to observe the instructions herewith delivered to him.

"Given under our hands and seals at Perth Amboy, the 26th of August, 1743.

"ANDREW JOHNSON [L.S.].

"JOHN HAMILTON [L.S.].

The following is a copy of the oath taken by Mr. Lawrence before a magistrate:

"I will well and truly execute the within Commission to the best of my skill, judgment, and knowledge.

"So help me God.

"JOHN LAWRENCE."

From the instructions accompanying the commission we make the following extracts, certified as a correct copy:

"1st. With this you will receive a Commission to you for running the partition line between East and West Jersey, to the execution of which you will be sworn, as in the draft of the oath on the back thereof.

"2d. You are to employ Martin Ryerson, or Gershom Mott, or some other, as an assistant surveyor, if you think proper; and also proper chain-bearers and markers; all which are to be sworn, or affirmed, truly to perform the office you employ them in, and to have a certificate of those oaths or affirmations indorsed on the back of your signed by the magistrate who administers the oath or affirmation to them, before you proceed to the work. Only in case when you are on the work, by reason of sickness or otherwise you find occasion to employ more or other persons than at first you intended, you may proceed with them till you come near the habitation of a magistrate, and then cause them to be sworn or affirmed before him, that they have hitherto well and truly executed, and that they will well and truly execute, the office you have employed them in to the best of their knowledge: And you are to direct the chain-bearers in chaining to hold the stake they are next to put in the ground in the same hand with the chain, and within three or four inches of the end that they are to push in the ground, and stretch the chain at setting it in the ground, and to direct the marker to mark the trees, as shall hereafter be mentioned.

"The foregoing are true copies and extracts:

"JAMES PARKER."

In running the partition line, Mr. Lawrence started at the designated point on the east side of Little Egg Harbor, and ran a random line to the north station-point, at Cochecton. He then found the station-point established and marked by the commissioners in 1719, and, taking his bearing, returned, making his corrections and marking the true line southward to the place of beginning. We take a few extracts from his field-book while running the line through Sussex County.

["Extracts from the original field-book of John Lawrence taken 22d August, 1841, during the progress of a trial between Ira Fuller and Jonathan Oliver. The extracts commence near the Musconetcong, on the random line, and continue to the Delaware. Also the return line from the Delaware River to the Musconetcong."—By Mr. D. Ryerson.]

OCTOBER THE 9TH, 1743.

FIELD BOOK

RANDOM LINE. }

- 94 M¹.—A Red Oak about 2 feet diameter on the N. side of the mountain near the foot, on the S. side of Musconetcong river, at 59 ch. The river about 75 L. wide, bears abt. N. 50 E. At 70 the top of a high hill.
- 95 A White Oak abt 9 Inches diameter; the ground descends Westward; at 48 ch. a small brook, running Eastward; at 52 an Indian Wigwam 1 ch. East.
- 96 A Red Oak abt 18 inches Diameter, 14 L. Westward on a hill; the ground descends N. ward.
- 97 A Red Oak abt 1½ foot diameter. The ground descends part Northerly and part N. Easterly. At 37 a Grassy Pond 6 ch. wide and abt 40 long; bears abt N. E.; an old beaver dam abt 10 ch. below; S. W. a branch of Pequest called Alamuche.
- 98 A Red Oak in a small plain abt 16 Inches diameter, 60 L. East of the line. At 67 a branch of Pequest, runs abt W. and abt 30 L. wide.
- 99 A White Oak stake in a plain on the N. side of a large Branch of Pequest. At 16 ch. the N. edge of a plain, the Mountain begins.
- 100 An Ash Saplin abt 4 In. diameter, on the N. side of some low swampy ground. Left off and went to a house belonging to Richd Green.

OCT. 10th, 1743.

- At 60 ch. a bog meadow abt 10 ch. wide and 80 ch. long; bore about W. A neck of land about 10 ch. wide; the point seemed to be about 10 ch. West.
- 101 A Maple standing in a large swamp on the South side about 10 Inches diameter. At 10 a brook about 25 L. wide; at 23, the N. sid of the meadow, a White Oak under the edge of the hill.
 - 102 A White Oak abt 12 Inches diameter. The ground descends N. Easterly.
 - 103 A Black Oak abt 14 inches diameter, and 20 ch S. Easterly on the edge of a hill, on the N. side of a swamp. At 68 ch. a round about 5 ch. East. At 74 ch. a notch in the mountain. Bore N. 88 W. the last half mile. Good Land.
 - 104 A Spanish Oak abt 18 inches diameter near the foot of a very steep hill; the ground descends Northerly. At 58 ch. a branch of Tockhocknetcong (Paulinskill) about 6 foot wide; bears abt West; crossed it about ½ ch. E. of a large spruce pine. At 67 Tockhocknetcong about 70 L. wide. Bore S. W.
 - 105 A White Oak abt 1½ foot diameter. The ground descends Easterly—steep.
 - 106 A White Oak Saplin about 5 In. diameter, 4 ch. S. of a large pond of water, by estimation 100 Acres.²

¹ The numbers in the margin represent miles from the southern point at Little Egg Harbor. The chains mentioned in the lines are so many chains, or eightieth parts of a mile, over the last mile figure represented in the margin, or so many chains of the next mile run.

² Swartwood Pond.

Traverse Course Round the Pond.

- 1 N. 59 E. 33.
 2 N. 5, 45 E. 14.
 3 N. 55, E. 18.
 4 N. 24 E. 8, 25.
 5 N. 6½ E. 9.
 6 N. 16, W. 22.
 7 S. 78 W. 4.
 8 N. 66 W. 36.
 9 S. 86, W. 53 to the line

continued. At 38½ a small brook.

- 107 In the aforesaid Pond.
 108 A Black Oak abt 1½ foot diameter, 1 ch. S., the ground southerly; at 45 a Red Oak sapling marked E. & W. with a blaze and 3 notches, done this summer. At 61 a small brook, runs S. Easterly. Pretty good swamp.
 109 A White Oak abt 10 Inches diameter; the ground descends S. Easterly. At 15 a brook about 6 feet wide. Bore about S.E.E.
 110 A Red Oak abt 2 feet diameter. At 41 a small bog on the N. side 9 ch. wide. Now we begin to ascend the Pahaqualin Mountain; it bore S. 28 W. At 70 a very steep ascent—a mere body of rocks.
 111 A crooked Spanish Oak among the steep rocks the southerly side of the mountain
 112 A Spanish Oak on the Northerly side of the mountain, about 3 inches diameter, 18 foot westward of the mile end.
 113 A pine tree 1 foot diameter 1½ ch. southward. At 20 links Eastward the ground descends N. Easterly. At 12½ a brook 40 links wide, abt S. 80 W. Good low Lands, 10 or 12 ch. wide on the N. side of brook
 114 An A-b abt 6 In. diameter standing in a small gully. At 58 ch. Delaware River. Bore about S. 85 W., 5 ch. wide. At the bank on Delaware a Black Oak abt 15 Inches diameter, leaning over the river, marked 114 and 58 ch.; stands 10 L. W. of the river. In Pa Heudick Van Gorder's house about ¼ of a mile, and Abram Caraman's above the place where the line comes to the river on the south side; at 114, 75 ch. Bower Decker's house. Bore E. 30 L. Continued 150 1 miles to Station Point, near Cochection on Delaware."

FRIDAY, Oct. 21st, 1743.

FIELD BOOK }
 TRUE LINE }

- Began where the random line crossed Delaware River at the end of 114 m. 58 ch., thence run a perpendicular N. 80½ E. 69, 10 L. to the true line. Course N. 9 19 W. 22 ch. The 11½ mile an Elm about 1 foot diameter in a small bushy gully. Running S. 9, 19 E. 66 ch. from the 11½ mile. Flatbrook about 50 La. wide, a pleasant stream; course S. 9, 19 E.
 114 A forked White Oak about 3 feet diameter, 14 ch. southerly of Flatbrook in the low lands on the Northerly side of the Pahaqualin Mountain
 113 A pine abt 1 foot diameter, 45 La. west of the line on Northerly side of the mountain.
 112 A Spanish Oak abt 1 foot diameter, on the Northerly side of the mountain.
 111 In the edge of a pond on the S. side of the mountain.
 110 A hickory about 9 In. diameter, 20 L. W. of the line. At 67 a large Spanish Oak marked with a blaze and 3 notches; supposed to be a corner tree of a survey made abt 2 years ago—abt 3 feet diameter.
 109 A hickory about 9 inches diameter; about 15 La. West a heap of stones at the mile end. At 74½ two Beach trees marked in line, the E. side of a run of water.
 108 A White Oak abt 1 foot diameter. Ground descends N. W.
 107 In a large Pond. (Saturday laid by—very rainy, some snow.)

OCTOBER 23d, 1743.

- 106 Offset from White Oak sapling in the random line aforesaid 63.34 to a Black Oak abt 1½ foot diameter, 25 lin. Southwardly of the end, with a stone at the foot of it. At 63 good land about 8 chs. wide upon Tockhuckamtoink (Paul'skill). At 65½ the brook—two dogwoods 5 In. diameter, growing from one root marked for side line; on the N. side brook creeks.
 105 A White Oak about 2 feet diameter, on the hill on S. side of Tockhuckamtoink abt 14 ch. Valley about 4 chains wide. Good land on

a branch. At 40 another valley—tolerable good land Eastward of the line.

- 104 A Spanish Oak abt 1½ feet diameter. Ground descends steep Northerly 75 La. S. S. E. of Mile end. At 14 ch. a small run of water; at 50 a red oak marked, on top of the hill in the line. Last half mile good land.
 103 A hickory about 8 In. diameter. Ground descends Southerly.
 102 A heap of stones on a cluster of rocks on the Westerly side of a hill. A White Oak abt 8 In. diameter about 18 La. Westerly of the stones. At 50 a brook about ½ ch. wide issuing from Pequest spring through the meadow—said spring about 20 ch. W. and said brook about 5 ch. above the meeting of another brook near as big—very difficult to get over.
 101 A White Oak abt 12 In. diameter on the edge of a hill of limestone.
 100 A White Oak abt 1 foot diameter, 6 feet S. W. of a heap of stones at the mile end. At 58 Pequest, 50 La. wide. N. B.—the last half run through Robert Chapman's land.
 99 A hickory abt 16 In. diameter on the S. by E. side of a large rock 2 ch. Westward of the mile end.
 98 A hickory abt 16 In. diameter, 2 ch. Northerly of a heap of stones. At 20 ch. the brook Almuchee.

It will not be necessary to follow these field-notes further, as nothing of greater interest than the mile-marks occur in the remaining few miles of the line through Sussex County. The surveyor records the fact that "every mile the true line inclines towards the random line 60²³/₁₀₀ links." The line-trees in the random line were marked with three notches on two sides. The side trees were marked with one blaze looking towards the lines. The mile-trees were marked respectively with the number of each mile and with three notches on four sides. The course of the line is 9° 45' west, according to the magnetic position.

Transfer of Estates from East to West Jersey.

—The effect of the establishment of the partition line between the eastern and western divisions of New Jersey was to unsettle many titles to lands which had previously been given by the respective proprietors. Many grants made by the West Jersey proprietors were found to be in East Jersey, and *vice versa*. It was, however, mutually agreed that in such instances equivalents should be given to the owners out of any of the unsurveyed lands on the other side of the partition line, and this began to be carried into effect soon after the Lawrence line was surveyed. The minutes of the proceedings of the proprietors abound with instances of such transfers, a few examples of which we give from the West Jersey records, relating chiefly to Sussex County:

"FEBRUARY 17, 1745.

"Whereas, information was given to this board by John Reading, deputy surveyor, that two surveys formerly made by him, the one for Samuel Nevill, of 1700 acres; the other for Joseph Sacket, of 500 acres, happen to fall on the East side of the line run by John Lawrence for the division-line of this province; therefore craves leave to relocate the like quantity of land in some other place of the said Western division.

"Granted accordingly."

"AUGUST 3, 1749.

"Information being given to this board by John Reading, Esq., that the line run by John Lawrence cuts of a tract of land formerly surveyed to Thomas Lambert, deceased, from the Western division, for which reason the devise craves leave to relocate in some other part of the said division the quantity of — acres in lieu thereof.

"Leave granted accordingly."

¹This refers to the distance from Little Egg Harbor. Hence Cochection, or the north station point, is 36 miles above where the Lawrence line strikes the Delaware River.

"AUGUST 7, 1752.

"Thomas Wetherill applied to this board for a warrant to take up 25 acres of land, in lieu of 25 acres, being the one-fourth of 100 acres surveyed to Thomas Wetherill, Isaac De Cow, John Lyon, and Gershom Mott, which by the running of the line between East and West Jersey by John Lawrence, lies on the East side. John Reading, Esq., assured this board that the above 25 acres did fall to the East side of said line; therefore a warrant was ordered, which was granted accordingly."

"FEBRUARY 1, 1757.

"Joshua Opike laid before this board one survey of 140 acres, made by Samuel Green for said Joshua Opike, situate in the county of Sussex, and is recorded in B. B. 212, 213, which appears on the East side of the true Quintipartite line run by John Lawrence; 73 acres of which he has since purchased an East Jersey proprietary right [to] and laid; therefore craves a warrant to locate the same 140 acres elsewhere; and a warrant was granted accordingly."

"FEBRUARY 4, 1762.

"The agent of the London Company, by John Beaumont, applied to this board for a warrant to relocate the quantity of 159 acres, in part of 168 acres that were formerly surveyed to the said Company in the Counties of Sussex and Morris; which said land was laid out to said Company some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, and recorded in the Surveyor-general's office, in Lib. Ma. fol. 284, and upon the report of John Rockhill, deputy-surveyor, it appears that 159 acres, part thereof lieth to the Eastward of the Quintipartite line; therefore it is ordered that a warrant issue from this board to the said Company by the directions of their agents, for to relocate the said quantity of 159 acres. A warrant was ordered, which was granted accordingly."

We also take the following extracts from the warrants and surveys of the West Jersey proprietors:

"Extract from 158 acres surveyed for John Hackett, the return whereof is dated 16th of March, 1759, beginning at a stone corner, it being the South East Corner of a tract of land containing 400 acres, and is surveyed for the said John Hackett and stands near or in the division-line late run by John Lawrence from thence, etc. Witness my hand the 12th day of September, 1799.

"DANIEL SMITH, JUN., Surveyor-General.

"May the 9th, 1760, inspected and approved by the Council, etc.

"JOSEPH HOLLINGSHEAD, Clerk."

"Extract from Joshua Opydke's 53 acres and one-tenth, being at a heap of stones in the division-line between East and West Jersey; being a corner of land formerly surveyed to Richard Green, and runs, &c., to a heap of stones in the said division-line, thence along the same South 10 degrees East 12 ch. Witness my hand the 7th day of November, 1759.

"DANIEL SMITH, JUN., Surveyor-General.

"Feb. 7th, 1760. Inspected and approved by the Council.

"WILLIAM HEULINGS, Clerk.

"Extract from 167 acres and sixty-two-hundredths, surveyed for John Spratt, lying upon the East side of Delaware river, beginning where a tract of low land ends upon the river, and where the upland comes to the river; being about 285 chains on a straight line from the North partition of New Jersey, and from thence, &c. Witness my hand the 31st day of August, 1747.

"JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

"February the 5th, 1747. Inspected and approved of, and ordered to be recorded.

"West Jersey, ss.

"JOSEPH DE COW, Clerk.

"(Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the divisions aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are required to survey to and for John Jobs the quantity of 313 acres of land, anywhere in the Western division of New Jersey, being lawfully purchased of the Indians, and not before lawfully surveyed; which is in lieu of a former survey made and recorded, and now appears to be in the Eastern division. Dated the 5th of February, 1747.

"Surveyed to John Spratt 259 acres and twenty-hundredths, beginning at the upper end of a piece of low land upon the river Delaware where a high hill comes to the river, at about 440 chains distance on a straight line from the North partition point of New Jersey; and from which beginning the river bears upwards upon a North course for 30 chains, with high cliffs on the West side of the river, and from the said place of beginning running &c.; the corners of this tract are those which the Magnetical Compass pointed in the year 1719, the variation being then observed

at the North partition point to be eight degrees Westerly. Witness my hand the 3d day of August, 1747.

"JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

"Inspected and approved of, and ordered to be recorded.

"JOSEPH DE COW, Clerk.

"West Jersey, ss.

"(Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the proprietors of the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to survey for William Cox 1100 acres of land in any part of the Western division of New Jersey, where lawfully purchased of the Indians and not before legally surveyed, it being in lieu and instead of 1100 acres of land which he claims in virtue of the will of his father, Col. Daniel Cox, and his brother John Cox; the said 1100 acres being part of 1600 acres formerly surveyed to the said Col. Daniel Cox, and which is found to be in east Jersey, within a former survey called the Pepack patent. Dated the 17th August, 1764.

"A warrant to John Scott, and his wife Sarah (who was legatee of John Budd) the quantity of 860 acres, in lieu of the like quantity laid out for John Simpkins in five surveys to the Eastward of the division line. Dated the 5th day of August, 1756.

"A warrant to John Opydke, the quantity of 140 acres of land, anywhere in West Jersey, in lieu of the like quantity surveyed in East Jersey. Dated the 3d day of February, 1757."

"West Jersey, ss.

"(Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to lay forth and survey to and for William Cox, Daniel Cox, Rebecca Cox, and Grace Cox the quantity of 670 acres of land, anywhere in the Western division aforesaid, in lieu of so much cut off by the East and West Jersey line, on a tract formerly surveyed to Col. Cox for 1000 acres on the Pauline Kill, in Sussex County. Dated the 5th of November, 1762.

"Extract from 254 acres surveyed for John Emans, beginning at a black oak standing by Delaware river; being a corner of a tract of land formerly surveyed to Joseph Kirkbride, thence down the said river, &c. Witness my hand this 26th day of April, 1741.

"JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

"Burlington May 5th, 1731. Inspected and approved the above survey by the Council of proprietors, and ordered to be entered on record.

"Testis JOHN BURE, Clerk.

"Extracted from the record in Lib. M. folio 107.

"West Jersey, ss.

"(Seal.) To the Surveyor-general of lands for the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to lay forth and survey for John Emans 254 acres anywhere unappropriated in said province, in lieu of the like quantity surveyed to the said Emans, and recorded in Lib. M. folio 107, and is in East Jersey; wherein you are to observe the rules and orders prescribed by the Council of proprietors for the surveying of lands, and make return for such parts thereof, that shall be surveyed to the next Council after the survey of the same; and for you, or either of you, so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. In testimony whereof we have cause the seal of the Council of proprietors to be hereunto affixed. Witness John Ladd, Esq., president of the Council, this 3d day of November, Anno Dom. 1763. By order of the Council.

"WILLIAM HEWLING, Clerk.

"A warrant to Grace Cox, devisee of Col. Cox, the quantity of 360 acres, anywhere in the Western division of the province aforesaid, in lieu of the like quantity that has been located in East Jersey. Dated the 25th of October, 1765.

"The foregoing are true copies and extracts from the warrants and books lodge at Burlington, in the surveyor-general's office for West Jersey.

"ROBERT SMITH, Surveyor-General for West Jersey."

Movement for a New Partition Line.—Up to the time of the settlement of the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, in 1772, the quintipartite division of New Jersey was accepted and acquiesced in by the proprietors of both the eastern and the western sections. In a petition presented to Governor Burnet, in August, 1725, the proprietors of West

Jersey say, "That it is only by force of this agreement and partition, executed as aforesaid, that the proprietors of the Western division are limited to the Western part of the said province, on the side of the Delaware; and that the proprietors of the Eastern division are limited to the eastern part of the said province towards Hudson's River and the sea; for had no such division been agreed on, as is recited in all the respective deeds of conveyance to the proprietors, those of the Western division might with an equal right have claimed the lands towards Amboy, etc., and those of the Eastern might have claimed the lands towards Burlington. But the said Quintipartite indenture being executed as aforesaid, before the sales to the proprietors were made and recited in all the deeds of conveyance, became an absolute limitation, so that neither on the one part nor the other any purchaser could claim otherwise than according to that limitation, by which their lands were actually conveyed.

"That notwithstanding this legal, clear, and absolute partition, which is binding on every proprietor of the Eastern division, and at least on all the nineteen parts of the Western division, sold by Edward Byllynge, or his trustees, and from which those who are skilled in law well know it is impossible legally to recede without the joint concurrence of every individual interested in the purchases made under Edward Byllynge and trustees, and under Sir George Carteret; for it is well known that no majority without the whole will in those cases determine the point; yet there have been some persons found from time to time who, on partial views to themselves, have labored to introduce some other sort of division, and considerable numbers have been so far unhappily imposed upon as to imagine a change thereof might be practicable; from which unfortunate deception attempts have been made to alter it, and some lines for that purpose have been run and settlements thereupon made without due regard to the bounds of the respective divisions, which introduced such confusion that the value of lands near the boundaries have been much lessened and the people discouraged from making improvements, where the right to the soil itself was liable to be questioned as not lying within the division under which it was purchased."

The petition from which the above extracts are taken is signed by "John Ladd, for himself and Col. John Allford; John Budd, for himself and Boulton; John Kay, William Cooper, Francis Rawle, Jr., Charles Brogden, Samuel Lippincott, John Snowden, Jr., Isaac De Cow, for himself and Samuel Barker; Matthew Gardiner, Isaac Pearson, William Pancoast, William Biles, Isaac Watson, William Rawle, Thomas Sharp, for himself and John Dennis; John Estaugh, for the London Company; John and William Dimsdale, Peter Rich, Benjamin Hopkins and self; William Biddle, Hugh Sharp, Henry Hodge, Robert Rawle, George Budd; James Logan, for proprietors,

—William Penn's family, 12; John Bellers, 1; Amos Stuttle, 1; myself, one-third; Richard, for Nath. Stanbury; Mary Willson."

No formidable effort was made to change the Lawrence line for fifty years, or until after the boundary line between New Jersey and New York had been settled. This line, as will appear in another chapter, was established, not at the north station-point, as ascertained and defined in the tripartite indenture agreed upon by the commissioners both of New York and New Jersey, and in accordance with the express stipulation of the original grant of the Duke of York, but was brought down to the present termination of the State line on the Delaware at Carpenter's Point, taking off from New Jersey over two hundred thousand acres of land. When this line became fixed, the proprietors of the western division of New Jersey began to agitate the question of changing the quintipartite or partition line to correspond therewith, alleging that, at whatever point the boundary line terminated on the Delaware, the partition line should terminate there also. Hence originated the proposed line of 1775. In January of that year the proprietors of West Jersey presented a petition to His Excellency Governor Franklin and to the Council and Assembly of New Jersey, praying that the partition line so long established between the respective sections of the province might be changed. The petition set forth,—

"That in and by a certain deed of indenture Quintipartite, made the first day of July *Anno Dom.* 1676, between Sir George Carteret, of the first part; William Penn, Esq., of the second part; Gawen Lawrie, of the third part; Nicholas Lucas, of the fourth part; and Edward Byllynge of the fifth part, then sole owners and proprietors of the whole province of New Jersey; they the said George Carteret, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge did agree to make a partition between them of the said province.

"That in pursuance of the said agreement, an actual partition of the said Province was made between the said proprietors, and mutually released to each other, viz.: One share or portion thereof to Sir George Carteret, called East New Jersey; and the other part thereof to the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge, called West New Jersey; the line of which said partition was by the said proprietors, parties to the said indenture Quintipartite, mutually understood, intended, agreed upon and fixed, to be a straight line, to run from the most Northerly point or boundary of the province of New Jersey, on the Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, unto the most Southerly point of the East side of a certain inlet, harbor, or bay, on the sea coast of the province of New Jersey, commonly called and known by the name of Little Egg Harbour."

After reciting briefly the history we have gone over in a former part of this chapter, the petitioners say,—

"That your petitioners being the present owners and proprietors of the said Western division of New Jersey, under the aforesaid Byllynge and trustees; having long anxiously waited for an event whereby the true point of partition between the said divisions might be permanently fixed and determined, and which by the said last mentioned act, confirmed by his Majesty and Council, is now happily established, have frequently and pressingly made overtures and proposals to the proprietors of the Eastern division to have the said Quintipartite Line exactly and truly run. . . . Your petitioners therefore. . . . do earnestly entreat the kind interposition of the legislature of this province, and submit to their wisdom to frame and pass such a law for the final settlement of the said line. . . ."

This, on account of the Revolutionary war, was laid over, and was never acted upon by the Legislature. A petition of similar import and intent was presented to the Legislature in October, 1782, signed by Joseph Reed, for the West Jersey Society and himself; Jonathan D. Sergeant, Clement Biddle, Daniel Ellis, and Ebenezer Cowell, "a committee specially appointed to this service by the Western proprietors." The proprietors of East Jersey sent in a counter-memorial in June, 1783, setting forth the history of the quintipartite agreement and defending it as a final settlement of the partition line in the words following:

"That Charles the Second, as King of England, was entitled to the continent of North America, from the north latitude of twenty-five degrees to sixty-seven and a half degrees, by virtue of the first discovery and subsequent possession thereof by subjects of the Crown of England, properly authorized; which right then was and always since has been universally acknowledged, and is the foundation of every title to land within this State.

"That Charles the Second, being so entitled, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, all that tract of country which now comprehends the States of New York and New Jersey.

"That the Duke of York, being so seized, did on the 24th of June, 1664, by proper deeds and assurances in law, grant and convey to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, their heirs and assigns forever, part of the said tract, lying and being to the Westward of New York island, and bounded on the East by the main sea and Hudson's River, on the South by the ocean, on the West by Delaware Bay and River, and extending 'Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 40 minutes of latitude; and from thence in a straight line to Hudson's River, in 41 degrees of latitude,' which said tract was afterwards known by the name of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey.

"That Lord Berkley being so seized of an undivided moiety, or half part of New Jersey, did on the 18th of March, 1673, convey the same to John Fenwick in fee, in trust for Edward Byllinge; and that the said John Fenwick, on the 10th of March, 1674, did by the consent and direction of and in conjunction with the said Edward Byllinge, convey the said undivided moiety, or half part of New Jersey, unto William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas in trust for the said Edward Byllinge, excepting and reserving a tenth part of the said undivided moiety to the said John Fenwick, his heirs and assigns, and that the said John Fenwick did convey the aforesaid tenth part of said undivided moiety unto John Eldridge and Edmund Warner, who afterwards conveyed the same unto the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, the better to enable them, in conjunction with said Edward Byllinge, to make partition of the entire Province of New Jersey with Sir George Carteret.

"That William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllinge, being thus seized of Lord Berkley's undivided moiety, or half part entered into an agreement with Sir George Carteret for the partition of the whole tract, and accordingly a division was made and a line of partition settled by an indenture Quintipartite, dated the 1st of July, 1676, by which deed the parties thereto after expressly declaring that the said tract granted as aforesaid by the Duke of York, extends to the Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the bay or river Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 40 minutes of latitude, do determine that the line of partition shall be a straight line down from the most Northernly point, or boundary, on Delaware, of the said tract granted as aforesaid, to the most Southwardly point of the East side of Little Egg Harbour, and all the parts, shares, or portions of the said tract to the Eastward of the said line of partition, are by the said deed released, confirmed and conveyed unto the said Sir George Carteret; and in the same manner all the parts of the said tract to the Westward of the said line are released and confirmed unto the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllinge.

"That the Quintipartite deed having fully established the division of the province, both Sir George Carteret and the Western proprietors contented themselves with knowing the position of the extreme points without removing the intermediate line, as there was little necessity for it at that time; few, if any, of the settlements or surveys extending so far

back in the country as to render the exact track of the line necessary to be known.

"That on the 6th of August, 1680, the Duke of York did by grant confirm the province of West Jersey unto the said Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge, and Edmund Warner, according to their several parts or portions, and by the said grant fixes the North bounds on the Northernmost branch of Delaware in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, and reciting and referring to the Quintipartite deed gives the limits accordingly.

"That Sir George Carteret by his last will and testament divided his estate in New Jersey to certain trustees therein named, with directions to sell the same; that accordingly it was sold by them on the 2d of February, 1682, to William Penn and eleven others, each of whom shortly after sold a moiety of the same unto Robert Barclay and eleven others; which twenty-four persons constituted the general proprietors of East Jersey, and under whom by means conveyances your memorialists and others the proprietors of East Jersey now hold.

"That on the 14th of March in the same year, 1682, the Duke of York, by grant, did also confirm the right of the said twenty-four persons, proprietors to East New Jersey, and in the same manner reciting the North bounds, fixes them as before on the Northernmost branch of Delaware, in latitude 41 degrees and 40 minutes, and referring to the Quintipartite deed, gives the same limits and bounds as are therein mentioned.

"That in process of time, the country being more populous and the settlements more numerous, much uneasiness was occasioned by reason of sundry vague and fruitless attempts for dividing the provinces of East and West Jersey, and running the line of partition; and also by reason of the precise spot not being ascertained where the North Station point in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes would; that to remedy these evils the legislature on the 27th of March, 1719, passed a law for the running and ascertaining of the said line, and for the preventing of any further disputes concerning the same; whereby after reciting and confirming the Quintipartite deed, commissioners or managers were appointed both from the Eastern and Western divisions for raising and collecting from the different proprietors, according to their shares of the property, such sums of money as should be deemed necessary for defraying the expenses of finding the North station point upon Delaware and of running the necessary lines of partition."

The memorial then goes on to recite in brief the history which we have already given relating to the finding, marking, establishing, and recording the north station-point, the running of the Lawrence line therefrom to the designated point at Little Egg Harbor, in September and October, 1743, and its acceptance as an absolute settlement by the proprietors both of East and West Jersey. The memorialists then give the following interesting bit of history respecting the settlement of the boundary line with New York:

"That the division-line between the provinces of New York and New Jersey remained a long time unsettled, by reason of the latitude of 41 degrees on Hudson's River not being properly ascertained; and also by reason of the zealous and violent pretensions of each party to the property and possessions of the other, whereby such disturbances arose and disorders were committed on the borders of both provinces as to demand the interposition of their respective legislatures: whereupon in the year 1764 acts were passed in both provinces for, submitting the property of lands affected by the partition line to such a mode of decision as his Britannic Majesty should think proper.

"That in consequence of the said acts, his Britannic Majesty thought proper to appoint seven Commissioners for the determining of the said matters in dispute; who meeting at New York on the 18th of July, 1769, did determine that the boundary-line between the two provinces should be a straight and direct line from the mouth of Mashuckamack, on its junction with the Fishkill, or Delaware, to the latitude of 41 degrees on Hudson's river.

"That the said controversy with New York then was deemed, as it always before had been since the year 1719, only to affect the property of the proprietors of East Jersey and those holding under them: inasmuch that the then legislature, upon application made by the Eastern proprietors, refused to defray from the public treasury any part or portion of the expense of settling the said boundary-line; and the West Jersey proprietors thought themselves so little interested in the settling thereof that they even refused to join in the said application to the legislature, declaring

that their stations were already fixed and that so they must remain; by which means the proprietors of East Jersey were solely burthened with the great charge and expense of settling the said boundary, and which amounted to more than *the sum of six thousand pounds*, although the expenses of their opponents in the province of New York were defrayed by the public at large.

"That by the said determination and decree of the Commissioners at New York, the said boundary-line terminated on Delaware at a different place from the station agreed on in 1719, to the surprise and astonishment of many; though others endeavored to account for it by the Commissioners all being crown officers and some of them notoriously under its influence, and that this new station gave large tracts of land to the government of New York, to grant as it thought proper, and which it has since done.

"That the proprietors of East Jersey very much disapproved of the said alteration on Delaware River, but as they imagined as they still do and always shall, that it only affected them with respect to the boundary with New York, they, after much dispute thereon, did in certain conditions acquiesce, knowing the little probability of better success in a future contest between private individuals on the one part and a royal government on the other.

"That the said alteration of the boundary on Delaware cut off from East Jersey near two hundred thousand acres of land, which had always been esteemed part of New Jersey, in every transaction respecting the same, from the first grant thereof by the Duke of York to the late determination and decree; and that the East Jersey proprietors submitted to these losses and hardships, although very grievous and vexatious; hoping that thereby there would be a termination of a tedious, disagreeable, and expensive dispute, and that from thence forward they would enjoy peace and tranquillity."

With regard to the new line of partition proposed by the western proprietors, the memorialists say,—

"That supposing the quantity of lands surveyed by the Western proprietors to the Eastward of the Quintipartite line, run by Lawrence, to be equal to the quantity surveyed by the Eastern proprietors to the Westward thereof, then, if a settlement was to take place in which the pretended line was to be deemed the true one, the Eastern proprietors would have to render an equivalent for all lands surveyed in the said angle before the year 1719, which lands so surveyed would amount to many thousand acres, and which quantity as an equivalent by the said act might be located by the Western proprietors on any lands whatsoever surveyed, & since the year 1719, and also on many tracts surveyed before that time, and sold as aforesaid, many years ago to bona fide purchasers.

"Your memorialists therefore first beg leave to observe that, as the assigns of Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley were each entitled to moities, or equal half parts of New Jersey, so it was therefore intended that the line of partition should make the two divisions equal; and this was the idea and intention of the contracting parties to the Quintipartite deed; but from the ignorance and infant knowledge of those times with respect to the geography of this country, they imagined that the division in the said deed made, from the North station point, in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, to Little Egg Harbour, would nearly effect that object, as in those days every one expected that the same North point would bound the claims of New York; that this idea and opinion that the divisions were and ought to be equal to each other was maintained and preserved for many years after the execution of the Quintipartite deed, and was never once doubted or opposed until Dr. Coxe, who had purchased some shares of West Jersey propriety, about the year 1687, maintained to the contrary."

The memorialists conclude their petition by hoping "that it will be evident to all that there cannot be any just ground or pretense for the late claim of the West Jersey proprietors, and that it would be much more consonant to reason and equity if, since the late determination and decree at New York, the proprietors of East Jersey were to demand a part of what has hitherto been deemed West Jersey. . . . For since two hundred thousand acres of land, which by the said division were intended to be part of East Jer-

sey, have been taken from the same, whereby the equality of the two divisions has been destroyed, . . . your memorialists, the proprietors of East Jersey, are advised that they have a just and equitable claim to demand and receive from the West Jersey proprietors the quantity of one hundred thousand acres, being the one-half of the said quantity cut off as aforesaid by the New York boundary line."

A few Attested Facts and Figures.—We append herewith a statement of the quantity of land in the respective divisions of New Jersey, and the difference in each according to the different lines of partition, fixed and proposed, made from actual survey and attested upon oath:

"The angle or gore of land which East lost in the controversy with New York amounts to about.....	210,000 acres.
"The remaining quantity of land in New Jersey, being the whole amount of the State, is about.....	4,375,970 acres.
"Therefore, supposing a line was drawn dividing the State into two equal half parts, and which would be the line of partition between East and West Jersey, each division would then contain about.....	2,187,985 acres.
"Supposing Keith's line, extended to the Delaware River, to be the line of partition between East and West Jersey. The quantity of land in East Jersey would then be about.....	2,214,930 acres.
"The quantity in West Jersey.....	2,161,040 acres.
"And East Jersey would then contain 53,890 acres more than West Jersey.	
"Supposing the Lawrence line to be the line of partition. The quantity of land in West Jersey would then be about.....	2,689,680 acres.
"The quantity in East Jersey.....	1,686,290 acres.
"And West Jersey would then contain 1,003,390 acres more than East Jersey.	
"Supposing a line to be drawn from the Mahackamack (proposed line of 1775) to be the line of partition. The quantity of land in West Jersey would then be about.....	3,119,260 acres.
"The quantity in East Jersey.....	1,256,710 acres.
"And West Jersey would then contain 1,862,550 acres more than East Jersey.	
"The angle or gore of land between Keith's and Lawrence's line contains about.....	528,640 acres.
"The angle or gore between Lawrence's line and a line to be drawn from the Mahackamack would contain about.....	429,580 acres.
"Personally appeared before me James Duane, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, Evert Banker, Jr., one of the surveyors of this city, appointed by authority, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, depose and saith, that he, this deponent, has with great care and attention made the calculations and comparisons hereto annexed, respecting the quantity of land contained in New Jersey, and in the angles or gores made by the different lines in the said computation mentioned; that the above computation was made from Mr. Ratzer's general map, compiled the most part from actual survey; and that he doth verily believe the number of acres above specified to be as true and just as computations made from Maps of that scale will admit; and that he has not knowingly added to or diminished from any of the above numbers.	

"Sworn this 28th day of July, 1784.

"EVERT BANKER, JUN.

"JAMES DUANE, Mayor."

CHAPTER LXIII.

COURTS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

PREFIXED to a valuable collection of notes and memoranda pertaining to the Middlesex County Court, made by Mr. Charles D. Deshler in 1870, is the following account of the discovery of an old book

¹ Two hundred and ten thousand acres, sworn to by Edward Banker, Jr., before James Duane, Esq., mayor of New York, July 28, 1784.

of records, from which the most important information in this chapter has been derived:

"In the year 1852, by the courtesy of the venerable Nicholas Booraem, at that time County Clerk, I was allowed liberty to examine the older documents and manuscript books in the Clerk's Office; and in the course of my examination I came upon a most interesting volume containing an uninterrupted series of the Minutes of the Middlesex County Court, from 1683 to 1720.

"The volume is bound in parchment, and is in the handwriting of the Clerks of the Courts, John Pike, Edward Slater, and others, and the first entry is June 19th, 1683, the last being February 22, 1720.

"Besides containing the minutes of the Court, this volume also is occupied, in its last eleven leaves, with a record of the acts of the Road Commissioners, appointed in 1704 by an act of the General Assembly."

Of this old volume we have made free use in compiling the present chapter. The matter taken from it, as well as that derived from later similar records of the Middlesex County Court, are credited to "Minutes of County Court."

The First County Court.—The first County Court of Middlesex was held at Piscataway, June 19, 1683, and is shown by the following extract from "Minutes of County Court." In transcribing this extract the arrangement of the paragraphs and spelling of the old minutes are adhered to. The extract is intended to be literal, viz.:

"The First County Court

held at Piscataway June 19th, 1683. . . by act of the Generall Assembly and by virtue of a Comition then published under the seal of the province and signed by Order of Councill of Thos. Rudyard bearing date y^e 28th of March, 1683.

"The members of the s^d Court were as followeth:

Mr. Saml Dennis—President or Judge.

Mr. Edward Slater	} Assistants
Mr. James Giles	
Capt ^e John Bishop	
Mr. Sam ^l Hall	
Mr. Benjamin Hall	

"John Pike Jun^r of Woodbridge Clerk of the County Court allowed by virtue of a Comition from the Hon^{le} Governor & Councill beaving date the 28th day of March Anno Dom. 1683, & allowed by the said Court.

"Jefory Maning made choyce of and appointed to be Marshall or Cryer of the s^d Court.

June the 19th 1683. Rules or Order for the County Court of Midlx.

"1ly That the Declaration shall be entered at the taking out of the writt; or at least the Declaration to be entered in the Clerks office five days exclusive before the Court.

"2ly That the Pleas of the defend^t be entered two days before the Court: if not the Plain^t not to be deprived of his trial before that Court;

"3ly If the Declaration be not entered five days before the Court, then the defend^t desiring it shall have a non suite;

"4ly That to the County Court there shall not be allowed more than one Essoine.

"5ly That in causes wherein the defend^t is arrested in account of Debt, Detinue trespass for goods actions upon the case Except Slunder: If the Debt or damage amount to five pounds Speciall Baile to be given except it be against an heir, executor or administrator;

"6ly That in battery, conspiracy false imprisonment noe Spetiall baile of course without spetiall order of the Court;

"7ly Spetiall baile in all cases of causes above mentioned shall be understood double the debts or damages demanded laide or recovered: Comon baile tenn pound.

"8ly That the principle rendring himself at any time after baile put in, and before or on the day of appearance of Scierificias returned in bill or in case there be any action of debt brought upon the bond or recognizance against the baile then if the principle shall render himself upon or before process returned served no further proceedings to be against the baile.

"9ly In case the pian of after Ishue joyned shall refuse to goe to triall

the next Court after the Ishue joyned nor shall discontinue his action on record the defend^t moving the Court to proceed my bring on the case by proviose, and if the plain^t be nonsuited at trial or discontinue his action the defend^t shall be allowed reasounable costs by y^e Court."

The above is a literal copy from the old "Minutes." The rest of the minutes of this session is a record of the single case tried at that term of the court, in which, by the way, Edward Slater, one of the assistant judges, acted as bail for the defendant. The minutes also contain a list of the "Rules and fees of the County Court of Middlesex," as allowed by the court, and also a list of rules applying to "evidences attending."

The second County Court was held at Woodbridge, Sept. 18, 1683, and thereafter, as appears from the minutes, the courts continued to be held alternately at Piscataway and Woodbridge until June 28, 1688, when a session was held for the first time at Amboy. From this time until 1699 the courts were held alternately at Woodbridge, Piscataway, and Amboy.

There is a break in the minutes from 1699 till 1708, when "a Court of Sessions for the counties of Somerset and Middlesex was held at Perth Amboy." For a long time after 1708 courts were held at Amboy only.

Tax for Prison and Pounds.—The justices of the county of Middlesex, at their session held at Woodbridge, March 17, 1683, did tax the said county in the sum of forty-five pounds in current pay of this country for and towards the building of a county prison, and for the erecting in each town within the said county a pound; that is to say, for the pound in Woodbridge fifty shillings, and the like for Piscataway, to be paid out of the aforesaid rate. Dated at Woodbridge, March 19, 1683-84. Samuel Dennis, Edward Salter, John Bishop, Justices.

The following were the first grand jurors, drawn Sept. 16, 1684, court held at Woodbridge:

Ephemis Andros.	Rehoboth Gannet.
Israell Thomill.	Nicholas Munday.
Isacke Tappin.	John Langstafe.
Obediah Harris.	Andrew Wooden.
Nathaniell Bloomfield.	John Drake.
John Jones.	Richard Smith, Jr.
Hugh Dunn.	Joseph Fitz Randolph.
Thomas Higgins.	

The old minutes show that in 1694 Capt. John Bishop and Samuel Dennis were "presented" by the grand jury for fighting a duel. "The Court ordered y^e Clark issue out his Warrants for y^e apprehending y^e Persons presented by y^e Grand Inquest, so y^e they may be brought to Trial before y^e next Court."

During the troubles incident to the close of the proprietary government the courts appear not to have been regularly held. The last County Court convened at Perth Amboy on the third Tuesday of September, 1699. Samuel Dennis was judge, and Capt. John Bishop, John Royce, and Samuel Hale, assistants.

The record opens in 1703 with a commission from Lord Cornbury to a new set of judges and justices

under the crown. We give a portion of this commission, as follows :

"Edward Viscount Cornbury, Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of y^e Province of New York, New Jersey and of all the Territories and Tracts of land Depending thereon in America, and Vice Adm^l of y^e same, her Majesties Lieut and Commander-in-Chief of y^e Militia in the Colony of Connecticut and of all the Posts and Places of strength within y^e same, &c. To Lewis Morris, Andrew Boon, Samuel Jennings, Theo: Revell, Francis Devenport, William Pinhorne, George Deacon, Daniell Leeds, William Sandford, Robert Quarry, Alexander Griffith, Samuel Waker, Miles Forster, John Bishop, John Harrison, Samuel Hale, Benjamin Griffen, Samuel Dennis, and Michael Van Veghte—Greeting: Know y^e that the said Lord Cornbury have assigned you and every of you jointly and severally her Majesty Queen Anne's Justices to keep y^e Peace in y^e County of Middlesex, in her said Majesty's Province of New Jersey, and to keep or cause to be kept all Laws and Ordinances made for y^e good of y^e Peace and for y^e conservation of y^e Law, and for y^e Quiet Rule and Government of y^e People in all and every the articles in y^e said County according to y^e form, force and effect of y^e same, to Chastise and Punish all persons offending against the forme of these Laws and Ordinances of any of them in the County aforesaid, as according to these laws and Ordinances shall be fitt to be done, and cause to come before you or any of you all those Persons who shall Threaten any People in their persons or in burning their houses, and to oblige them to find sufficient security for y^e peace or y^e good behaviour towards her said Majesty and her heirs. And if they shall Refuse to find such Security, then to cause them to be kept safe in Prison till they find such security. I, the said Lord Cornbury, have appointed you or any three or more of you whereof you the said Miles Forster, Jno. Bishop, John Harrison and Samuel Hale are to be one of y^e Justices to Enquire by y^e oaths of Good and Lawful men of y^e County aforesaid by whom the truth may be better known of all and all manner of Petty Larcenys, Theft, Trespass, Forestalling, Regulatings and Extortions whatsoever, and all and singular other misdeeds and offences of which Justices of the Peace may or ought Lawfully to Enquire, by whosoever and howsoever done and Perpetrated or which shall happen hereafter howsoever to be done or attempted in the County aforesaid, and of all those who in the County aforesaid have either gone or ridden or do thereafter shall presume to go or ride in Company with armed force against y^e peace and to y^e disturbance of y^e People, and also of all those who in like manner have lain in waite or hereafter shall presume to lye in waite to maim or kill the People, and also of all Inholders and of all and singular other Persons who have offended or attempted or who shall hereafter presume to offend or attempt in the abuse of Weights and Measures or in the sale of Valuables against y^e forme of y^e Laws and Ordinances or any of them in that behalf made for the common Good of this Province and the People thereof in the county aforesaid ; and also all Sheriffs and Bailiffs, Constables, Jaylor and other officers whatsoever in y^e execution of their offices about the Premises of any of those who have unlawfully demeaned themselves or have been or hereafter shall be lawless or negligent in the execution of their offices in y^e County aforesaid, and of all and singular articles and circumstances whatsoever, by whosoever or howsoever done or perpetrated in the said County, or which shall hereafter happen howsoever to be done or attempted in anywise move and concerning the truth of y^e premises or any of them and Inquest Judicial whatsoever before you or any of you taken or to be taken or made or taken before others late Justices of y^e Peace in y^e County aforesaid and not as yet Determined, and to have process thereupon against all and singular Persons so Judicated or which hereafter shall happen to be Judicated before you until they be Apprehended or render themselves or suffer themselves to be out Lawed, and to hear and Determine all and singular the Petty Larcenys, Thefts, Trespass, Forestallings, Regretings, Ingrossings, Extortions, and unlawful Assemblies and Judic^{es} aforesaid and all and singular y^e promises according to Law. And therefore you and every of you are hereby required that you Diligently Intend and keep the Peace, Laws and Ordinances and all and singular other y^e promises and at certain Days and Places which you or any such three or more of you as is aforesaid shall in that behalf appoint or by Law shall be appointed you make Enquiry upon y^e promises and here and Determine all and singular the Premises and fulfill the same in forme aforesaid, doing therein that which to Justice appertains according to y^e Laws, statutes and Ordinances aforesaid, saving unto her said Majesty, her heirs and successors all American^l and other things to her and them thereof belonging. And by virtue of these presents the Sheriff of the County aforesaid is hereby required that at Certain Days

and Places which you or any such three or more of you as aforesaid shall make known unto him or shall or shall be by Law appointed as aforesaid doe cause to come before you or such three or more of you as is aforesaid, such and so many Good and Lawful men of his Baley which by whom the truth of the Promises may be the better known and Enquired off: Given under my hand and Seal at Perth Amboy in the Province of New Jersey this Six and Twentieth Day of August Anno Dom 1703 and in the Second of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c."

By another commission from Lord Cornbury of the same date, John White is appointed

"to be Clerk of y^e Peace and Clerk of y^e Court of Common Please to be holden in y^e County of Middlesex, within her Majesty's Province of New Jersey, in America, with authority to do, perform, use, exercise, and enjoy y^e said office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, with all the Fees, Salaries, Profits, Benefits, Advantages, and appertences to y^e said office, belonging, or in any ways appertaining, to have and to hold the said office of Clerk of the Peace¹ and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within the said County, to him, the said John White, for and during such time as to me, the said Lord Cornbury, shall seem meet."

The first Court of Sessions for the county of Middlesex under Queen Anne (or the provincial government) of which any record has been preserved was held at Perth Amboy on the second Tuesday in September, A.D. 1708. Peter Sonmans, Esq., was judge; Cornelius Longfeld, John Tuneson, and John Drake, justices. John Bishop's royal commission as clerk was read, and the following named persons sworn as grand jurors: Jonathan Bishop, foreman; Cornelius Tuneson, Noah Bishop, William Post, Derik Madeak, Richard Smith, John Watman, Hopewell Hull, David Williamson, Herrick Rounsoner, Crose Foam, or Vroom (?), David Blackford, Thomas Sutton, Cornelius Tice, Jacob Probasco, John Wanmeter, William Sparpe.

Laughing in the Face of the Court.—At the term of the Court of Sessions for May, 1710, the following was ordered:

"That John Brown, for his Contempt in Laughing in the face of and at the Court, be fined four Dollars,² and to Continue in Custody till he hath paid his fine."

Tavern Rates in 1717.—The court met according to adjournment, and settled y^e prices of Liquors and other provisions for Men and Horses after y^e following manner (viz.): At y^e Rate or Equivalent to current monie at 8 s^l, y^e ounce to be taken for wine 13^l d. pr: pynt; for strong beer and syder, 4d. ¹/₂ pr: quart; for Rum, 4d. pr: Gill; for virticals, as has been usually taken formerly; for Lodging, 3d. a night; for Hay to Horse, as has been formerly taken; and for oats, 3d.; for two quarts and so in proportion for a larger quantity, to be taken by those who live at Cranberry Brook, Milstone River, South River bridge, and other Remote Places from water transportation, such prices for what Liquors they Retaile as they have formerly taken."

¹ "Clerk of the Peace" is an abbreviation for clerk of the "Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace," which usually convened at the same time and place as the Court of Common Pleas. One person held, etc.

² This was not Federal currency, but Spanish milled dollars, which were then in circulation.

Court-House and Jail.—The first court-house and jail in Middlesex County was built at Perth Amboy, as is proven by the following entries in the old minutes of the court:

"May 25, 1714.—Whereas the severall Township of the County of Middlesex have neglected to chuse Freeholders to Assist y^e Justices in raising of money for building a Court-House and Gaole in this County, by vertue of an Act of Assembly Entitled An Act for building and repairing of Gaols and Court-Houses in Each County of this Province, by which Act the General Quarter Sessions of y^e Peace have power to Nominate the said Freeholders, and the Court have accordingly Nominated for Perth Amboy, Capt. Samuel Leonard, and David Herriott for Woodbridges. Mr. John Kinsey and Capt. John Moore for Piscataway. Mr. Robert Hudson and James Manner.

"May 21, 1717.—At a Court of Quarter Sessions of y^e Peace held at Perth Amboy for y^e Counties of Middlesex and Somerset. Ordered that public notice be set up on y^e most public places in y^e several townships of this County of Middlesex for all y^e Justices of y^e Peace of said county, and y^e Freeholders of each Respective Township in this County to meet together at y^e Court-House in Perth Amboy, on Saturday, y^e first day of June next, in order to raise money for finishing y^e said Court-House and Gaole, etc. At which meeting y^e managers and collector are required to attend to render An Account of their proceedings to y^e Justices and Freeholders according to y^e Law in that case made and provided."

Offenses.—*Indictments, Verdicts, Sentences, Coroners' Inquests, Punishments, etc.*—These are very curious, and to some degree throw light upon the morals, manners, and customs of society generally in the country at that early period in its history. It would seem as if especially those parts of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex "lying in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, and Piscataway" were inhabited by a quarrelsome and litigious people, and that the grossest immorality was prevalent. Scarcely a session of the court was held but that numberless petty and vexatious, oftentimes malignant, suits were brought by neighbors against each other; while fornication, adultery, rape, and other crimes of a grosser and more vilely unmentionable character were passed upon. We have not quoted these last for obvious reasons. The instances quoted do not comprise all that are contained in the old minutes, but are merely a selection.

A Coroner's Inquest in 1685.—"John English, late servant of Hopewell Hull, of Piscataway, was drowned in Raritan River, May 24, 1685. Mr. Samuel Hull, of Woodbridge, Coroner.

"The names of y^e Jurors empanelled upon y^e Coroner's Inquest about the death of the said John English, May 25, 1685: John Gilman, Elias Higgins, John Martin, Junior, Joseph Martin, John Smalley, Junior, Isaac Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Samuel Hull, Benjamin Fitzrandolph, Benjamin Hull, Otto Laurance, Charles Gilman, Thomas Algor.

"The Jurors, after strict search and enquiry, find y^e Water y^e only cause of his death.

"John Gilman, foreman, for and in y^e name of himself and y^e rest."

Punishment for Felony in 1684.—"September 16, 1684. At y^e said Court, Philip Gunter, indicted and found Guilty of Feloniously taking of a Zith

Smash with Nibs, heeling, and wedges to the value of four shillings.

"The Jury.—John Dennis, Haliack Codriack, William Bingle, John Warlock, John Conger, Thomas Alger, Isaac Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Charles Gilman, Eliakim Higgins, Joseph Martin, Samuel Doty.

"The Judgement of the Court: That Philip Gunter shall pay double y^e Value of the goods stolen, which is eight shillings, unto Mr. Samuel Walker or his agent, Jeffery Manning, and also pay y^e fees and charges of Court."

"Paying double the value of the goods stolen" seems to have been a very customary sentence in those times, occasioned, doubtless, by the fact that the county had no jail, except in imagination. Moreover, there can be no doubt that many of the charges of theft were malicious, growing out of neighborhood quarrels and the feuds arising from them. The following are additional examples of this method of dispensing justice, and are also quoted because the John Pike who figures in them was an ancestor of Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the first American explorer of the Missouri River, and the brave soldier who fell at Lundy's Lane:

"At the same Court (Sept. 16, 1684) Capt. John Pike, of the Towne of Woodbridge, was indicted and found Guilty of feloniously taking and carrying away of one Lanthorne of Tin and horne, value three shillings, of the goods and Chattels of Abraham Tappin.

"The Jury: Moses Collier, Haliack Codriack, William Bingle, John Warlock, John Conger, Thomas Alger, Jacob Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Charles Gilman, Eliakim Higgins, Joseph Martin, Samuel Doty.

"The Judgement of y^e Court: That the said John Pike shall pay double the value of the Goods stolen, which is Six Shillings, unto Abraham Tappin or his order, and y^e goods be restored againe; also to pay fees and Court charges. And to remain in y^e Sheriff's custodie till satisfaction be made.

"At y^e same Court, John Pike, Junior, of the said Towne of Woodbridge, was indicted and found Guilty of feloniously takinge and carrying away of one Holland Sheet, value of twelve shillings, and top of a Cushion, of value one shilling, and one remnant of homespun (commonly called Linsey Wolsey), of value of four shillings sixpence, of y^e goods and chattels of Abraham Tappin.

"Jury: Moses Collier, Haliack Codriack, William Bingle, John Warlocke, John Conger, Thomas Alger, Jacob Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Charles Gilman, Eliakim Higgins, Joseph Martin, Samuel Doty.

"The Judgement of y^e Court: That y^e said John Pike, Junior, shall pay double y^e value of y^e goods stolen, which is thirty-five shillings, unto Abraham

¹ Old minute of court.

² Ibid.

Tappin or his order, and said goods to be returned againe, and also to pay fees and Court charges, and to remain in the Sheriff's custodie till satisfaction be made."

Sentenced to be burnt Alive.—A.D. 1729, "At a special Court (By virtue of an Act of y^e Generall Assembly of New Jersey, intituled an Act for Regulating of Slaves), held at Perth Amboy y^e tenth day of Januari, In y^e third year of his Majestie's Reign, Anno Dom. 1729, before three of His Majestie's Justices of y^e Peace for y^e County of Middlesex. In conjunction with five principall Freeholders of y^e said County: In order to try An Negro Man named Prince for murdering of one William Cook, A White man. Present

"The Indictment Against the said Negroman being Read to him, he pleaded not guilty of y^e Murder he was charged with; but It Appearing to y^e Court by sundry Evidences and other substantial proofs that he was guilty of y^e said Murder, The Court found him Guilty thereof, And pronounced sentence Against him, which was that he shoulde be burnt Alive, on y^e twelfth of this Instant, which sentence was accordingly then put in Execution."¹



PILLORY AND STOCKS.

Punishment of the Stocks, 1684.—"At the same Court (held at Woodbridge, Sept. 16, 1684) complaint being made by John Pike, Jr., against William Ingle for breach of his Majesty's Peace. The complaint being Juely proved, the Court ordered that the said William Ingle shall forthwith be set in the Stocks by y^e Constable of y^e Towne of Woodbridge, and there to remain for the space of two hours without relief."²

The Whipping-Post, 1683.—March 18, 1683, "William Toms, of Woodbridge, Taylor, was Indicted for assaulting the body of Rebecca Bishop.

"The said Toms put himself upon the country and is found guilty.

"The Court sentenced the said toms to be whipped thirty and nine lashes."

Ranging the Woods.—This seems to have been a prevalent offense in the early years of the country. It

is often chronicled in the old minutes of the court. Thus in the record of the proceedings of a "Court held at Piscataway, y^e 18th of June. Ano domni 1684," there is the following entry:

"At the Court aforesaid Samuel Dotto complained against Otto Lowery for ranging the woods and marking a hors contrary to the law of the province.

"Ordered by the Court that the said Lowery shall pay the charge of prosecution."

Precisely similar records are made concerning John Fougha, of Burlington, William Johnson, of Elizabethtown, and John Crammer, of Elizabethtown. And at the conclusion of the entries there is this further note: "Allowed by the Court twelve shillings for each of the three persons to pay in money unto the Court, and they paying the same are clear of any further prosecution in that behalf."

Speaking against the Authority.—"At y^e same Court (Sept. 16, 1684) Mathew Moore indicted and found guilty of speaking reproachful words against the authority.

"The jury: John Dennis, Haliack Codriack, William Bingle, John Warlock, John Conger, Thomas Alger, Isaac Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Charles Gilman, Eliakim Higgin, Joseph Martin, Samuel Doty."

The judgment of court: "That Mathew Moore shall pay by way of finde the sum of three pounds Current money of this Province, to be taken by distress if payment be denied, the said money to be disposed of to pay y^e Court charges, and y^e overplus to be disposed of as y^e Law directs. And the high sheriff is hereby ordered forthwith to levie the same fine, and to dispose of it as aforesaid."³

Glimpses of the Indians.—"At the said Court (Sept. 16, 1684) John Thompson, Negro Servant of Mr. Daniel Hooper, living upon Raritan River, in Middlesex County, was indicted by y^e Grand Inquest for selling, giving, or other ways disposing of, so much rum to certain Indians as to make them drunke, and for beateing, woundinge, and willy entreateing the said Indians. Pleaded not guilty.

"The jury: John Dennis, Haliack Codriack, William Bingle, John Warlock, John Conger, Thomas Alger, Isaac Smalley, Thomas Fitzrandolph, Charles Gilman, Eliakim Higgins, Joseph Martin, Samuel Doty.

"The Jury finds not Guilty.

"The Court ordereth y^e Daniel Hooper, or his agent, for or in behalfe of y^e said John Thompson, his Negro Servant shall pay y^e Jury and y^e costs of said Court."

The Indians still lingered in parts of Middlesex County in 1686. In the minutes of the court for that year there is the following entry, having allusion to them:

"Hugh Staniland, of Nottingham, West Jersey, having formerly accused Dr. Henry Greenland for buying and receiving stolen hogs and

¹ Old minutes of court.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

marked hogs from the Indians, came in Court, and into open Court acknowledged that he, the said Hugh Staniland, had falsely and maliciously slandered him, y^e said Henry Greenland, and desired God and the Court to forgive him."

An Indian Girl held in Slavery.—"March, 1692, Mr. Thomas Gordon appeared and delivered up his baile bonde for y^e appearance at this Court of an Indian girl called Maria, formerly belonging to Capt. John Palmer, and by him sold to Col. Andrew Hamilton, and let an apprentice to Robert Vauquellan *alias* Leprairie for y^e space of ten years from July, 1680, and y^e said Robert Vauquellan not appearing to make appear his claim why y^e said Indian girl should not be delivered up to y^e said Coll. Andrew Hamilton, conformable to his bill of sale and y^e order of Capt. Palmer to Robert Vauquellan, both in Court produced. The Court, after three times calling the said Robert Vauquellan, and he not appearing, Do order to discharge the said Thomas Gordon of his baile bonde aforesaid, and adjudge y^e said Indian girl to be Coll. Hamilton's servant according to the said bill of sale."¹

Alarm at Indian Inroads.—There are no entries in the old minutes of the court alluding to attacks by the Indians within the province of New Jersey, but there are a number of entries referring to their inroads within the province of New York, and to the assistance that was furnished by Jersey men in repelling them. In a statement of the debts of Middlesex County, made to the court in the term held at Piscataway Dec. 20, 1693, there are the following items:

	£	s.	d.
To Jonathan Bishop, going to the Indians wen y ^e report was the strange Indians was coming downe upon us, 4 days.....	1	00	00
John Blomfield, ditto.....	1	00	00
Capt. George Drake, ditto.....	1	00	00
William Clauson, ditto.....	1	00	00

And at a court held at Perth Amboy on the third Tuesday in September, 1693, being the term previous to the one last referred to, there is the following entry of a presentment by the grand jury:

"The Grand Jury presents Thomas Moore, Thomas Collier, and Mathew Moore for breach of the Sabbath by pressing men on the Sabbath Day to go to Albany.

"BENJAMIN CLARKE, *foreman*."

The Indians from Canada had just previous to this made a descent upon Schenectady and destroyed that place.

Numerous instances of indictment and punishment for breach of the Sabbath and drunkenness are found in the old minutes, of which the following are examples:

Third Tuesday of December, 1692.—"The Grand Jury presents John Taylor, of Woodbridge, for being Drunk.

"The Grand Jury presents Francis Walton for being Drunk.

"The Grand Jury presents Daniel Robins for breach of Sabbath."

Third Tuesday in September, 1693.—Court held at Perth Amboy. "Daniel Robins, Jr., and Nathaniel Robins were presented by y^e Grand Jury for Carting Wood on the Lord's Day or Sabbath Day.

"BENJAMIN HULL, *foreman*."

¹ Old Minutes of the Court.

"Ordered by y^e Court y^e one or more of the neighboring Justices be acquainted with the said presentment of Daniel Robins, Jr., and Nathaniel Robins, for carting wood on y^e Lord's Day or Sabbath Day, y^e he or they may issue out his or their Warrants for their fines, or for want thereof to be further proceeded with as the Law directs."

Third Tuesday of June, 1694.—At this term, which was held at Perth Amboy, Benjamin Hull, who was foreman of the Grand Jury on the case last cited, was himself indicted, as appears from the following entry:

"Benjamin Hull, of Piscataway, presented by y^e Grand Jury for keeping and allowing gaming at Cards and Bowle and Pins at his house."

Two others—Richard Powell, of Woodbridge, and William Leveridge, of Perth Amboy—were presented for the same offenses by the Grand Jury. In the December term of this same year they were brought before the court, by whom they were "reproved and dismissed."

Third Tuesday of September, 1695.—"The Grand Jury presented John Langstaff, of Piscataway, in this County of Middlesex, for being at several works upon the Lord's Day.

"Also we do present John Camington, of Amboy, for cursing twice.

"Also we do present Thomas Carhart, of Woodbridge, for profane cursing and swearing."

The following is entered in the minutes under date of Jan. 19, 1747:

NOTE.—"The Court of Pleas Dropt through the Absence and Sickness of the Judges, but by a petition from the Justices and Grand Jury attending the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, presented to the Council and Assembly then Sitting at Burlington, They passed an Act to which his Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., then Governor, gave his Assent to Revive said Court of Pleas, which Act was published at Burlington aforesaid, the — day of —, 1747; And Enacted that all Processes and Proceedings whatsoever depending in the said Court on the third Tuesday of January shall be and hereby are Revived and continued as fully and effectually as if the said Court had met and continued the said Processes and Proceedings by adjournment to the third Tuesday of April next to Come; and all Processes to be issued for the next said Court shall and may be issued on the said third Tuesday of January; and all such Processes shall be as effectual as if the said Court had met and Adjourned on the said Day. Any matter or thing to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding."

Tavern Rates in 1748.—"Prices of Liquors and Entertainment for Man and Provision for Horses, as settled by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex in their General Quarter Sessions, Assembled in October, 1748—money at eight Shillings per Ounce:

"Prices of Liquors and Entertainments for Man, etc.:

	£	s.	d.
Hot Meal of Meat, etc.....	0	0	10
Cold Meal Do.....	0	0	7
Lodging pr Night.....	0	0	4
Rum by the Quarter.....	0	0	4
Brandy Do.....	0	0	6
Wine by the Quart.....	0	2	8
Strong Beer Do.....	0	0	5
Cyder Do.....	0	0	4
Methglin Do.....	0	1	6
Lunch Do.....	0	1	2
And so in proportion for a larger or smaller Quantity.			

"Provision for Horses:

	£	s.	d.
Oats by the Quart.....	0	0	1½
English Hay pr Night.....	0	1	0
Do for 24 Hours.....	0	1	6
Salt or fresh hay pr Night.....	0	0	8
Do for 24 Hours.....	0	1	0
And so in proportion for a Longer or Shorter time.			

"JOHN SMYTH, *Clk*."

This John Smyth was clerk of the courts for many years, from 1741, and perhaps earlier, to 1755, and his records show a clear and legible hand, as well as a neat and orderly arrangement. One entire book of

minutes covering the period referred to is the work of his hand.

First Courts Held at New Brunswick.—The Courts of Common Pleas for the county of Middlesex were first held in New Brunswick in January, 1778, and a court-house at New Brunswick is first mentioned in the minutes of the court July 21, 1778.

By reference to the minutes of the Council of the State some further intelligence on this point may be gathered. On Wednesday, June 18, 1783, at the afternoon session of the Council, "The bill intitled 'An act to authorize the Justices and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex to repair the Barracks at New Brunswick, to be made use of as a Court-House and Gaol for said County,' was read a third time. On the question, 'Whether the said bill pass?' it passed in the Affirmative. *Nem. Con.*"

These "Barracks" were built by the British during the Revolutionary war, and fronted on King (now George) Street, occupying the lots from Paterson to Bayard Streets, inclusive. The barrack buildings were subsequently built of stone, and were one hundred feet front by sixty in depth. In 1795-96 they were burnt down by accident, after having been used for the court-house and jail of the county for the period between 1783-84 to that date. John Adams in his diary of Aug. 27, 1774, describes the barracks as they were at that date, proving that they were built before the commencement of the Revolution. He says, "There is a stone building for barracks, which is tolerably handsome; it is about the size of Boston jail."¹ It is probable that this building, or a portion of it, was used for a jail in 1776, as we find the following in the journal of Provincial Congress under date of Feb. 5, 1776:

"Ordered, That William Steele, confined in the gaol of New Brunswick, be brought before this Congress and now heard. Whereupon he was brought accordingly.

"The offence of which he was accused being read to said Steele he acknowledged the same, which being duly considered,

"Resolved, unanimously, That said Steele be discharged from his present confinement, upon his paying the cost of the present prosecution, as the same shall be taxed by the committee of the South Ward of New Brunswick, and give his obligation to the said committee in the sum of fifty pounds for his future peaceable and good behaviour, and yield up to the Chairman of said committee, all his arms of defence to remain in custody of said committee until they shall deem it proper to redeliver them."

After the "Barracks" was destroyed by fire the stones were immediately used in the construction of the old jail, which stood where the public school building now stands on Paterson Street. The jail was built in 1797, as appears from an inscription upon the old lintel-stone, which was copied by Mr. Deshler at the time of its demolition, as follows:

John Plum,	} Man'gers.
E Phillips,	
A Schuyler,	
	1797.
C. Howell,	} Masons.
J. Chapman,	
C. Van Deventer.	

¹ Adams' Works, vol. ii. p. 355.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey.—An important part of the history of this county in the Revolution is contained in the proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey for the years 1775 and 1776. The agitations and measures of 1774 had prepared the way for a more responsible body than had yet assembled in the colony, and the Provincial Congress was a legitimate outgrowth of the representative convention which met at New Brunswick on the 21st of July, 1774, and continued in session three successive days.

After the dissolution of this first provisional representative body of the patriotic people of New Jersey, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Continental Congress for a direct and more general appeal to the whole people, the inhabitants of the several towns, townships, and counties met in public meetings in their several localities during the fall and winter of 1774-75 and the spring of 1775, and chose delegates to represent them in another provincial convention.

The course pursued in Middlesex may be taken as a type of what was done in the other counties. In that county meetings were held in all the townships, at which delegates were elected to a County Convention that was held in New Brunswick Jan. 14, 1775, of whose proceedings its clerk has left us the following record:

"According to a notice of the 20th December, 1774, sundry of the Freeholders of Middlesex County assembled at the Court-House in New Brunswick on the 3d day of January, 1775, but finding their number insufficient to pursue the business recommended by the Continental Congress,

"It was agreed that every city, township, and district should have a meeting by themselves, and choose Committees of Observation and Inspection, and, when chosen, meet at New Brunswick the 16th day of this instant, and by a majority of votes choose a Committee of Correspondence for the county, to have existence for a limited time.

"Accordingly, the several districts in the county have had meetings, and have chosen Committees of Observation as follows, to wit:

"For Woodbridge—Ebenzer Foster, Henry Freeman (1), Nathaniel Heard (2), Reuben Potter, William Smith, Jeremiah Manning (3), Matthias Baker (4), Charles Jackson (5), Samuel Force (6), John Pain (7), James Manning (8), John Heard, Daniel Moores (9), John Ross (10), Ellis Barron, William Cutter (11), Reuben Evans, James Randolph, Timothy Bloomfield (12), John Noe (13), and John Conway (14).

"For Piscataway—John Gilman (15), Henry Sutton (16), John Langstaff (17), William Manning (18), Benjamin Manning (19), Jacob Martin (20), Charles Suydam (21), Jeremiah Field (22), Daniel Bray (23), Jacob Titworth, Micajah Dunn (24), Melancthon Freeman (25), and John Dunn (26).

"For South Amboy—Stephen Pangburn, John Layd, Luke Schenck, Matthew Rue, William Vance, and Joseph Potter.

"For New Brunswick—Azariah Dunham (27), J. Schureman (28), John Dennis (29), John Lyle, Jr. (30), Abraham Schuyler (31), George Hance (32), Jacobus Van Huys (33), John Slight, John Voorhes (34), Barent Stryker (35), William Williamson (36), Peter Farmer, Ferdinand Schureman (37), Abraham Buckelew (38), and Jonathan Rooff.

"For South Brunswick—David Williamson, William Scudder (39), Isaac Van Dyck (40), John Wetherill, Jr. (41), Abraham Terhune, Jacob Van Dyck (42), and Charles Barclay.

"For Windsor—James Hebron, Samuel Minor, Jonathan Combs,

Andrew Davison, Isaac Rogers, Ezekiel Smith, and Jonathan Baldwin (43).¹

By a meeting of the General Committee of Observation and Inspection for the county of Middlesex, in the province of New Jersey, chosen in pursuance of the eleventh article of the Association of the late Continental Congress,² and assembled at New Brunswick, in the said county, on Monday, the 16th day of

¹ Forty-three of the sixty-nine delegates had their houses plundered or burned by the British in 1776 and 1777. The figures refer to memorandum of damages done to their owners by the British when they occupied New Brunswick and vicinity in 1776 and 1777, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
1. Cattle and horses stolen and houses plundered.....	148	10	6
2. Two dwelling-houses, bolting-house, hatter's shop, weaver's shop, wagon-house, chair-house, two barns and one stable burned, and cattle, horses, and crops carried off	2189	17	6
3. Store-house, chair-house, stable, and farm burned, of chard and woods cut down, cattle, store goods, and crops carried off and house plundered.....	636	9	0
4. Large stores of brandy, rum, spirits, and merchandise, also cattle and horses carried off	478	9	10
5. Cattle, horses, cart, horse, stable, and crops carried off	19	15	9
6. House plundered, farm devastated, horses carried off	98	17	11
7. Horses, sheep, and household goods carried away.....	57	5	0
8. Cattle and crops carried off and farm plundered	63	16	6
9. Farm devastated, cattle and horses stolen, house plun- dered	465	16	7
10. House plundered and cattle stolen	39	13	6
11. Cattle stolen and house and farm plundered.....	183	16	3
12. House burned, cattle and horses stolen, house and farm plundered	323	17	9
13. Horse, farm, and cattle plundered, and house and stable stolen	406	6	3
14. House burned, do. farm and stable, house and farm plundered	186	1	3
15. Farm and house plundered	129	5	9
16. Barn burned, house sacked and plundered, and farm devastated	223	16	3
17. House plundered and trees destroyed	19	15	0
18. House and farm plundered.....	116	4	3
19. " " " " " "	38	13	3
20. " " " " " "	147	15	6
21. Money and valuables stolen, house and farm plundered, houses damaged, barn, etc., burned, farm devastat- ed	2093	8	6
22. Cattle stolen, fences devastated, etc.	193	16	0
23. House and farm plundered	340	12	6
24. Horses, etc.	31	8	0
25. House plundered	31	1	0
26. House and farm plundered	313	5	5
27. House plundered and occupied	218	11	8
28. Store plundered, negro and chandise carried off	378	0	5
29. Valuable merchandise, wines, etc., carried off, house sacked and plundered, sloop carried off	1597	16	9
30. Negro stolen and house plundered	181	13	0
31. House stolen and plundered	34	18	6
32. House damaged and goods plundered	181	19	4
33. House damaged and plundered, farm devastated, negro stolen	500	9	0
34. Shoe-shop plundered, other store goods robbed, house plundered	183	16	0
35. House plundered	33	2	0
36. Negroes and horses stolen and farm devastated	825	7	3
37. Sundries plundered.....	23	5	0
38. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	39	10	6
39. Grist and fulling-mill burned and sundries plu- ndered	1188	6	0
40. Sundries plundered	9	10	0
41. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	11	8	9
42. Horse and cattle stolen and house plundered.....	131	12	1
43. House plundered	89	15	0
Total ravages by British of these patriots, as far as I have ascertained.....	£15,230		

2 The following is the article: "That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the *Gazette*, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty, and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her."—*Adopted by the Continental Congress*, Oct. 20, 1774.

January, 1775, Azariah Dunham, Esquire, in the chair.

"1. *Resolved*, That this committee have been duly empowered and authorized by the freeholders and freemen of the county of Middlesex to meet this day at New Brunswick, and in their names to transact all such public business as the committee, or a majority of them, think of importance to the general interest of the county.

"2. *Resolved*, That we heartily and entirely approve of the proceedings of the late Continental Congress, as published in their journal, entitled 'Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress held at Philadelphia, September fifth, 1774;' and that we esteem ourselves bound by the ties of virtue, honor, and the love of our country to contribute all in our power towards carrying into practice the measures which they have recommended.

"3. *Resolved*, That we look upon ourselves as under particular obligations of gratitude to the worthy and public-spirited gentlemen who composed the late Congress for the knowledge with which they have pointed out and defined our rights, the firmness with which they have asserted them, and the wisdom with which they have devised the most likely and peaceable means of recovering, establishing, and perpetuating them.

"4. *Resolved*, That James Neilson, William Oake, Azariah Dunham, John Wetherill, Jonathan Combs, Stephen Pangburn, and Ebenezer Foster, Esquires, Messrs. William Smith, Matthias Baker, Jacob Terwirth, John Dunn, David Williamson, Jonathan Baldwin, and Jacob Schenck be and they are by this committee appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the county of Middlesex, and that they do, as soon as possible, by their humble petition, address the General Assembly, now sitting at Perth Amboy, to nominate deputies from this Province³ to the General Congress to be held at Philadelphia in May next; and provided the Assembly do not undertake such nomination, that they then meet and join with the other Committees of Correspondence appointed by the several counties in the Province, at a proper time and place, and elect deputies for the service aforesaid; and that this committee be and continue the Committee of Correspondence for the county of Middlesex till the rising of the next General Congress, and no longer.

"5. *Resolved*, That we think it our duty publicly to declare our contempt and detestation of those insidious scribblers who, with the vilest views, enlist themselves in the cause of the Ministry, and by the vilest means endeavor to effect a disunion among the good people of the colonies, that they may become a prey to the oppression against which they are so laudably and unanimously struggling; who skulk behind prostituted printing-presses, and with the assistance of the prostituted conductors of them, labor to circulate their pestilential compositions through the land, under the show of friendship and a regard to the public good; who with the most unexampled effrontery against the sense of every man of the least information and impartiality, will persist in retelling the rotten, exploded, and ten thousand times confuted doctrines of a passive acquiescence in the measures of government, however distempered and tyrannical.

"6. *Resolved*, That we will preserve on this trying occasion a resolute spirit, directed by loyalty to our King, prudence, temper, and dispassion, testifying that as our cause is clearly just, we mean to support it by just exertions, and not by misrule and outrage.

"Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting by
"JOHN DENNIS, Clerk." 4

One of the acts of the Provincial Convention formed of the county committees, which as we have seen met at New Brunswick on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of July, 1774, was the appointment of a "General Committee of Correspondence" for the whole colony, with authority to call a Provincial Congress when, in its judgment, it should become necessary. A meeting of this General Committee was held at New Brunswick on Tuesday, May 2, 1775, summoned, as its proceedings show, on the receipt of the news of the

³ This was done, and on the 24th of January, 1775, the Assembly reappointed James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith delegates to the Continental Congress.

⁴ Am. Arch., i. 1083, 1084, and 1085.

battle of Lexington, which occurred April 19, 1775, and tidings of which were received at New Brunswick by the Middlesex Committee of Correspondence on the 24th of April.¹

"The following is the minute of the proceedings and determinations of the General Committee :

"At a meeting of the New Jersey Provincial Committee of Correspondence (appointed by the Provincial Congress) at the City of New Brunswick on Tuesday, the second day of May, Anno Domini 1775, agreeable to summons of Hendrick Fisher, Esq., Chairman.

"Present, Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Joseph Borden, Joseph Riggs, Isaac Pearson, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Isaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt, and Elias Boudinot, Esquires.

"The committee having seriously taken into consideration as well the present alarming and very extraordinary conduct of the British Ministry for carrying into execution sundry Acts of Parliament for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, and other unconstitutional measures therein mentioned; as also the several acts of hostility that have been actually commenced for this purpose by the regular forces under Gen. Gage against our brethren of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and not knowing how soon this Province may be in a state of confusion and disorder if there are not some effectual measures speedily taken to prevent the same. This committee are unanimously of opinion, and do hereby advise and direct that the chairman do immediately call a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday, the twenty-third of this instant. In order to consider of and determine such matters as may then and there come before them; and the several counties are hereby desired to nominate and appoint their respective deputies for the same, as speedily as may be, with full and ample powers for such purposes as may be thought necessary for the peculiar exigencies of this Province.

"The committee do also direct their Chairman to forward true copies of the above minute to the several County Committees of this Province without delay.

"HENDRICK FISHER, *Chairman*." ²

In response to this call the second convention of the province, under the title of "The Provincial Congress of New Jersey," met at Trenton at the time appointed, May 23d, and continued in session until the afternoon of June 3d, 1775, with eighty-seven delegates in attendance, who, as we learn from a message which they sent to the Continental Congress on Thursday, May 25th, by William P. Smith and Elias Boudinot, were "appointed by the several counties of this province as their deputies to meet in Provincial Congress."

¹ The original dispatch giving the news of the battle of Lexington was forwarded by the committee of Watertown, Mass., at ten o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, April 19th, and was carried by express-riders to the committees at Worcester, Brookline, Norwich, New London, Lynn, Saybrook, Killingsworth, East Guilford, Guilford, Branford, New Haven, and Fairfield, and reached the chamber of the New York committee at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, on the 23d of April. The dispatch was then forwarded with the following indorsement by the New York committee: "Rec'd the within Account by express and forwarded by express to New Brunswick with Directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint the committee there with the following Particulars. By order of the committee, Isaac Low, Chairman. The committee at N. Brunswick are requested to forward this to Phila." The other endorsements made upon the despatch during its progress through New Jersey were as follows: "New Brunswick, Ap. 24, 1775, 2 o'clock in the morning rec'd the above express and forwarded to Princeton. Wm. Oake, Jas. Neilson, Az. Dunham, Com'rs." . . . "Princeton, Monday, Apl. 24, 8 o'clock, and forw'd to Trenton. Tho. Wiggins, Jon. Baldwin, Com. Members." . . . "Trenton, Monday, Apl. 24, 9 o'clock in the morning rec'd the above per express and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia. Sam. Tucker, Isaac Smith, Com'rs."

² Am. Archives, ii. 467-68.

The Congress occupied the first day of its session in examining and comparing the certificates of election of the members present, and on the following day, May 24th, organized by electing Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset, president; Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Somerset, secretary; and William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Somerset, assistant secretaries. On the 25th, Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, was elected vice-president. The delegates in attendance from the thirteen counties composing the province (the number of counties, it will be observed, was the same as that of the "old thirteen" States) were as follows: ³

Bergen: John Fell, John Demarest, ^a Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Van Boskirk, Edo Merselius, —8.

Essex: Henry Garritse, ^{*} Michael Vreeland, Robert Drummond, John Berry, William P. Smith, John Stites, John Chetwood, Abraham Clark, ^{||} Elias Boudinot, Isaac Ogden, Philip Van Cortlandt, Bethuel Pierson, Caleb Camp, —13.

Middlesex: Nathaniel Heard, ^a William Smith, John Dunn, ^c John Lloyd, Azariah Dunham, ^d John Schureman, John Wetherill, ^d David Williamson, Jonathan Sergeant, Jonathan Baldwin, Jonathan Deare, ^e —11.

Morris: William Winds, ^d William DeHart, Jonathan Stiles, Peter Dickerson, Jacob Drake, Ellis Cook, Silas Condit, —7.

Somerset: Hendrick Fisher, ^{*} John Roy, ^{*} Peter Schenck, Abraham Van Neste, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Frederick Frelinghuysen, ^d William Paterson, —8.

Sussex: Archibald Stewart, Edward Dumont, William Maxwell, ^f Ephraim Martin, —4.

Monmouth: Edward Taylor, [§] Joseph Saltar, [§] Robert Montgomery, John Holmes, John Covenhoven, Daniel Hendrickson, [§] Nicholas Van Brunt, —7.

Hunterdon: Samuel Tucker, [§] John Mehelm, ^{*} John Hart, ^{||} John Stout, Jasper Smith, Thomas Lowry, Charles Stewart, Daniel Hunt, Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens, John Stevens, Jr., Thomas Stout, Thomas Jones, John Basset, —15.

Burlington: Joseph Borden, Isaac Pearson, Colin Campbell, [§] Joseph Reed, John Pope, —5.

Gloucester: John Cooper, Elijah Clark, John Sparks, —3.

Cumberland: Samuel Fithian, Jonathan Elmer, Thomas Ewing, —3.

Salem: Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, Samuel Dick, Jacob Scoggin, James James, —5.

Cape May: Jesse Hand, —1.

One of the first acts of this body, which exhibits

³ (a) Afterward General; (b) Captain; (c) Major; (d) Colonel; (e) Lieutenant-Colonel; (f) afterwards General.

The deputies marked (*) were also members of the Colonial House of Assembly for 1775.

The deputies marked (||) were afterwards signers of the declaration of independence.

[§] Afterwards adhered to the British, or became disaffected. See Journal of Council of Safety, pp. 16, 20, 29, 37.

the grave deliberation and dignified sobriety with which our ancestors entered upon their perilous but patriotic course, and which also illustrates the active religious principle that was conjoined with their devotion to liberty, was the adoption of a minute reciting that as the business which would engage their deliberations was of the highest moment, and "may, in the event, affect the lives and properties, the religion and liberties of their constituents, and their remotest posterity, therefore it unquestionably becomes the representative body of a Christian community to look up to that All-powerful Being by whose providence all human events are guided, humbly imploring His divine favor, in presiding over and directing their present councils towards the re-establishment of order and harmony between Great Britain and her distressed colonies; and that He would be graciously pleased to succeed the measures that may be devised as most conducive to these desirable ends."

In accordance with this minute, it was ordered that the president wait upon the ministers of the gospel in Trenton, and in behalf of the Congress request their "alternate attendance and service every morning at eight o'clock during the session, in order that the business of the day may be opened with prayer for the above purposes."

The Congress then took into consideration the conflict which they foresaw to be impending between Great Britain and "these colonies," and decided that the crisis was of such a character as to make its assembling absolutely necessary for the security of the province, at the same time declaring its allegiance to the "rightful authority and government of His Sacred Majesty George the Third." But notwithstanding the seeming loyalty of this declaration, the Congress promptly assumed and unhesitatingly exercised the functions of an independent and supreme governing and legislative body regardless of the authority of the royal Governor, William Franklin, and unrestrained by the check of any other power than the will of the people. The following outline of the business transacted by the Congress will show the scope of the powers which it assumed and exercised with a firm hand.

The action of the General Assembly which met at Perth Amboy the previous January in electing five deputies to represent the province in the Continental Congress was approved.

It was ordered that each county should have one vote.

A message was dispatched to the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, expressing a disposition most heartily to concur, to the utmost of their abilities, in the common cause of America, in conformity with some general plan to be recommended by the Continental Congress; also desiring to be promptly advised of what the Continental Congress may think desirable to be done, so that measures consistent

therewith may be adopted, and that none should be determined upon that would mar or obstruct the general views of the Continental Congress.

Having given this prompt and assuring evidence of their voluntary subordination to the General Congress, and of their disposition to co-operate with it in securing the general welfare, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the people of New Jersey to adhere to a resolution just passed by the Continental Congress, prescribing that "all exportations to Quebec, Nova Scotia, St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia (except the parish of St. John's), and East and West Florida" should immediately cease, and that no provisions or other necessities should be furnished to British fishermen on the American coasts.

A committee for opening a correspondence with the recently organized Provincial Congress of New York was appointed, and a draft of a letter to that body was adopted, informing it of the organization of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, suggesting a uniform plan of action, and offering and inviting in return a "free communication" from time to time of such measures and intelligence "as may be judged most conducive to the interest of the common cause," which letter, a few days later, was cordially responded to.

Articles of association were adopted and ordered to be sent to the Committee of Observation and Correspondence in all the counties, with instructions that they should procure them to be signed by the freeholders and inhabitants of the several townships, reciting the design of the British ministry to raise a revenue in America; referring in indignant terms to the cruel hostilities commenced in Massachusetts; expressing the conviction that the preservation of the rights and privileges of America depended, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants and their abhorrence of slavery; solemnly resolving, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of country, personally and by their influence, to support and carry into execution the measures recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congresses for defending and preserving inviolate the Constitution; and pledging themselves, so far as was consistent with the measures adopted for the preservation of American freedom, to support all existing magistrates and civil officers in the execution of their duty, and to guard against the "disorders and confusions to which all citizens were exposed by the circumstances of the times."

These measures having been taken for co-operation with the Continental Congress, and for the preservation of the internal order of the province, a still more decided and menacing revolutionary step was taken on the last day of the session, June 3, 1775, by the adoption of a bill for regulating the militia of the colony. The preamble of this important bill indicates that all expectation of a redress of grievances and of a re-estab-

lishment of the old relations between Great Britain and the colonies was rapidly vanishing, or, perhaps, that it had already vanished; and its expression of a hope for "the restoration of the old relations" seems to have been merely a politic expedient, resorted to out of deference to those of their fellow-citizens who were not yet prepared for, and might be dismayed by, the spectre of extreme measures. Referring to the "arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and Ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American colonies to the most abject servitude," and expressing the apprehension "that all pacific measures for the redress of our grievances will prove ineffectual," the Congress boldly declared that it is "highly necessary that the inhabitants of this province be forthwith properly armed and disciplined for defending the cause of American freedom," and "that such persons be intrusted with the command of the militia as can be confided in by the people, and are truly zealous in support of our just rights and privileges." The Congress meant war, if war should be necessary for the maintenance of liberty, and at once set about to prepare for it. They therefore prescribed that one or more companies of eighty men each be *immediately* formed in each township or corporation, to be taken from the inhabitants capable of bearing arms between the ages of *sixteen* and *fifty*, each of which companies should choose by plurality of voices four persons from among themselves of sufficient capacity and substance for its officers, namely, one captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign. These officers were authorized to select fit persons for sergeants, corporals, and drummers. The remainder of the act provides for the formation of regiments and the election of regimental officers, for the mustering of the men, for their assemblage for drill, general muster, and review, and for their equipment with arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

The next business of the Congress, logically necessitated by the militia bill, was the passage of an ordinance for raising by taxation ten thousand pounds proclamation money for the use of the province, which tax was apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Bergen, £664 8s. 0d.; Essex, £742 18s. 0d.; Middlesex, £872 6s. 6d.; Somerset, £904 2s. 0d.; Monmouth, 1069 2s. 8d.; Morris, £723 8s. 0d.; Sussex, £593 5s. 4d.; Hunterdon, £1368 16s. 8d.; Burlington, £1071 13s. 4d.; Gloucester, £763 2s. 8d.; Salem, £679 12s. 0d.; Cumberland, £385 6s. 8d.; and Cape May, £166 18s. 0d.

The remainder of this ordinance details the principles that should govern assessments and taxables, settles when the tax should be collected, and directs its payment by the county collectors to the provisional county committees.

Finally the Congress appointed Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset; Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon; Daniel Hunt, of Hunterdon; Frederick Frelinghuysen, of

Somerset; Isaac Pierson, of Burlington; Azariah Dunham,¹ of Middlesex; John Schureman, of Middlesex; John Hart, of Hunterdon; Joseph Borden, of Burlington; Jonathan Deare, of Middlesex; Jonathan Baldwin, of Middlesex; Peter Schenck, of Somerset; Ralph Hart, of Hunterdon; and Nathaniel Heart, of Middlesex, or any three of them, with the president or vice-president, a Committee of Correspondence, with power to convene the Congress. The Congress then adjourned.

The second session of the Provincial Congress was held at Trenton, beginning on Saturday, Aug. 5, 1775, and continuing till Thursday, Aug. 17, 1775. In the interval, since its adjournment on the 3d of June, the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, Washington had been appointed commander-in-chief, and it was becoming plain that the controversy between Great Britain and the United Colonies was to be referred to the arbitrament of war. The object for which the Congress now met was to prepare for this dread alternative by taking efficient measures for the collection of the tax which had been levied at the former session and remained unpaid; to ascertain what persons refused to pay the same or to associate in the measures recommended by the Continental Congress; to provide for the government of the province and for the perpetuation of the Provincial Congress as the successor and substitute for the overthrown royal Governor and Colonial Legislature; to perfect the organization of the friends of liberty by the election of county and township Committees of Observation and Correspondence; to further perfect the bill passed at the preceding session for the regulation of the militia; and to appoint persons as a Committee of Safety, to act during the recess of the Provincial Congress and in its stead.

The number of deputies in attendance at this second session of Congress was eighty-three, four of the Essex deputies who were present at the former session being absent. The great body of the delegates was composed of those who were present in June, but in several of the counties there were changes; the only change in Middlesex County was the substitution of Lucas Schenck for David Williamson.

The first business which occupied the attention of the Congress was to provide for the collection of the tax levied by the previous session, payment of which seems to have been avoided or refused in many instances. The persons authorized to collect the quotas of the several townships were required to pay the money collected by them to the county collector on or before September 10th prox., and if any refused payment a list of their names was ordered to be sent to their several committees, which committees were also ordered to send the names of such delinquents, as well as of those who had refused to sign

¹ Azariah Dunham and John Schureman resided in New Brunswick, Jonathan Deare and Jonathan Baldwin at Princeton, and Nathaniel Heart at Woodbridge.

the articles of association recommended by the Continental Congress, to the next Provincial Congress. Provision was made for paying assessors and collectors of taxes for their services, and for refunding to the several county committees any surplus of the money raised by taxation that might remain over and above what should be needed for the public service.

The causes that made it desirable to have a new election for deputies to the Provincial Congress are very clearly set forth in the preamble to an ordinance which was adopted on Saturday, August 12th, the language of which evinces that all hope of a peaceful accommodation with the mother-country had nearly died out, and also illustrates the strict regard that was paid to the will of the people as the fountain of authority. "Whereas," says this grave document, "it is highly expedient, at a time when this province is likely to be involved in all the horrors of a civil war, and when it has become absolutely necessary to increase the burden of taxes already laid upon the good people of this colony, for the just defense of their invaluable rights and privileges, *that the inhabitants thereof should have frequent opportunities of renewing their choice and approbation of the representatives in Provincial Congress*, it is therefore resolved that the inhabitants in each county qualified to vote for representatives in General Assembly do meet together at the places hereinafter mentioned on Thursday, the 21st day of September next, and then and there, by plurality of voices, elect and appoint any number not exceeding five substantial freeholders as deputies, with full power to represent such county in Provincial Congress to be held at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October next." The remainder of the ordinance merely prescribes the routine details respecting the elections for deputies, and also of Committees of Observation and Correspondence.

Having thus provided for the perpetuation of the civil government of the province, the Congress turned its earnest attention to the more effective organization of the military strength of the colony. To this end a series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following is a summary: The county and township committees were instructed to send the names of their several officers of militia to the Provincial Congress, or to the Committees of Safety it should appoint, that they might be duly commissioned, reserving to the Congress the appointment of all officers above the rank of captain, save those already appointed under the ordinance of the last Congress. It was ordered that the militia of Bergen and Salem should each compose one regiment; of Essex, Middlesex, and Somerset, each two regiments; of Morris and Sussex, each two regiments; and one battalion; of Burlington, two regiments and a company of rangers; of Monmouth, three regiments; of Hunterdon, four regiments; and of Gloucester, Cumberland, and Cape

May, respectively three, two, and one battalions,—in all equal to about twenty-three regiments. Disobedience or irregular behavior on the part of officers while on duty was ordered to be reported to the committees of their respective counties, who were empowered to suspend offenders and report the charges and evidence against them to the Committee of Safety, or to the next Provincial Congress, for their action. Those inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and fifty who should refuse to enroll themselves and bear arms were to be required to pay four shillings per month as an equivalent, or upon their refusing such payment were to be reported to the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety, "to be dealt with as they shall direct." Persons who had signed the muster-roll and neglected to attend on mustering day were to be fined two shillings for each such absence (the fines of parties under age to be paid by their parents or masters), not to exceed two fines in a month, and be reported to the Township Committee and the next Congress. The moneys so received of delinquents by the several captains to be applied for defraying the expenses of instructing and equipping their companies. Each private soldier was to be furnished with good arms, powder, and ball by the county or Township Committee *when he was himself unable to procure them*. The precedence of rank in the militia was established in the following order: 1, Essex; 2, Salem; 3, Gloucester; 4, Morris; 5, Sussex; 6, Cape May; 7, Monmouth; 8, Somerset; 9, Bergen; 10, Cumberland; 11, Middlesex; 12, Hunterdon; 13, Burlington. But no reason was assigned for this particular order, nor is it easy to conceive of one. Besides the above twenty-three regiments of militia, it was ordered that four thousand able-bodied effective men be enlisted as volunteers and enrolled under officers appointed and commissioned by the Provincial Congress, but nominated by the county and township committees, who should be denominated "Minute-Men," and who should hold themselves in constant readiness on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance might be required "for the defense of this or any neighboring colony," who should also pay due obedience to their officers, "agreeably to the rules and orders" of the Continental or Provincial Congress, or during the recess of the latter of the Committee of Safety. These minute-men were to be mustered in companies of sixty-four men each, officers included, of which six companies were to be raised in each of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Morris; five each in Somerset, Sussex, and Burlington; eight in Hunterdon; four each in Bergen and Gloucester; three each in Salem and Cumberland; and one in Cape May; and they were to be formed into ten battalions,—one each in Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon, and Burlington, and one in Gloucester and Salem. The three companies from Cumberland and one from Cape May were to act as independent

companies of light infantry and rangers. It was stipulated that these minute-men should receive like pay as the Continental army, should be furnished with camp equipage and provisions, be provided for if wounded or disabled, that they should serve for four months, and should have precedence of rank over the militia.

Before adjourning the Congress passed a series of resolves, which I summarize as follows: Recommending persons whose religious principles would not allow them to bear arms to contribute the *more liberally* for the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies; requiring that before persons received military commissions they should sign the "Association;" appointing Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Somerset, treasurer of the province; and recommending the several county committees immediately to employ gunsmiths to make the arms necessary and wanting in their counties, in conformity with the direction for their manufacture set forth by the Continental Congress.¹

The Congress then appointed Henry Fisher, of Somerset, Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, Isaac Pearson, of Burlington, John Hart, of Hunterdon, Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Somerset, Azariah Dunham, of Middlesex, Peter Schenck, of Somerset, Enos Kelsey, of Somerset, Joseph Borden, of Burlington, Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Somerset, and John Schureman, of Middlesex, a Committee of Safety to act during the recess of Congress, and thereupon adjourned "to the 20th day of September next, unless sooner convened by the Committee of Safety."²

Up to this time the Provincial Congress had been purely provisional. Its deputies had not been elected in conformity with any law that had been enacted by any really representative or authorized body, but had been chosen on the informal call only of self-constituted or spontaneous meetings or conventions in the several counties. The grave exigencies of the times, as was stated in the preamble to the act of the Provincial Congress providing for a new election of deputies by the people, which has been already quoted, now demanded a formal resort to the people as the source of power and authority for a choice of those who were to represent and legislate for them, and whose acts would probably convert them into rebels against the arms of Great Britain or into pusillanimous supplicants for her clemency and protection. Accordingly the Provincial Congress which met at Trenton on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1775, and continued its sessions until the afternoon of Saturday, October 25th, was composed of deputies just elected by the people, fresh from among them, and fully

understanding their wishes. It was no longer a provisional body, but was a regularly elected representative assembly. Its powers were peculiar and undefined. The royal authority had been tacitly superseded, though still existing in form; royal charters were held in abeyance; royal writs were disregarded; royal Governors, Legislatures, and other officers were suspected, set at naught, and emptied of power. There was as yet no constitution in the form of a written instrument; and save as it was restricted by the operation of the common law, and of former statutory enactments, and by sufferance of old forms and usages, or held in check by a regard for the opinions and interests of those who brought it into being, there was no limitation upon its powers by any instrument then existing to which they or the people of the province acknowledged fealty. They could and did imprison, exile, confiscate, lay taxes, emit money, exercise power over life and death, call out the militia, and levy war.

The new Congress consisted of forty-eight delegates, whose names are appended in a note,³ and nine of whom were also members of the House of Assembly, five each from Essex, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem, two each from Bergen, Middlesex, and Cumberland, three each from Somerset and Monmouth, and one from Cape May, but in voting each county had only one vote, as ordered by the previous Congress. On the first day there was not a quorum present, the minutes stating that "several of the deputies" assembled. On the following day, Oct. 4, 1775, it organized with Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, president; Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset, vice-president; and John Mehelm, of Hunterdon, secretary. On a subsequent day John Carey, of Salem, was appointed secretary, with Abraham Clark, of Essex, and Charles Stewart, of Hunterdon, assistants.

This session was a busy, earnest, and laborious one. The minutes of the Congress reveal the revolutionary state of the province, the unrest and agitation that

³ Bergen, John Demarest,* 1 Jacobus Post.
Essex, Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Samuel Potter, Caleb Camp, Robert Drummond.

Middlesex, Azariah Dunham,* John Dennis.
Morris, William Winda,* William DeHart, Jacob Drake, Silas Condit, Ellis Cook.

Somerset, Hendrick Fisher,* Cornelius Van Muliner, Ruloffe Van Dyke.

Sussex, William Maxwell, Ephraim Martin, Thomas Potts, Abia Brown, Mark Thompson.

Monmouth, Edward Taylor,* John Covenhoven, Joseph Holmes.
Hunterdon, Samuel Tucker,* John Mehelm,* John Hart, Charles Stewart, Augustine Stevenson.

Burlington, Isaac Pierson, John Pope, Samuel How, John Wood, Joseph Newbold.

Gloucester, John Cooper, Joseph Ellis, Thomas Clark, Elijah Clark, Richard Somers.

Salem, John Holme, Edward Keasby, Benjamin Holme,* John Carey.
Cumberland, Theophilus Elmer,* Jonathan Ayars.
Cape May, Jesse Hand.

¹ The recommendation of the Continental Congress was in the following terms: "That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the militia that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good layonet and steel ramrod, and that making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies."—Passed July 18, 1795.

² For proceedings of Committee of Safety see next chapter.

³ Deputies marked * were also members of the House of Assembly.

prevailed among the people, and the industrious preparation that the patriots were making for the war that they perceived was soon to roll towards them. The minutes also reveal the steady growth of the democratic principle of equality among the people, counting a man a man whether he owned property or whether he did not. Petitions flowed into the Congress on a multitude of subjects from every county and from nearly every township,—from committees, municipal corporations, and individuals,—questioning the election of some of the deputies to the Congress, and of members of the county and township Committees of Observation and Correspondence; craving military commissions or objecting to some that had been issued; soliciting the appointment of particular field, regimental, and other officers, or indicating a preference between candidates; presenting the choice of companies that had been formed for one regiment rather than another; praying that money at interest and also mechanics and lawyers be taxed; from numerous quarters and from all parts of the province urging strongly that all who pay taxes, whether freeholder or otherwise, be admitted to vote at the elections for deputies to the Provincial Congress; asking that elections be by ballot, that suits at law for the recovery of debt be conditionally suspended until the final settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies; that persons (mostly Quakers and loyalists) who refused to pay the tax ordered by the former Congress be compelled to do so, and that the making of saltpetre, cartouch-boxes, etc., be encouraged. All these petitions received respectful consideration, and the action that was taken upon them was dispassionate, wise, independent, and dignified.

Besides the consideration of these petitions, which, as a purely popular body, deriving its power and even its very existence from the will of the people, it could not and did not disregard, the Congress was engaged in receiving and scrutinizing the reports of the "associations" and committees that had been formed in the various townships and counties; in corresponding with the Continental Congress as to the raising, equipment, organization, footing, payment, and forwarding of troops; and with the Congresses and Committees of Safety of other colonies, and the county and township committees of the province, on subjects pertaining to the general welfare; in examining into the state of the finances of the province, and estimating the expenditure that would be required for the arming, equipment, and maintenance of the militia, etc., and for carrying on the government; in preparing ordinances for the regulation of the militia, for raising additional troops, for enforcing the former taxes and levying new ones, for raising money by the emission of bills of credit, and for the apprehension of deserters. Their attention was also largely occupied in examining and deciding upon complaints that were showered upon them, denouncing loyalists and sympathizers with Great Britain, and in considering

public and private grievances of every form and variety.

It will be perceived that the "Ordinances," as all formal and grave enactments of this body were styled, which were passed by the Provincial Congress were of a fundamental character, embracing the evolution of a State and the administration of civil government within its bounds, while it was itself passing through a period of revolution, and was threatened with civil war within and invasion from without. The machinery was to be adjusted to an edifice whose walls were yet unbuilt, and the greatest wisdom and prudence, mingled with courage and fortitude, were required for the undertaking. To this difficult work the Congress addressed itself with equal industry and devotion, and every portion of the task received the anxious deliberations of the deputies unremittingly given by day and by night.

The ordinance to compel the payment of the ten thousand pounds tax of the previous Congress required collectors to return the names of delinquents to the county committees, which committees were ordered to make "distress on the goods and chattels" of the said delinquents, and after five days' notice by advertisement, to sell them at public vendue, any surplus remaining after satisfying the tax and costs to be returned to the owner. Provision was made to fill vacancies in the office of collector. Where owners of large and profitable tracts of land were non-residents, and the taxes were thus avoided, the goods and chattels of the tenant or agent were made liable to be distrained and sold in satisfaction of the tax, and the tenant was authorized to deduct the amount out of the rent. Appeals in cases of alleged excessive taxation were allowed to the county committee, who might order the amount remitted to be repaid, but no appeal was permitted to be heard until the assessment had been first paid. Severe pecuniary penalties were prescribed for non-performance or neglect of duty by collectors, or for their failure to pay over the moneys collected, which penalties might also be enforced by distress and sale of their goods and chattels, or in case of default by collectors, when sufficient property could not be found, their "bodies" might be taken and confined until the moneys and costs were fully paid.

The estimate of the amount required for the "defense of the colony," as finally arrived at, was the result of a prolonged consideration by a special committee, and of several earnest debates. It finally culminated in ordering the purchase of three thousand stand of arms, ten tons of gunpowder, twenty tons of lead, one thousand cartouch-boxes, two medicine chests, four hundred tents, with the necessary furniture, besides canteens and knapsacks, and two thousand blankets. It also appropriated one shilling per man per day for troops in actual service until they arrived at the place of destination; £8585 as a fund for the payment of troops for one month when in

actual service; £300 for axes, spades, and intrenching tools; £500 for a train of artillery; and £1000 as a bounty of "one shilling a pound" for the manufacture in the colony of "any quantity not exceeding 20,000 pounds of saltpetre on or before Jan. 1, 1777."

In order to meet these expenses the Congress deemed it be necessary that the sum of £30,000 proclamation money should be immediately emitted in bills of credit for the use of the colony, and it appointed a committee, consisting of Hendrick Fisher, John Hart, John Mehelm, Theophilus Elmer, and Azariah Dunham, to draft an ordinance for that purpose, with provision to "sink the money" so emitted, and designating the commissioners to purchase and procure the articles enumerated in the foregoing estimate. The ordinance drafted by this committee and adopted by the Congress appointed Samuel Tucker, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Ellis, and Alexander Chambers commissioners for the western division of the province, and Hendrick Fisher, Azariah Dunham, Abraham Clark, and Samuel Potter commissioners for the eastern division, with authority to contract with artificers for or otherwise purchase the articles named in the estimates, and to supply the troops of the colony when called into action in this or any of the neighboring colonies with one month's subsistence, provided that no provision for the same were made by the Continental Congress. To defray these expenses the sum of £30,000 in proclamation money was ordered to be printed, to pass current in all payments within the colony, as follows: five thousand seven hundred bills, each of the value of £3; six thousand bills of £1 10s. 0d. each; four thousand bills of 15 shillings each, and three thousand bills of 6 shillings each, which when printed were to be delivered to Hendrick Fisher and Azariah Dunham, of the eastern division, and to John Hart and John Carey, of the western, who were to be the signers thereof for the respective divisions (those for the western division in conjunction with John Cooper, one of the treasurers of the colony for the western division, and those of the eastern division in conjunction with John Dennis, also one of the treasurers of the colony for the eastern division). The ordinance details with the utmost minuteness, and an exactitude that illustrates the wary circumspection of our ancestors, how the bills shall be signed, countersigned, counted, inspected, receipted for, sworn to, protected from fraud or peculation, etc., and provides for a tax to be levied annually in 1784, 1785, and 1786 for sinking and retiring the bills emitted. The apportionment of this tax among the counties indicates the then relative wealth of each as follows: Portion of the £10,000 tax to each county: Hunterdon, £1363 16s. 8d.; Burlington, £1071 13s. 4d.; Monmouth, £1069 2s. 8d.; Somerset, £904 2s. 0d.; Middlesex, £872 6s. 8d.; Gloucester, £763 2s. 8.; Essex, £742 18s. 0d.; Morris, £723 8s. 0d.; Salem, £679

12s. 0d.; Bergen, £664 8s. 0d.; Sussex, £593 5s. 4d.; Cumberland, £385 6s. 8d.; Cape May, £166 18s. 0d.

The ordinance for the further regulation of the militia forces of the colony provided for a more accurate and exhaustive enrollment. Each man enrolled was to be furnished at his place of abode with one pound of powder and three pounds of "bullets to suit his firelock or musket," and he must "furnish himself with a good musket or firelock, and bayonet, sword, or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, a cartouch-box, twelve flints, and a knapsack," under penalty, of the "forfeiture of two shillings for want of musket or firelock, and of one shilling for the want of the other above-enumerated articles." Provision was made for more frequent and thorough drills, and for general musters, and heavy pecuniary penalties, collectable by distress, were prescribed for failure to attend either by officers or privates. To secure the execution of these warrants of distress the persons whose duty it was to serve them were themselves made liable to fine for neglect or failure of duty, which fines were in like manner collectable by distress upon their goods and chattels. In the event of alarm or invasion by an armed force, every enrolled subaltern soldier of the militia or minute-man was to "repair immediately to his captain's residence properly armed and accoutred," and the captain "was at once to march his company to oppose the enemy," first having "sent an express to the commanding officer of his regiment," who, in his turn, was to "march with the whole or part of the forces under his command as he, before receiving orders from one of the general officers, might judge necessary in order to prevent the enemy from landing or penetrating into any part of the country, and at the same time should send an express to the general officer nearest him," giving intelligence of "such alarm or invasion." During such times of alarm or invasion the officers and soldiers were to be subject to court-martial, but it was expressly stipulated that "no pains and penalties imposed by a court-martial shall extend to the taking life or member of any delinquent or offender who shall be called out as aforesaid." Persons between sixteen and fifty capable of bearing arms who came from any neighboring province were required within two weeks of their arrival to enroll in the militia, and to be subject to the same duties, fines, and penalties as other citizens. A special provision was inserted to the effect "that minute-men, when called out to the assistance of a neighboring colony," shall be "under the direction of their own officers, unless a Continental officer of superior rank be present, to whom, in such case, they are to yield due subordination." Directions were given for raising, equipping, and disciplining companies of light-horse, not to exceed one for each county, and each to consist of forty privates, "the officers to rank with the militia officers of the foot," the whole to be formed into regiments, subject to the

command of the brigadier-generals of the colony, the Provincial Congress, or the Committee of Safety. Respecting persons "whose religious principles would not suffer them to bear arms," it was ordered as an equivalent, and in lieu of future voluntary contributions "for public and benevolent uses," that they should pay into the hands of the chairman of the county committees four shillings per month for such exemption, and on their neglect or failure to do so they should be proceeded against by the issue of warrants of distress on their goods and chattels. The same equivalent was required from persons under age who were capable of bearing arms, and in default payment might be demanded of the "parent, master, or person such delinquents are under," and in case of neglect or refusal the same should be recovered by distress and sale. But persons who were sick and unable to bear arms, or out of the province, or necessarily engaged in the public business of the colony were to be exempt. Appeals might be taken by persons for distress made for fines and forfeitures within two months to the committee of the township or county, who were empowered to afford equitable redress.

Among other important matters connected with the public defense that came before the Congress was a resolution of the Continental Congress dated Oct. 9, 1775, recommending "the Convention of New Jersey" to raise immediately "at the expense of the continent two battalions" of eight companies each, each company to consist of sixty-eight privates, "officered with one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals," the privates to be enlisted for one year at £5 per month, and to be liable to discharge at any time on allowing them one month's pay extraordinary. Each private was to be allowed, "instead of a bounty, one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes," and was to find his own arms. The pay of the officers was to be the same as those of the Continental army. With this resolution came a letter from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, dated Oct. 12, 1775, agreeing "to furnish the men with a hunting shirt, not exceeding the value of one dollar and one-third of a dollar, and a blanket, provided these can be procured; but these are not to be made a part of the terms of enlistment." Accompanying this letter were forty-eight blank commissions for the captains and subalterns of the two proposed battalions. The resolution of the Continental Congress and the letter of President Hancock were received by the Provincial Congress on the 13th of October, and "after some time spent" in their consideration a response was sent declaring that the Congress of New Jersey was "animated with equal affection to the common cause of America with the other provinces, and an equal desire to promote its general interest," but expressing regret that one of the resolutions of the Continental Congress proposed to suspend the "appointment of

field-officers" for the two battalions "until the Continental Congress shall take order in that matter." The Provincial Congress thought that it would expedite the raising of the men if the nomination of the field-officers were first ascertained to belong to the New Jersey Congress, and that the reverse would impede enlistments. It also suggested that as other provinces had been allowed this privilege, its members could not, in justice to their constituents, nor consistently with the honor of the province, give up this claim. They therefore asked a reconsideration of the resolution so far as it related to the appointment of field-officers. No reply having been received to this remonstrance, a second letter was dispatched to the Continental Congress on the 21st of October, expressing anxiety for a reply, and conveying the assurance that "from every appearance the two battalions will speedily be completed" if the purport of the letter of October 13th were acceded to. Without waiting further for the reply, on the 26th of October the Provincial Congress passed the form of an advertisement which was ordered to be "sent to the press as soon as possible, and that two hundred copies be printed for this house," which recites the resolution of the Continental Congress, and announced that warrants should be issued to "proper persons for immediately raising the said two battalions," which, it was stipulated, should be made up of "able-bodied freemen." Elias Dayton, Azariah Dunham, Joseph Ellis, or John Mehlem, or either of them, were appointed muster-masters, to review and accept the companies and "to certify the same to the Provincial Congress, or in its recess to the Committee of Safety." On the 27th of October a letter was received from the Continental Congress saying that as "the Congress are waiting the return of the committee from camp, in order to establish permanent regulations for all Continental forces they for the present incline to suspend a determination on the question about the appointment of regimental officers." On the 28th the Provincial Congress recommended field-officers for the two battalions, the one having been raised in the eastern and the other in the western part of the province, and they were subsequently appointed by the Continental Congress. On November 10th six companies of the First (or Eastern) Battalion were ordered to garrison the fort in the Highlands, on the Hudson; on the 27th of November the remainder of the battalions were ordered into barracks near New York, and on December 8th they were ordered to the city of New York, where they were mustered into the Continental Army on the 26th of December, Lord Stirling being the colonel of the Eastern, and William Maxwell of the Western Battalion.

The Congress among other matters which occupied their attention adopted resolves respecting the apprehension of deserters from the Continental troops, which empowered any member of a town or county committee to issue his order to the commanding offi-

cer of any company of militia or minute-men in such town or county, requiring him to send one or more men to search for and apprehend such deserter, and to confine him safely till he can be conducted to the army; but if the party denied that he was a deserter, he might have a hearing before the town or county committee, which should be convened for that purpose. The expenses of such arrest, confinement, etc., were to be paid by the town or county collectors or treasurers, and the accounts sent to the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety, to be by them forwarded to the Continental Congress for reimbursement. All the inhabitants of the colony were desired to exert themselves in arresting deserters, and were authorized to apprehend them without waiting for any order from any committee.

The important question of the qualification of voters for deputies to the Provincial Congress, which had been the subject of numerous petitions from various parts of the State, but especially from Hunterdon and Sussex, was brought up in the Congress by the deputies from Salem on a motion "that as soon as this session is ended this Congress doth dissolve itself, in order that a new election may take place upon more extensive principles, to wit: that at such new election some householders or reputable single men as are possessed *bona fide* of a personal estate to the value of fifty pounds proclamation money, or upwards, and have been resident at least one year in the county, may be admitted to vote with those that are freeholders." The consideration of this motion was postponed until Congress should "determine the petitions from the counties of Hunterdon and Sussex, praying that householders may be admitted to vote at future elections." At length, "after having duly weighed and considered," says the minute in the records of the Congress, "the several arguments for and against the prayer of the said petitions, and also the above motion of the deputies of the county of Salem for a dissolution of this Congress, the previous question was put whether this Congress shall proceed to determine the consideration of the above petitions and motion at this time or postpone the same to the next session, in order that the sense of the colony in general may be known." The resolution to postpone was carried, seven counties (Bergen, Essex, Somerset, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester, and Cape May) voting to postpone, and six counties (Middlesex, Morris, Sussex, Hunterdon, Salem, and Cumberland) voting against postponement. The principle we may anticipate here by observing was successful in the next and last Provincial Congress, held in 1776 (whose history I hope to comprise in a future paper), and was incorporated into the Constitution which they formed and under which our State was governed until 1844.

Among the latest acts of this active and important session of the Provincial Congress, which fairly launched our State on the ocean of revolution, was

the appointment of a Committee of Safety "to act for the public welfare of this colony in the recess of this Congress," for which position the following gentlemen were chosen: Mr. President, Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon; Mr. Vice-President, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset; John Hart, of Hunterdon; Abraham Clark and Lewis Ogden, of Essex; Joseph Holmes, of Monmouth; John Mehelm and Augustine Stevenson, of Hunterdon; Isaac Pearson and John Pope, of Burlington; Azariah Dunham and John Dennis, of Middlesex; and Ruloff Van Dyke, of Somerset. The Congress of 1775 then adjourned to meet at New Brunswick on the first Tuesday of April, 1776, unless sooner convened by the president or vice-president or the Committee of Safety. Thus closed the final session of the Provincial Congress of 1775.

CHAPTER LXV.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.—

(Continued.)

Council of Safety.—Before taking up the proceedings of Provincial Congress for the year 1776, it will be well to notice "The Committee of Safety" authorized by that body to act during the recess of its meetings. "This committee," says Mr. Deshler, "in effect constituted a practical dictatorship, residing not in one man, indeed, but in a majority vote of eleven or more persons, who were appointed by the Provincial Congress from time to time. Its members were invariably chosen by the deputies to the Provincial Congress from among their own number, and were men upon whom they could rely for courage, prudence, firmness, activity, and sagacity. They exercised, as a committee, all the powers intrusted to or assumed by the Provincial Congress save that of legislation. They conducted all the correspondence and conferences with the Continental Congress and the Provincial Congresses of the other colonies. They gave orders for the arrest of suspicious or disaffected persons. They tried and acquitted, or condemned to imprisonment or detention, men who were charged with disloyalty or acting in concert with or giving information to the enemy. They kept expresses in constant readiness to forward intelligence with all speed. They appropriated public moneys, commissioned officers in the militia or the corps of minute-men, held prisoners of war, settled controversies between officers, civil and military, acted as a court of admiralty, confiscated the property of those who aided and abetted the public enemy, took order for the general security of the province and for its defense, and, in fine, they were the executive branch of the government, as the representatives of the power and authority of the Provincial Congress during its recess, all which they exercised with an ability and

integrity that has never been impeached till they were superseded in October, 1776, by the first Legislature under the new State constitution (adopted July 2, 1776), which invested the Governor and a Council of twenty members with certain powers for a limited time, under the title of "The Governor and Council of Safety."

The Committee of Safety met during the recess of Provincial Congress at Princeton on Jan. 9, 1776. There not being a quorum present, they adjourned to the 10th of January, at which meeting there were present Samuel Tucker, president; Hendrick Fisher, vice-president; Abraham Clark, deputy secretary; Azariah Dunham, Roelef Van Dyke, John Dennis, Augustine Stephenson, and John Pope.

"The president laid before the committee a letter from the Provincial Congress of New York, inclosing resolutions of the Continental Congress and the Congress of New York relative to establishing posts at proper distances, to carry intelligence to the different parts of the colony or elsewhere, as occasion may require, and for erecting beacons at proper distances, which the Congress of New York recommended to the Congress of New Jersey, which letter and resolves were read in the committee, who after duly considering the same approve of the expediency of establishing posts as aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That a man and horse be kept in constant readiness by each of the several committees of Newark, Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, whose business it shall be to forward all expresses to and from the Continental Congress. And that the aforesaid Town Committee shall, on every intelligence of any invasion or alarm, send expresses to the neighboring town committees, who are directed to provide expresses to forward the same from town to town, to the Town Committees, and to such officers of the militia as they may think proper to notify thereof throughout the colony, with as much expedition as may be in their power. And that all the expenses incurred by such expresses, the treasurer of this colony, appointed by Provincial Congress, or either of them, are hereby required to pay on order or orders, signed by the chairman of either of the committees of the township in this colony. Which orders, with indorsements thereon by the person or persons to whom the same are made payable, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said treasurers, or either of them, for such sums of money as they, or either of them, may pay thereon as aforesaid."

In the minutes of the committee at this date appears a recommendation from Lord Stirling that Matthias Halsted, of Elizabethtown, be made first lieutenant, and Yelles Mead ensign, in Capt. Meeker's company. The committee of Woodbridge sent in two recommendations, one recommending James Bonny as captain, James Manning as first lieutenant, David Crow as second lieutenant, and John as ensign of a company of militia in that town; the other recommending Elias Barron as captain, Rolph Marsh first lieutenant, Matthew Freeman second lieutenant, and Jonathan Bloomfield ensign of another company in Woodbridge. All were commissioned.

A certificate was produced from the chairman of the committee of the North Ward of New Brunswick, certifying that John Taylor was elected captain, Jacob Measural, first lieutenant, James Schureman, second lieutenant, and John Voorhees, Jr., ensign of a com-

pany of minute-men in Col. Neilson's battalion. They were ordered commissioned accordingly. Notwithstanding the extraordinary powers exercised by this committee, they refused to stretch their authority beyond proper limits or what they conceived to be for the good of the colony. One remarkable instance of this is found in the fact that they declined to issue commissions on recruiting warrants for the raising of the new battalion of Jersey troops called for by the Continental Congress, "being," as they say, "persuaded that the appointment of officers by the Congress will give much greater satisfaction to the colony than if appointed by the committee." At the same time they "recommended Azariah Dunham, Esq., to be appointed commissary for supplying such battalion when raised." It was the urgent responsibility of raising this battalion which they did not like themselves to assume that induced them to convene the Provincial Congress before the time appointed, to which the Congress had adjourned at its last session the previous year. There were also other important matters, such as establishing a Court of Admiralty, issuing regulations for the Continental forces, and enacting civil and military ordinances, which required the early meeting of the Provincial Congress. Hence the committee at their meeting, Jan. 12, 1776, agreed to call the Congress to meet at New Brunswick on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, then instant.

Provincial Congress of 1776.—The Provincial Congress of 1776 met accordingly; there not being a quorum present they adjourned till the first day of February, at nine o'clock A.M., and still a quorum not having arrived, adjournment was had till two o'clock P.M.

The minutes of the Provincial Congress for the preceding year, together with the military ordinance, had been in the mean time printed, and were ordered distributed in the several counties as follows:

	Minutes.	Military Ord.
To Bergen County	66	33
Essex County	74	37
Middlesex County	87	43
Somerset County	90	45
Monmouth County	106	53
Morris County	72	36
Sussex County	59	30
Hunterdon County	136	68
Burlington County	107	53
Gloucester County	76	38
Salem County	67	33
Cumberland County	38	19
Cape May County	16	8

Petitions were sent from the people of Essex and Somerset Counties, praying that householders not freeholders and all persons paying taxes be allowed to vote, and also that money at interest and other effects bear an equal proportion of the taxes.

The meetings of the Congress during the early part of the year were occupied chiefly with military affairs. Little had been done as yet towards raising and equipping an army. Lieut.-Col. Wind's regiment was stationed at Perth Amboy, but was destitute of ammunition. Somerset and Middlesex Counties temporarily

supplied him, the former with "four quarter-casks of powder," and the latter with "150 pounds of lead," which the Congress agreed should be replaced at "some convenient time." Col. Maxwell had been ordered to march with the Eastern Battalion to Canada to assist our forces, who had been defeated at Quebec, and had been awaiting the meeting of Provincial Congress to secure the necessary assistance to put his battalion in marching order. They had neither arms, ammunition, nor equipments of any kind.

On the 2d of February, Col. Maxwell came to New Brunswick, with his marching orders from Continental Congress, and laid them before the Congress of New Jersey. They were read and filed, and the following action taken thereon:

"WHEREAS the Continental Congress have ordered Colonel Maxwell's battalion to March to Canada, as soon as the men can be furnished with arms, and other articles absolutely essential; and whereas arms are extremely scarce, and indeed impossible to be procured in time for the equipment of the said battalion, without making application to the several counties in this province,

"Resolved, That the Committees or other public bodies in whose hands any of the New Jersey provincial arms and accoutrements are deposited, do deliver the same to the commanding officer of said battalion, or his order; of whom they are required to take vouchers, with the valuation of said arms, &c., there underwritten; and that this Congress will either immediately pay for said arms, agreeable to appointment, or replace them as soon as possible, whichever the said Committees, or public bodies, shall think most proper."

The Congress, determined to raise all the arms it could in this way, addressed, through its president, the commanding officers and chairmen of the county committees in the province:

"GENTLEMEN:

"The late repulse at Quebec requires every exertion of the friends of American freedom, in consequence whereof Colonel Maxwell's battalion is ordered to march forthwith, and the Continental Congress have applied to our body, urging the greatest dispatch in procuring arms and necessities for their expedition. Therefore, in pursuance of the aforesaid application, we request you, gentlemen, to use the utmost diligence and activity in collecting all the public arms belonging to your county, being your proportion of the provincial arms unsold. Dispatch in this case is quite necessary, as no doubt the arms are distributed in the hands of the associates; it will be necessary for every officer to do his part. The value of the arms will be paid in money, or the number be replaced; and the expenses of collecting and forwarding them punctually discharged. We put you to this trouble with regret; but the necessity of the measure most apologize. You will have the arms collected in your county, valued by good men, and sent to Burlington or Trenton under the care of such officers of Colonel Maxwell's battalion as may be the bearer hereof."

Part of the arms for Col. Maxwell's battalion were furnished by the people of Middlesex County, as we learn from the following minute of Feb. 8, 1776:

"The resolution of the justices and freeholders, county committee, and field-officers of Middlesex, purporting that they would furnish Colonel Maxwell's battalion with fifty stand of arms, etc., was read; whereupon it is ordered that Mr. Martin, Mr. Camp, and Mr. Pope be a committee to inspect said arms and to report thereon."

We learn also that some of the arms for Maxwell's battalion were purchased by John Posee, Esq., who was ordered to give them up to Col. William Maxwell, or his order, Jan. 13, 1776. About the beginning of this year one hundred stand of arms were borrowed from the province of New York.

On requisition from Lord Stirling, the committee of Elizabethtown furnished him with six thousand cartridges, Somerset County with four quarter-casks of powder, Woodbridge with a considerable quantity of the same, and New Brunswick with one hundred and fifty weight of lead.

John Dennis, Esq., laid before this Congress an appraisalment of the blankets in the barracks in New Brunswick by John Schureman and William Applegate, which is in the words following:

"NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 6, 1776.

"In pursuance to order of the Provincial Congress, directed to use the subscribers for appraising all the blankets in the barracks at New Brunswick, we find as follows:

62 blankets, which we value at 15s.....	£46 10s. 0d.
23 " " " 12s.....	13 16s. 0d.
5 " " " 7s. 6d.....	1 17s. 6d.
Proclamation.....	£82 3s. 6d.

"JOHN SCHURMAN.

"WILLIAM APPLIFICATE.

"TO JOHN DENNIS, Esq."

The new battalion called for should consist of eight companies, and each company of seventy-eight privates, and officered by one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals. The plan for raising the troops was reported by Hendrick Fisher, chairman of the committee. It provided that the officers be immediately recommended for commissions; that the captains and subalterns be appointed, and warrants issued to them to enlist the necessary complement of men. None but healthy, sound, and able-bodied freemen, none under sixteen years of age, no apprentice without the consent of master or mistress could be recruited; parents or guardians could secure the discharge of an enlisted minor by applying to the officer within twenty-four hours after enrollment, refunding the money or necessities with which the recruit had been supplied, or paying an equivalent therefor. The pay and subsistence of the soldiers was determined by general ordinance of Continental Congress. The prescribed oath of enlistment was in the following words:

"I, A. B., have this day enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year unless sooner discharged; and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army. So help me God!"

For the purpose of raising the companies of this battalion and seeing that the captains properly executed their warrants, Azariah Dunham, of Middlesex, John Mehelm, of Hunterdon, Joseph Ellis, of Gloucester, and Edmond Thomas were appointed by the Provincial Congress muster-masters, to review the said companies and administer the requisite oath to the captains, said oath being in the words following, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that all the men whose names are entered in the muster-roll by me produced are truly and bona fide enlisted, and so far as I know or believe intend going in the service of the United Colonies in the Third Battalion raised or raising in this colony. 'So help me God!'"

Upon the certificate of the muster-master attached to the back of the muster-roll of each company, and presented to Provincial Congress, or in its recess to the committee of safety, the commissions of the officers were issued.

The following were the officers named and commissioned: Elias Dayton, colonel; Anthony Walton White, lieutenant-colonel; Francis Barber, major.

Samuel Potter, captain; Rinear Blanchard, first lieutenant; Josiah Quimby, second lieutenant; Cornelius Hennion, ensign.

Thomas Patterson, captain; John Mott, first lieutenant; William McDaniel, Jr., second lieutenant; Edward Patterson, ensign.

John Ross, captain; Edward McMichael, first lieutenant; Richard Cox, Jr., second lieutenant; Thomas Coachey, ensign.

William Eugene Imlay, captain; Richard Lloyd, first lieutenant; Daniel Pierson, second lieutenant; Edgar Ganlidet, ensign.

Peter Dickinson, captain; Stephen Dunham, first lieutenant; David Tuttle, second lieutenant; William Tenbrook, ensign.

Thomas Reading, captain; John Anderson, first lieutenant; Ralph Guild, second lieutenant; John Hagan, ensign.

Joseph Bloomfield, captain; Joseph Seely, first lieutenant; William Gifford, second lieutenant; Ebenezer Elmer, ensign.

Anthony Sharp, captain; Samuel Flanagan, first lieutenant; Samuel Hazlett, second lieutenant; Nathaniel Leonard, Jr., ensign.

The Committee of Safety of New York, Feb. 12, 1776, sent a requisition to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey for troops to prevent the British from landing on Staten Island. The Congress unanimously resolved that a detachment of volunteers, consisting of three hundred militia of the county of Middlesex, three hundred of the militia of the county of Essex, and one hundred of the militia of the county of Somerset, be ordered immediately to march to Staten Island, under the command of Col. Nathaniel Heard, Lieut.-Col. Edward Thomas, and Maj. John Dunn, to prevent the enemy from landing on the said island, and carrying off live-stock and provisions. They were to remain on the island until further orders, and Azariah Dunham, of New Brunswick, was appointed commissary to supply them with provisions and other necessities.

The ordinance of Oct. 28, 1775, appointing commissioners to purchase fire-arms and military stores, restricted them to a certain prescribed price. This was found to be a hindrance, and was repealed Feb. 10, 1776, it being "unanimously voted that the said commissioners proceed in the purchase of fire-arms upon the best terms in their power, without any limitation or restriction, and that this Congress will in convenient time pass an ordinance for that purpose."

This ordinance was the first among ten passed at

the session in New Brunswick in February and March, 1776. The entire list of ordinances passed at this session is as follows:

"An Ordinance Directing the manner of signing the General Association by persons of tender conscience, and enforcing the same, and also for amending the militia ordinance passed at the last session of this Congress."

"An Ordinance for exempting persons who enlist in the service of the united colonies from arrest."

"An Ordinance for striking the sum of fifty thousand pounds, five shillings, in bills of credit, for the purpose therein mentioned, and directing the manner of sinking the same."

"An Ordinance to prevent persons deserting places in danger of being attacked, and for restraining such as are dangerous to the common cause from taking refuge in this colony."

"An Ordinance for directing the mode and fixing the time for the election of deputies to serve in Provincial Congress for this colony, and also to ascertain the qualification of electors."

"An Ordinance for raising two Artillery Companies in New Jersey, and providing for their pay and subsistence."

"An Ordinance for paying a bounty on saltpetre and common salt, manufactured in New Jersey, and for purchasing saltpetre."

"An Ordinance to provide for the payment of incidental charges."

Among the items provided for in the last-named ordinance are such as the following:

"To each of the muster-masters of this colony the sum of twenty-five shillings for every company he has reviewed or shall review by order of this Congress.

"To the door-keeper the sum of five shillings per diem for each day that he hath or shall attend this Congress.

"To Myndert Voorhees the sum of fifteen pounds for firewood and candles, and for the use of his large room during the present sitting of this Congress.

"To John Carey, Esq., as a recompense for his services as secretary during the last sitting of this Congress at Trenton, and for revising and copying the minutes for the press, the sum of eleven pounds four shillings proclamation money.

"To Dr. Moses Scott the sum of one pound sixteen shillings and three pence, in full of his account for attending certain sick soldiers in New Brunswick.

"To Robert Drummond, Esq., the sum of nine pounds three shillings and four pence, in full of his account for removing the treasury and records in the secretary's office at Perth Amboy to New Brunswick.

"To John Dennis, Esq., the sum of seven pounds eight shillings and three pence for sundry expenditures as per account.

"To Elias Cook, Esq., the sum of one pound six shillings and eight pence, in full of his account for removing the records in the surveyor-general's office at Perth Amboy to New Brunswick.

"To Azariah Dunham, Esq., the sum of two pounds for his expenses in going to and returning from Philadelphia on a message to the Hon. Continental Congress.

"To Abraham Clark, Esq., for copying and correcting the minutes and ordinances of this session for the press, such sum as Azariah Dunham and John Dennis, Esqs., shall agree to be paid for that service."

The first election held under the ordinance extending the right of franchise to all persons of full age, whether freeholders or not, who had resided one year in the county, and was worth fifty pounds proclamation money in personal estate, and had signed the articles of association, took place on the fourth Monday in May, 1776. The names of the deputies chosen were the following, with the names of their respective counties:

Bergen.—John Demarest, Jacobus Post, John Van Boskirk, Jacob Quackenbush, Daniel Isaac Brown.

Essex.—Stephen Crane, Abraham Clark, Lewis Ogden, Caleb Camp, Robert Drummond.

Morris.—Silas Condict, Jacob Drake, Elias Cook, William Woodhull, Jacob Green.

Sussex.—Ephraim Martin, Casper Shaver (Shafer), Thomas Potts, Isaac Van Campen, John Cleves Symmes.

Somerset.—Frederick Frelinghuysen, William Paterson, John Witherspoon, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, James Linn.

Middlesex.—Moses Bloomfield, John Wetherill, John Dunn, Jonathan D. Sergeant, John Combs.

Monmouth.—Edward Taylor, John Covenhoven, Joseph Holmes, James Mott, Josiah Holmes.

Hunterdon.—Philemon Dickerson, John Allen, Samuel Tucker, John Hart, John Mehelm.

Burlington.—Peter Tallman, Thomas Reynolds, Thomas Fennimore, Charles Read, Caleb Shreve.

Gloucester.—John Sparks, John Cooper, Elijah Clark, Joseph Hugg, Joseph Ellis.

Salem.—Andrew Sinnickson, John Holme, Joseph Shinn, Whitten Crips, Samuel Dick.

Cumberland.—Theophilus Elmer, Jonathan Ayers, Ephraim Harris, John Buck, Jonathan Bowen.

Cape May.—Elijah Hughes, Jesse Hand, Thomas Leaming, Jr., Joseph Savage, Hugh Hathorn.

This body of men composed the Congress which convened at Burlington on Monday, June 10, 1776, and continued by adjournments to Trenton and New Brunswick to hold its sessions until the 21st of August following. The most important acts of this Congress were the deposing of Governor Franklin and the adoption of the first constitution of New Jersey. The series of resolutions touching the case of Governor Franklin was begun by the introduction of the following on Friday, June 14, 1776:

"1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress the proclamation of William Franklin, Esquire, late Governor of New Jersey, bearing date on the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the king of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth of this instant, June, ought not to be obeyed."

The above resolution passed as follows:

Yeas, 38.—Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Condict, Mr. Drake, Mr. Cook, Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Green, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Paterson, Dr. Witherspoon, Mr. Hardenbergh, Mr. Linn, Mr. Hart, Mr. Mehelm, Mr. Covenhoven, Mr. Mott, Mr. Sparks, Mr. Cooper, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Hugg, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Hand, Mr. Leaming, Mr. Hathorn, Dr. Bloomfield, Mr. Wetherill, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Combs, Mr. Martin, Mr. Shaver, Mr. Van Campen, Mr. Symmes, Mr. Sinnickson, Mr. John Holme.

Nays, 11.—Mr. Drummond, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Joseph Holmes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Savage, Mr. Demarest, Mr. Post, Mr. Van Boskirk, Mr. Brown, Mr. Potts.

It will be seen that all the members from Middlesex voted in the affirmative.

The discussion and passage of this resolution occupied all day Friday, from 8 o'clock A.M. to the hour of adjournment. The first thing on reconvening at 8 A.M. on Saturday was the reading of a petition of

sundry inhabitants of the North Ward of the city of Perth Amboy and inhabitants of the township of Shrewsbury, in Monmouth County, praying that the government of the Province of New Jersey may not be changed. A respectful hearing was given to these petitions, but they did not affect in the least the action of the Congress. Resolution No. 2 was then introduced, viz.:

"2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esquire, by such proclamation has acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth day of May last."

The vote on this resolution being taken, stood as follows:

Yeas.—A. Clark, Condict, Drake, Cook, Woodhull, Green, Frelinghuysen, Paterson, Witherspoon, Hardenbergh, Linn, Hart, Mehelm, Covenhoven, Mott, Josiah Holmes, Elijah Clark, Sparks, Cooper, Hugg, Ellis, Elmer, Harris, Bowen, Hand, Leaming, Hathorn, Bloomfield, Wetherill, Dunn, Sergeant, Combs, Demarest, Post, Quackenbush, Martin, Shaver, Van Campen, Symmes, Sinnickson, Holme, 41—a gain of three over the last vote on the affirmative, Messrs. Demarest and Post changing their votes from the negative, Mr. Ayers not voting, and Mr. Quackenbush and Josiah Holmes being new members.

Nays.—Drummond, Dickinson, Allen, Jos. Holmes, Hughes, Savage, Van Boskirk, Brown, Potts, Taylor, the latter being the member from Monmouth not present when the first vote was taken, or at least not recorded among the first voters. It is probable that this member came in on Saturday, bringing the petition against the change of the government, signed by numerous citizens of his county, and that he was pledged to his constituents to vote against the censure and removal of Franklin; at all events, he voted in that way upon the second, third, and fourth resolutions. The following are the two other resolutions adopted by the Congress:

"3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress the said William Franklin, Esquire, has discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country, and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing the person of the said William Franklin, Esquire."

The yeas and nays on this resolution were the same as on the last, except that Savage voted in the affirmative and Post in the negative, the numbers being still the same on both sides.

"4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Congress all payment of money on account of salary or otherwise to the said William Franklin, Esquire, as Governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the treasurers of this province shall account for the money in their hands to this Congress, or to the future Legislature of this Colony."

On taking the vote upon this last resolution it was found that the nays had diminished to three, viz.: Allen, Brown, and Potts.

It is evident from the wording of the last resolution that the members of the Congress considered their mission only provisional. They had assumed extraordinary powers, the exercise of the functions of government while a government authorized by

the king existed, and resistance to which was high treason, for which every one of them would have suffered death in the event of failure. But they made it high treason to resist their government, which they put in place of that of the king and his loyal representative, "William Franklin, Esq." It is evident that they only regarded their work as that of providing for the exigencies of the colony until a constitution and better system of government could be adopted. Hence they speak of "the future Legislature of this Colony" in anticipation of the work that was to be accomplished in less than three weeks from the date of the passage of these resolutions.

The resolutions were carried into effect under the following order, approved June 15, 1776:

"Resolved, That the following order do issue to Colonel Nathaniel Heard, of the first Battalion of Middlesex County:

"THE Provincial Congress of New Jersey, reposing great confidence in your zeal and prudence, have thought fit to entrust to your care the execution of the enclosed resolves. It is the desire of Congress that this necessary business be conducted with all the delicacy and tenderness which the nature of the business can possibly admit. For this end you will find among the papers the form of a written parole, in which there is left a blank space for you to fill up, at the choice of Mr. Franklin, with the name of Princeton, Bordentown, or his own farm at Rancocas. When he shall have signed the parole, the Congress will rely upon his honour for the faithful performance of his engagements; but should he refuse to sign the parole, you are desired to put him under strong guard, and keep him in close custody until the further order of this Congress. Whatever expense may be necessary for this service will be cheerfully defrayed by the Congress. We refer to your discretion what means to use for that purpose, and you have full power and authority to take to your aid whatever force you may require."

Col. Heard, in obedience to this instruction, waited upon Governor Franklin at his residence in Perth Amboy, and read to him the parole, which he absolutely refused to sign, and forbade the colonel at his peril to carry the order into execution. The colonel then placed a guard of about sixty men around the Governor's house, and reported to the Provincial Congress at Burlington. That body immediately sent Col. Heard the following order:

"SIR: It is the desire of Congress that you immediately bring William Franklin, Esquire, to this place, under such guard as you may think sufficient."

Being brought before the Provincial Congress, "to be examined touching such portions of his conduct as were deemed inimical to the liberties of America, Mr. Franklin refused to answer the questions put to him, denying the authority of this body, which he alleged had usurped the king's government in this province." It was thereupon resolved that the said William Franklin be confined in such place and manner as the honorable the Continental Congress shall direct.

Upon the same day that the symbol of British authority was thus deposited in the person of the royal Governor, the Congress of New Jersey, in pursuance of a special order, went into the consideration of the propriety of forming a State government, agreeably to the recommendation of the Continental Congress,

which had been passed on the 15th of May preceding. The vote in favor of the proposition was almost unanimous, only Messrs. Allen, Taylor, and Brown voting in the negative.

June 27, at eight o'clock A.M., the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Covenhoven being in the chair, took under consideration the draft of a constitution. It was voted that twenty of the members of this Congress be a quorum sufficient to transact any business except such as may respect the formation of the constitution, that required the committee of the whole. On Tuesday, the second day of July, the draft of the constitution was reported, and after full discussion and sundry amendments was ordered accepted and printed.

In order to "prevent the failure of justice" pending the organization of government under the constitution, it was resolved that all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and other inferior officers of the late government within this colony proceed in the execution of their several offices under the authority of the people until the intended Legislature and the several officers of the new government be settled and perfected, having respect to the present constitution of New Jersey as by the Congress of late ordained, and the orders of the Continental and Provincial Congresses: and that all actions, suits, and processes be continued, altering only the style and form thereof, according to the terms of the said constitution prescribed, in the further prosecution thereof."

Thus by the efficient action and wise management of the Provincial Congress the chasm was entirely bridged over from the king to the people, from a dependent colony subject to the royal pleasure to an independent, sovereign State. This had been done in a little over two years from the first meeting of the Congress at Trenton, 23d of May, 1775, and this body had, during the same time, carried the colony through the most critical period of its history—furnishing it with all needed guidance and direction to meet every emergency. Scarcely can we find in history a body of men deserving more credit for their practical wisdom, their energy, their firmness in holding on to the great principles of free government amidst circumstances the most discouraging.

Hendrick Fisher, Esq., was the first president of the Congress, and served in that capacity till Oct. 4, 1775, when Samuel Tucker was chosen president, and Hendrick Fisher vice-president. Samuel Tucker remained president until the Congress finally adjourned. Jonathan D. Sergeant, Esq., was the first secretary, with William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen, assistants. William Paterson was made secretary Oct. 5, 1775, and was succeeded by John Carey; William Paterson again from February, 1776, to the close of the Congress.

Speaking of the services of this body, Mr. Deshler says,—

"It is impossible for us duly to estimate the value of the services of these wise, indefatigable, and courageous men. It is utterly beyond the scope or the power of our vision, accustomed as it is to an atmosphere whose skies are golden with peace and prosperity, to deary the cloud of gloom and apprehension that enveloped our State one hundred years ago. But though we may not see this murky and lowering cloud, we may yet hear a faint echo coming to us over the chasm of these hundred years, coming from the lips of the brave and patriotic men whose deliberations we have been pondering this evening. It was one of their latest utterances, made by them in this our own city, and published to the people of New Jersey in an ordinance organizing the militia. It was an appeal to our people to choose between freedom and servitude. Let us listen reverently to it, and let it sink deep into our hearts, inciting us to hold fast with unyielding grasp the liberties they secured for us. 'In this interesting situation,' they said, as they contemplated the storm of war that was rolling rapidly toward them, and called upon the people to enroll for the common defense, 'in this interesting situation, viewing on the one hand an active, inveterate, and implacable enemy, increasing fast in strength, daily receiving large reinforcements, and industriously preparing to strike some decisive blow; on the other, a considerable part of the inhabitants supinely slumbering on the brink of ruin, moved with affecting apprehensions, the Convention think it incumbent upon them to warn their constituents of the impending danger. On you, our friends and brethren, it depends this day to determine whether you, your wives, your children, and millions of your descendants yet unborn shall wear the galling, the ignominious yoke of slavery, or nobly inherit the generous, the inestimable blessings of freedom. The alternative is before you. Can you hesitate in your choice? Can you doubt which you prefer? Say! Will you be slaves? Will you toil and labor and glean together a little property merely that it may be at the disposal of a relentless and rapacious conqueror? Will you, of choice, become hewers of wood and drawers of water? Impossible! You cannot be so amazingly degenerate as to lick the hand that is raised to shed your blood! Nature and nature's God have made you free! Liberty is the birthright of Americans. The gift is of heaven! And the instant it is forced from you, you take leave of everything valuable on earth. Your happiness or misery, virtuous independence or indignant servitude hang trembling in the balance. Happily, we know we can anticipate your virtuous choice. With confident satisfaction we are assured that not a moment will delay your important decision—that you cannot feel hesitation whether you will tamely and degenerately bend your necks to the irretrievable wretchedness of slavery, or, by your instant and animated exertions, enjoy the fair inheritance of heaven-born freedom, and transmit it unimpaired to your posterity.'"

COL. JOHN NEILSON, a member from New Jersey of the Continental Congress of 1778, was born at Raritan Landing, near New Brunswick, on the 11th of March, 1745. His father, John Neilson, M.D., had recently removed to this country from Belfast, Ireland, with his brother, James Neilson, who settled at New Brunswick as a shipping merchant and ship-owner. His vessels traded with Belfast, Lisbon, Madeira, and the West India Islands.

The south half of the house on Burnet Street below Green Hall, still in the possession of the family, was built by him. He also owned lands on Sonman's Hill, now owned by Mr. Jacob S. Carpenter, and also the mills and water-rights on Lawrence Brook, now the city water-works. James Neilson was also the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County.

Dr. Neilson married Joanna, daughter of Andrew Coeymans, who came from Holland with his mother, the widow of Andreas Coeymans, and settled on the Hudson on Coeyman's patent, afterwards removing to Raritan, or Raritan Landing, N. J. Dr. Neilson died in 1745, in consequence of an accident, and while a young man.

His only son, the subject of this sketch, was married Dec. 31, 1768, to Catharine Voorheese, daughter of John Voorheese, who owned and lived on lands now the College Farm, including the site on which James Neilson, their son, some sixty years ago, built the house now in the possession of his widow and son. John Neilson settled at New Brunswick with his uncle as a shipping merchant, and succeeded to his business. In those days New Brunswick was the market and shipping-point for a large section which has since found various outlets by rail and canal.

The commercial importance of the city at this early date appears from a letter of James Alexander to ex-Governor Hunter in 1731, in which he asserts "that a lot of ground there is grown to near as great a price as so much ground in the heart of New York." In a previous letter the same year he says, "Plantations north of the Raritan have risen extravagantly high, even to three, four, and five pounds per acre." He had refused twelve hundred pounds for five hundred acres of improved land south of the Raritan, belonging to Governor Hunter. The small sea-going vessels of that day sailed up the Raritan directly to New Brunswick. As has always been the case, wealth and intelligence followed in the track of commerce. New Brunswick rapidly became a flourishing town, and among its inhabitants were to be found a large proportion of men of note in the State and nation.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, John Neilson, "bitterly resenting," to use his own words, "the attempt of a venal Parliament, bought by an oppressive ministry, to tax his country," threw himself with energy into the struggle, reminding his fellow-citizens "that the only alternative was victory or slavery." He raised a company of militia, was appointed their captain, and was soon called into service to the east end of Long Island, under command of Gen. Heard, for the purpose of disarming the Tories there. On Aug. 31, 1775, he was appointed colonel of the battalion of minute-men in the county of Middlesex, and was commissioned by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. His commission was signed by Hendrick Fisher, president. A draft of an address made by him on assuming command remains among his papers, and reveals a man who had thrown his whole soul into the struggle, with a thorough appreciation of the merits of the contest, and must have awakened a spirit of enthusiasm among his hearers.

Such was the public appreciation of Col. Neilson's ability and patriotism that he was urged early in 1776 to take a seat in the Continental Congress of that year, which was to consider the grave measure of the declaration of independence. His presence in the State was, however, considered so necessary that he was led to decline the honor.

A copy of the Declaration was sent him by Congress, as the man whose patriotism and influence would be most likely to secure it a favorable recep-



John Neilson

tion in his part of the State. A meeting, which comprised a large portion of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, was held on the public streets of New Brunswick to hear it read, and a violent opposition was feared; but Col. Neilson, fearless of personal danger, read the instrument to the people, and at its conclusion was greeted with loud cheers by so great a majority that the opponents of the measure did not dare to avow themselves.

During the dark and gloomy days of 1776, when Washington's army was reduced to a mere handful, and his country's cause was trembling in the balance, Col. Neilson was bending every energy to its service. He devoted himself to recruiting, the most important service, perhaps, of the time, infusing his own patriotic spirit into his countrymen, was employed in guarding the State from the incursions of the British, cutting off their supplies, and otherwise harassing them.

Appointed colonel of the Second Regiment Middlesex militia Aug. 1, 1776, in September and October he served in command of his own regiment and of the Middlesex militia on the lines in Essex and Bergen Counties.

In December he retired with the army under Gen. Washington to the west bank of the Delaware, with Lieut.-Col. Taylor and Maj. Van Emburgh, field-officers of his regiment, and Col. Frelinghuysen, and others of the Somerset militia, all of whom joined the army as volunteers.

On the 31st of December, Gen. Washington issued an order directing Col. Neilson, with the militia officers before mentioned, to proceed into New Jersey, and use their exertions to call together and embody the militia of the State.

The efforts of these and a few other brave men at this critical time, and the patriotic response of the State militia, made possible the victories of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, which turned the scale from deep despondency, and finally resulted in the establishment of American independence.

On Feb. 18, 1777, with a detachment of his regiment, he surprised and captured every man of an outpost of refugees stockaded on Bennett's Island, or Lawrence's Neck, now known as the Island Farm, about three miles below New Brunswick on the river, without firing a gun. The colonel and his kinsman, Capt. Farmer, both powerful men, seized the sentinels and bound them before they could give the alarm. In acknowledgment of his services he was appointed brigadier-general of militia, Feb. 21, 1777.

During the winter of 1777 the British troops had gone into winter-quarters at New Brunswick, Lord Howe making his headquarters at Col. Neilson's house in Burnet Street, which building remains in the possession of his grandchildren. An old sycamore-tree, now some four feet in diameter, from which the British flag then floated, still flourishes in front of the door.

In the months of September, October, and November, 1777, the colonel was in service on the lines at Elizabethtown, with the militia of Middlesex and Somerset Counties. In June and July, 1778, he served in Monmouth County, being part of the time under command of Gen. Dickerson, and a part holding a separate command.

On Nov. 6, 1778, he was chosen by the Assembly and Council of the State a delegate to the Continental Congress, together with Witherspoon, Scudder, Frelinghuysen, and Fell, but again his services could not be spared from the State for the length of time required for this service, so that he never took his seat.

In January and February, 1778, he served as a delegate from this State, together with John Cleves Symmes and Moore Furman, to meet delegates from the Middle and Eastern States at New Haven, on the recommendation of Congress, to devise, if possible, some means of arresting the alarming depreciation of the currency.

In the spring and summer of 1779 he commanded the militia on the lines at Elizabethtown and Newark, and on the 20th of September, 1780, he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general for the State of New Jersey. This position threw upon him great responsibility, while the State frequently failed to provide for the support of the army either by taxes or loans. The currency was depreciated, and forage, food, clothing, and transportation was at best hard to be obtained. He continued in this position until the close of the war.

On the 18th of June, 1782, he was appointed, with W. Houston and James Ewing, commissioners to settle the remaining account of depreciation in the money value of their pay with the New Jersey line, thus closing his useful and honorable Revolutionary career.

Col. Neilson enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Washington, Lafayette, Governor Livingston, and indeed of all with whom he was associated who were inspired with the same lofty purpose.

Lafayette, in evidence of his appreciation, presented him with a sword, and during his visit to this country in 1824 called on him and evinced the warmest pleasure at seeing him again.

While the British occupied New Brunswick, Mrs. Neilson was at Morristown with the army. Her seat at table was next Gen. and Mrs. Washington.

After the war, Washington never passed through New Brunswick without calling on Col. Neilson.

So well assured were the enemy of the importance of the colonel's influence and exertions to the American cause that many attempts were made to seize his person. His popularity was the means of preserving him from these attempts, as he always received sufficient notice from some one of his numerous friends to enable him to escape.

At the close of the war he succeeded to the prop-

erty and business of his uncle, James Neilson, to whom reference has been made and by whom he had been adopted, and carried on an extensive trade with Lisbon, Madeira, and the West India Islands.

He was still called upon for services to the public, being a delegate from his county to the State Convention called to consider the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. Of the forty members of that convention he was the last survivor.

In 1790 and 1791 he was appointed by act of the Legislature one of the commissioners to build bridges over the Hackensack, Passaic, and Raritan Rivers. The names of John Bayard, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Dr. Lewis Dunham, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and others were included in the same service.

In 1800 and 1801 he was a member of the Assembly, where, as usual, he took a prominent part.

Throughout his life he was an active and devout member of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, also an elder and trustee. He remained clerk of the session for fifty years, which position, together with that of president of the board of trustees, he held to the end of his life. His death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1833, in his eighty-eighth year, was regarded as a public loss. Business was suspended on the occasion of the funeral, and the long procession of citizens who followed his remains to their last resting-place gave evidence of the affectionate regard with which his memory was cherished.

The Common Council of the city adopted resolutions which but reflected the public appreciation of his high character; referring to his services in the field and his virtues as a man, they testified to his daily life as the walk of a consistent and humble Christian, eminently worthy of all commendation.

The title of colonel has been used throughout this sketch as that by which he was familiarly known by his family and townsmen. He was entitled to that of brigadier-general.

JAMES NEILSON, son of Col. John Neilson, was born at New Brunswick in December, 1784, just after the close of the Revolution. He inherited from his parents a strong love of his country, his State, and his native town. As a young man he was engaged in the shipping business with his father, and later with his brother, A. S. Neilson.

During the war of 1812 he raised a company, was elected their captain, and was stationed at Sandy Hook, in expectation of the landing of the British forces. He was afterwards commissioned colonel of the State militia.

He was greatly interested in the public works of the State, and was recognized as the prime mover in the organization of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. He was the treasurer of that company from its organization until 1852, and continued a director and member of the executive committee of the joint canal and railroad companies until his death in 1862.

Mr. Neilson perceived at an early day that the commercial importance of New Brunswick could not continue, and failing to interest others, he, together with Commodore R. F. Stockton, organized the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company about 1845, and built a mill for the manufacture of print cloths, which concern was merged after his death in the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, and which at present contributes to the prosperity of the city by furnishing employment to one thousand people.

Mr. Neilson took the same interest in the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick as did his father. He became a member, was generous in his gifts, and continued president of the trustees until his death. As a business man he was liberal as well as successful. He recognized that business transactions should be for the advantage of both parties. He was a trustee of Rutgers College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton.

CHAPTER LXVI.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.—

(Continued.)

Condition of Affairs in 1776.—The latter part of the year 1776, which witnessed the occupation of New Brunswick and the country adjoining by the British, was the darkest hour of the war of the Revolution. No aid had been received as yet from France, and as yet was scarcely hoped for. A portion of the people sympathized with the invaders; and the patriots were everywhere exposed to their bitter hatred or despicable cupidity, and were kept in constant dread of their treachery. Neighbor suspected neighbor, friend distrusted friend, and even fathers and sons ranged on opposite sides. Trade and industry were paralyzed. The husbandman hesitated to plow his fields or plant a crop; or, if he did so, confined his labors to the production merely of what was absolutely necessary for the bare subsistence of his family. The precious metals had vanished from the land as the armies of the king swept triumphantly along; and the paper money had little more value than the brown forest-leaves of that bitter autumn. The means of the patriots were almost exhausted, and their hope was well-nigh extinguished. They had responded again and again to the calls for men and other material aid, until none but old men and women and children remained at home; and their houses and garners were gleaned of every superfluity, and even of the necessities of life.

An illustration is furnished of the doubt and suspicion which prevailed, and of the summary methods

¹ From a historical paper by Charles D. Dasher.

that were resorted to by the patriots to intimidate the disaffected Tories, in a letter written at the time by a British officer to a friend in England. "Everything," he says, "is transacted by the Committee,¹ which is composed of barbers, tailors, cordwainers, etc., whose pertness and insolence would raise any Englishman's indignation, for the better sort endeavor to keep their own necks out of the halter, and make use of these fellows only as catspaws. One of our friends had got several thousand in the back country brought over to our interests; but about a month ago a mob of about 100 dissolute fellows surrounded his house, with an intention to tar and feather him, upon which he came out armed, and while he was reasoning the case with them at the door he was knocked down with the butt end of a musket, then laid like a calf across a horse, and tied to a tree, while yet insensible, and tarred and feathered."²

Another instance is related by another British correspondent, who quotes from a "rebel newspaper," as follows:

"At Quilbectown, Middlesex Co., N. J., Thomas Randolph, cooper, who had publicly proved himself an enemy to his country by reviling and using his utmost endeavors to oppose the proceedings of the Continental and Provincial conventions and committees in defence of their rights and liberties, and he being judged a person of not consequence enough for a severer punishment, was ordered to be stripped naked, well coated with tar and feathers, and carried in a wagon publicly round the town, which punishment was accordingly inflicted; and as he soon became duly sensible of his offence, for which he earnestly begged pardon, and promised to atone as far as he was able by a contrary behavior for the future, he was released and suffered to return to his house in less than half an hour. The whole was conducted with that regularity and decorum that ought to be observed in all public punishment."³

A glimpse is afforded of a still different form of "public punishment" inflicted by the patriots on their Tory neighbors in a letter from an officer in the British army to his friends in England, to whom he writes under date of Aug. 17, 1776: "The persecution of the loyalists continues unremitting. Donald Maclean, Theophilus Hardenbrook, Young Feuter, the Silversmith, and Rem Rappalge have been cruelly rode on rails, a practice most painful, dangerous, and peculiar."⁴ Even the boys shared the sympathies and antipathies of their fathers, forming themselves into bands for "liberty" on the one side and the "king" on the other, resulting in innumerable blackened eyes and broken heads. I have heard my grandfather, the late Jacob Dunham, M.D., of New Brunswick, relate that when he was a lad eight or ten years old and went to school in that city, his preceptor, much to the disgust of the great body of the scholars, was an ardent loyalist, and outspoken in his disapproval of the "irregular" proceedings of the Whigs. The boys determined upon a "public punishment" suitable to school-boy ideas. Overawing into silence a few of their comrades who sympathized with the

teacher, they prepared a large foolscap placard, on which they printed in huge letters the obnoxious word "TORY!!!" Seizing the opportunity of the dismissal of school at noon, they stealthily pinned this upon the master's back, who, unobservant of the trick, walked down the street to his house, followed by the boys marching in procession behind him at a safe distance from his cane, and furtively pointing out to the passers-by the label with which they had adorned him. This school-boy trick led to the dismissal of the preceptor from his position and the breaking up of the school, to the great satisfaction, doubtless, of the youthful patriots.

Unquestionably the Tories had hard lines measured out to them by the Whigs. If persons were known or suspected to be "disaffected," to have "spoken disrespectfully" of the Provincial or Continental Congress or of the Committee of Safety, to have encouraged opposition to the laws and regulations that were put forth by either of these bodies, or to be engaged in stimulating gatherings or uprisings against the revolutionary authorities, they were promptly reported to the Provincial Congress, or in its recess to the Committee or Council of Safety, when they were speedily arrested, examined, confronted with their accusers (who oftentimes were of their own kin), and if specially malignant or obstinate were confined in jail, or if repentant were required to take the "oath of allegiance," and to give bonds for their behavior. In numerous instances they and their families were summarily driven into the lines of the enemy with whom they sympathized, and their property was either confiscated or suffered to run to waste. I have not discovered an instance, however, where any one of the Tories was deprived of his life, or suffered any further violence than either a "whipping," a coat of tar and feathers, or an unpleasant ride upon a rail. Although an innocent man may have occasionally suffered through the accusations of vindictive personal enemies, in the main there was ample confirmation of the charges brought against them, and they were afforded a fair and full hearing before men who were carefully observant of the rights of others, and of the forms and safeguards of law, and whose decisions appear to have been singularly dispassionate, deliberate, and equitable.

The Tories, on the other hand, retaliated with alacrity whenever they had the opportunity. When the British army made its appearance in a neighborhood they industriously pointed out those who were directly or remotely identified with the party of liberty. They maliciously led them to the spots where the patriots had concealed their property and valuables, and aided them to pillage or destroy them. The most of the foraging parties of the enemy were accompanied or guided by such as these, and nothing escaped the keen scent of their hatred. As was naturally to have been expected, they exhibited intense bitterness, and many of their acts were marked by

¹ Referring to the Committee of Safety.

² *Scots' Magazine*, 1776.

³ *Ibid.*, for February, 1776.

⁴ *Ibid.*, October, 1776.

meanness, cupidity, cowardice, despicable treachery, and relentless barbarity.

Immediately after the battle of Brooklyn, which was followed by the evacuation of Long Island and the city of New York, the storming of Fort Washington with the loss of its valuable stores and over two thousand men, and the evacuation of Fort Lee (which last event occurred Nov. 18, 1776), the American army retreated across New Jersey, too weak to make a stand at any point, and so completely bereft of all means of defense as to be "without a single intrenching tool."¹ They were rapidly followed by the British so closely that the music of one army was often heard by the other, who spread themselves over the entire central, wealthiest, and most populous portion of the State. On the 28th of November, 1776, Washington retreated, says Marshall,² "to Brunswick, a small village on the Raritan," and on the same day the enemy entered Newark. During the few days that Washington lay at New Brunswick before he was again forced to retire before the invaders a large portion of his army became entitled to their discharge, and it was impossible by any remonstrance to detain them. They abandoned the cause of their country at the hour of its supremest need, and left Washington powerless of all means of offense or defense, and almost so of the ability to flee. He could offer no resistance, and on the 2d of December, 1776, as the British advanced guards showed themselves at the opposite side of the bridge he evacuated New Brunswick, retreating through Princeton to Trenton, and the British occupied the place.³

The gloom which hung over the patriot army, and which in a special manner enveloped all this part of New Jersey, was now at the blackest. No ray of hope penetrated the darkness. The protracted campaign had been marked by rapidly successive disasters. The whole country was in possession of the British soldiery, who insulted and preyed upon the people. The British army was large, well supplied with all the effective means for waging war, and presented a splendid appearance, while the fugitive American army (of whom one-third were Jersey militia) consisted of less than three thousand men, shortly afterward diminished to fifteen hundred, was almost destitute of the commonest munitions of war, was obliged to rely for its bullets upon the lead that could be gleaned from "in and about houses," from "the leaden weights from windows and clocks," and from those used "in shops, stores, and mills," and its men were tentless, shoeless, ragged, squalid, hungry, and lacking even the utensils for dressing their food. At this supreme crisis it was reported, and the report seemed so probable as to be generally believed, that the Continental Congress was about to disperse and to abdicate its powers. Everything seemed lost.

At this juncture Lord Howe, the British com-

mander, issued a proclamation commanding all persons assembled in arms against the British government to disband and return to their homes, ordering all civil officers to relinquish their usurped authority, and offering a FULL PARDON to every person who would within sixty days subscribe a declaration of submission to the royal authority. The proclamation completed the apparent ruin of the patriot cause. Timed, as it was, when everything seemed lost, it was taken advantage of by thousands throughout the State who had hitherto espoused the side of independence more or less warmly, and who now flocked daily to make their peace with the successful representatives of the crown, and to obtain their protection. For ten days after the publication of this proclamation two or three hundred persons a day came in to Lord Howe at New Brunswick to renounce their adhesion to the patriots, and to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown. Among these were Samuel Galloway, a member of the first Continental Congress; Col. George Taylor, of Monmouth, successively colonel of the battalion of "Detached" Militia of Monmouth County and colonel of the First Regiment of Monmouth; and Col. John Duyckinck, of Middlesex, successively first major of the Second Regiment of Middlesex, major of Col. Samuel Forman's battalion of "Detached" Militia, lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of Middlesex, and colonel of the Third Regiment of Middlesex. These were all gentlemen of consequence and influence, and their desertion to the enemy produced great despondency. But among all those prominent and influential persons who abandoned the cause at this dark hour the one whose weakness or treachery provoked the profoundest dejection was Samuel Tucker, of Trenton. Representing the body of the people,—he was a cordwainer,—he had early embraced the cause of independence; had been a delegate to the Provincial Congress in the sessions of May, June, August, and October, 1775; was elected its vice-president in May, 1775, and its president in October, 1775, and acted in this latter capacity so near the period of his defection as August, 1776. He had also been one of the Committee of Safety, appointed to act, with extraordinary powers, in the recess of the Provincial Congress, and one of the treasurers of the colony. His defection was a cruel, almost a stupefying, blow. The people felt that their earliest and most trusted leaders were abandoning them, and they knew not who next would follow.

Not only was the gloom impenetrable from these and other causes, but the suffering of the people of Middlesex County was intense and their destitution deplorable. A cold and boisterous winter had set in early and with unusual rigor. Numbers had been forced to flee from their homes at this inclement season, leaving their families without protection and support, and were either in hiding or were wanderers in a desolated country. A hostile army occupied their towns and villages, and harried their farms with

¹ Marshall, vol. i. p. 119. ² *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 121. ³ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 121.

oppressive exactions. Their horses and cattle were stolen; their stores of hay, flour, corn, bacon, and provisions were plundered; their houses, churches,¹ stores, mills, barns, and fences were burned or devastated; their household goods were spoliated and carried away; their wives and children were maltreated and insulted, and despoiled of their clothing, rings, trinkets, and even the cradles in which the helpless infant was rocked to sleep. Nowhere was any alleviation of the distress to be found, nor could any prospect of its termination be described. And yet amid all this desolation, rapine, and insult,—and perhaps because of them,—the people of Middlesex and of the town of Brunswick remained steadfast to their apparently ruined cause. Here and there a few whose names are preserved but need not now be repeated became “adherents of the enemy,” as they were then styled; but the great body, almost the entire population of the county, continued unfaltering in their devotion to freedom and independence. The journals of the “Committee of Safety,” and of its successor, the “Council of Safety,” give the names of over one thousand persons in New Jersey who were disaffected and were required to give bonds and take the oath of allegiance to the Revolutionary authorities; and of this number, notwithstanding the overshadowing influence of the British army, which was quartered on the county nearly seven months, only twenty-six were inhabitants of Middlesex County. Besides, it furnished over fifteen hundred soldiers for the State and Continental military establishments. And on a subsequent occasion, when Sir Henry Clinton was about to march through the State, just before the battle of Monmouth, and needed guides for his army, he applied for them to Col. Simcoe, whose “Rangers” were largely made up of refugee Jersey-men. But although that dashing partisan had a book in which he says “was inserted the names of every soldier in his corps, the counties in which they were born, and where they had lived, so that he was seldom at a loss for guides in his own corps,” and although he “had also,” as he tells us, “many refugees with him” outside of those who belonged to his corps, “who served as guides,” he was obliged to reply to Sir Henry that “he had none who knew any of the roads to New Brunswick,” which could not have been the case if he had had any from Middlesex County in his corps.² In addition to this unintentional tribute to the patriotism of the people of Middlesex, on two other occasions Col. Simcoe refers, in his journal,³ to the “vindictive spirit” uniformly exhibited by them towards the British troops, and describes them as

“most virulent in their principles,” and as “attacking from their coverts the British foraging parties in 1776, and insulting their very outposts,” adding that they had thus “acquired a great degree of self-confidence and activity.”

The British occupied New Brunswick and its vicinity, including Six-Mile Run, Middlebrush, Piscataway, Woodbridge, and Bonhamton, from Dec. 2, 1776, till June 22, 1777. On the morning of the day last named they retreated by way of Piscataway to Perth Amboy,—“burning many houses as they passed along.”⁴

During their stay they levied severe contributions upon all who espoused or were connected with those who espoused the side of independence, and their outposts and foraging parties pillaged the people without mercy. In retaliation for their “vindictive spirit,” the “virulence of the principles,” and “their activity in attacking the British foraging parties,” to which Col. Simcoe bears testimony, their property was ruthlessly destroyed. Within the brief period of six and a half months the British spoliated over six hundred and fifty persons and burned more than one hundred dwellings, mills, and other buildings within the present limits of Middlesex County, valued at £86 21s. 4d.; and counting eight shillings to the dollar, and considering that one dollar in 1776 was equivalent in purchasing power to three dollars at this day, the loss was equal to \$646,605 of our present currency. The proportional loss may be more clearly understood if it is borne in mind that the total population of the county in 1775 was about twelve thousand. If from this number are deducted thirteen hundred negroes and seven hundred adult white males who were not heads of families, the population among whom all this devastation was distributed did not exceed ten thousand, of whom, if we adopt the established average, only one-fifth, or two thousand, were householders. If this estimate be correct one in every three was pillaged, and one in every twenty had a house burned.

In the forays of the enemy the dinner prepared by the family was often ravished from the table by the Hessians, whose avidity for plunder and brutal outrage drew upon them the execrations of the people. No respect was paid to age or sex, and even articles of female wear, indeed everything, however minute, which had any value were swept into the capacious maw of these rapacious mercenaries. Again and again our ancestors were required to furnish provisions for large parties of Hessians and forage for their horses, and the demand was enforced at the point of the bayonet. On one occasion thirty Hessians imposed themselves upon a single family at Woodbridge⁵ and demanded breakfast and supper; the cowardly plunderers usurped the seats of the family at the table,

¹ The British spoliated six churches in Middlesex County, viz.: “The Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, £300; Christ Church of New Brunswick, £40 15s.; St. James’ Church in Piscataway, £110 16s. 9d.; the Presbyterian Meeting-House at New Brunswick, £400; the Princeton Meeting-House, £160 4s. 2d.; and the Congregation of Metuchen, £14 5s.”

² Simcoe’s Journal, p. 66.

³ Pp. 109 and 316.

⁴ Marshall, vol. i.

⁵ See inventory of damages in Middlesex, p. 248.

forced them to wait upon them, and not content with this indignity drank or stole twenty gallons of rum, five gallons of brandy, and a barrel of cider, which the good man of the house had stored in his cellar in brighter days, and when they decamped they robbed his wife of her stockings and the blankets from their beds, broke his doors and windows, and drove off three cows and his "fine 8 year old Mare." Nor was this a solitary instance. Such outrages were of daily occurrence among the people of Middlesex, who were thus welded by fire and rapine into "vindictive" patriots, whom no adversity could subdue and no disasters could entirely dishearten.

Damages by the British.—The foregoing view of the condition of affairs in Middlesex County in 1776 is presented as a suitable introduction to a description of an interesting relic of the Revolutionary war, from which many of the facts related have been drawn, to which public attention has never been directed hitherto, and which affords us a close view of the social surroundings of our ancestors. This relic is a record of the "Damages done by the British and their Adherents to the Inhabitants of Middlesex County" during the Revolutionary war, and is preserved in the State Library at Trenton. It is in the form of a bound folio manuscript volume, of between three and four hundred pages, and contains the inventories of over six hundred and fifty persons whose property was plundered or destroyed by the British between 1776 and 1782, but mainly in 1776 and 1777. Each inventory is entered in detail in this volume, with the valuation of every article, and is certified to under oath or affirmation by the person damaged or his representative before one of the appraisers appointed by the State for the purpose.

The authority for these inventories is to be found in an act of the Legislature, originally offered March 8, 1780, when it was lost, which was finally passed Dec. 20, 1781, and they were made, as the preamble recites, in the expectation that the losses would be reimbursed by the State, as they were afterwards in some of the other colonies. In New Jersey they never were reimbursed, and the only fruit of the labor has been to preserve a record of the injuries sustained by our ancestors, and to present a vivid picture of their sufferings, their social surroundings, furniture, dress, etc.

This act provided that two separate registers of inventories should be made, the one being of the property damaged or destroyed by the "enemy and their adherents," and the other of the property damaged or destroyed by the "Continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighboring States;" that the appraisers were to value and appraise the articles inventoried at the prices current at the opening of the war in 1775; that the inventories were to be certified to by oath or affirmation; that nothing was to be admitted in the inventories for which any restitution had been made or satisfaction received; that no in-

ventory was to be received from persons who were of a suspicious character, or who failed to substantiate that they had been friends of the government established under the authority of the people; that forged or feigned inventories would render the utterers liable to severe penalties; that the losses sustained by privateers or vessels of war, merchant ships or trading vessels, their tackle, furniture, or cargo from the enemy were not to be admitted to be inventoried; and that the appraisers were each to receive as compensation for their services "seven shillings and sixpence by the day," and "nine pence per sheet" of ninety words for registering the inventories and vouchers.

The volume of records now under consideration is the one which relates to the damages done by the "enemy and their adherents,"¹ and the appraisers appointed by the act for Middlesex (Benjamin Manning, Joseph Olden, and Nathaniel Hunt) faithfully performed the duties assigned to them. They were all gentlemen of consideration, and noted for probity and patriotism. Benjamin Manning resided in Piscataway, and was one of the delegates to the Assembly from Middlesex from 1778 till 1785. Joseph Olden resided in Windsor township, near Princeton, and was a grand-uncle of ex-Governor Charles S. Olden. Nathaniel Hunt also resided in one of the Windsors, and early in the war served as colonel of the Second Regiment of militia of Hunterdon County.

In conformity with the act the inventories that were presented were sworn to by the claimants before one of the appraisers, the usual form of the affidavit being as follows: "Edward Van Harlingen Declares on oath that the above inventory is just and true to the best of his Knowledge. That he has not received any satisfaction for any of the articles therein contained. And that he hath good reason to believe that the above articles were taken, carried off, and destroyed by the enemy." When *personal* property only had been plundered or destroyed, the oath of the party injured alone, or of his representatives if dead, was taken in the above form. When a claim was made for *real* property burnt or damaged, in addition to the oath of the claimant, an additional oath was required from one or more carpenters who had "viewed" the premises and estimated the loss, and was commonly in this form: "Joseph Vickers and John Voorhees, being carpenters, declare on their oaths, that they knew the buildings of Gette Voorhees, widow, which were destroyed by the En-

¹ I have examined the record of the "property damaged or destroyed by the Continental army or by the militia," etc., in New Jersey. The entire record is contained in one small volume, which is preserved in the State Library. The counties from which there are returns are Bergen, Morris, Essex, Somerset, and Burlington. No damages seem to have been committed in Middlesex by our armies, for the reason probably that their operations were principally confined to the hilly portion of the State lying to the north, and also because the British had so completely stripped the people of Middlesex as to leave nothing worth taking for the patriot troops.

emy, and also do adjudge the damages to the amount of £235 to the best of their knowledge." Ordinarily, when several buildings were destroyed, the affidavit of the experts contained a *detailed* valuation, as follows: "Isaac Cotheal, being a Carpenter, declares on Oath that he Knew the buildings of James Colyer as destroyed by the Enemy, and Judge the value of them as follows, to wit,—Grist-Mill, £200; Saw-Mill, £50; House, Slaughter- do, & Smith Shop, £30; and y^e other House and Barn, £110." If a building was only *partially* damaged the form varied as follows: "Joseph Vickers being sworn saith that he in conjunction with John Voorhees, being called upon to view the damages done the buildings of the Rev^d Johannes Light, and having viewed the same, do adjudge the said damages done to said buildings to y^e am^t of £19.0. to the best of their Knowledge." Where woodland was destroyed a third person was called upon to estimate the loss, and his affidavit was annexed in this form: "John French being sworn saith that he Knew the Timber land of James Richmond as above mentioned, which was destroyed by the Enemy, and do judge the said damages was worth £160.0. to the best of his Knowledge." When valuable horses were inventoried, the oath of the claimant was supplemented by the affidavit of a neighbor, which was almost invariably in the curious form following: "John Bennet declares on oath that he was knowing to the Enemies taking and destroying the articles contained in the above inventory of Barent Stryker. And that he personally Knew the said horse (or mare), and do adjudge he was worth £15."

Some of the affidavits annexed to these inventories reveal very interesting facts illustrating the events of that period, and afford glimpses of the personal fortunes of our ancestors, showing the straits to which they were often reduced, and presenting brief but vivid pictures of the dismay which attended the inroads of the British marauders. For example: On the approach of the British to New Brunswick in 1776, John Dennis, who was a wealthy merchant and an active patriot (having been a delegate to the Provincial Congress for Middlesex County in 1775, a member of the first Committee of Safety, and one of the commissioners for emitting and signing the colonial bills of credit), distributed a large part of his property among various persons in the town and country adjacent, in the hope that it might thus escape the notice of the enemy. Among other things, he sent "sundry trunks, barrels," etc., containing valuable goods, to the farm-houses of Jeremiah and John Field in Piscataway township, who secreted a part in their cellars and barns, and a part they buried under a stack of buckwheat; but the enemy, guided by some sure intelligencer, discovered and plundered or destroyed the whole. Mr. Dennis presented ten different inventories of as many separate lots, recording very heavy damages to his property left in the town as well as to that stored in different places. He was also

the owner, or part owner, of a number of vessels which were carried off by the enemy. One of these was a sloop named the "Cluster Valle," another was the sloop "Mary and Elizabeth," and another the schooner "General Lee." They all had considerable cargoes, which shared the fate of the vessels. Each of these ten inventories has a separate affidavit annexed. In one of these Mr. Dennis "and his wife Mary" make oath that they left their house in New Brunswick on the 1st day of December, 1776, "when the enemy was on the other side of the river." In another he declares that he "locked up his store-house" in New Brunswick "at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of December," and that the enemy "took possession of said store-house at near twelve o'clock the next day." In this inventory Mr. Dennis records the loss of a great quantity of wine; and Joseph Robinson (of whom a further record appears elsewhere in this paper) certifies as a witness that he "knew numbers of pipes" were in the store-house, and, further, that "he was in the Store-house when the wine was almost over his shoes on the floor, when he saw the Enemy take some of the hogges' fat" (of which Mr. Dennis had left a considerable stock in the same store-house) "to stop the holes in the pipes," thus "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Mr. Dennis had also stored eighteen tierces of flaxseed in the barn of Dr. Jaques, near New Brunswick; and John Whitlock testifies to its wanton destruction by "a party of the Enemy." He says that in March, 1777, he saw these tierces, "some with all and some with a part of the heads knocked out and the flaxseed laying all over the yard," that "a rain fell a few days after and the flaxseed lay matted or caked together between two and three feet high." Concerning the sloop "Mary and Elizabeth," Mr. Dennis and John Lyle, Jr., testify that she was a new sloop, and when the enemy occupied the town she "lay at the dock of Capt. Gibbs,¹ near his garden fence, in the slip before his door." (This is the slip between Agnew's & Rolfe's saw-mill.) Concerning the "General Lee," George Leach testifies that "she was built on Gano's dock," that she was seized by the British when they entered the town, and that he (George Leach) "was compelled by the Enemy to carry the said schooner to New York." Mr. Dennis' own affidavit concerning the loss of this vessel contains a touch of grim humor, as follows: "John Dennis declareth on oath that the above schooner was taken by the Enemy and their Adherents, and that he this deponent saw said schooner in the hands of the Enemy, in Perth Amboy harbour, when he was put on board a boat as a

¹ Capt. Richard Gibb resided in New Brunswick in the house lately known as John Hicks', 143 Bernet Street, and had a farm near by which the old inventory says was called Longfield's farm. This was at or near the present site of Weston's mills. His houses at both places were pillaged, and the one at "Longfield's," which he says in his inventory was three-quarters of a mile from town, was totally destroyed. His losses are inventoried at over £440.

prisoner to be conveyed to the Provost gaol in New York. He further declareth that he never hath received one farthing as a recompence for no part of the same, *excepting one year's close confinement in a loathsome Gaol, and further saith not.*"

John Fisher, of New Brunswick, was convinced that he had "just reason" to believe "that his goods were taken by the enemy, as stated in his inventory, because all the above articles was left in New Brunswick when the British troops took possession of that place, and they was all gone after they left there." Peter Obert, of South River, in presenting his damages, declares that "he was at a small distance and see the Enemy take, carry off, and destroy the above-said articles," which must have been very tantalizing to Peter, although he contrived to save himself from being carried off also. Samuel Sayre, of Woodbridge, who was robbed of three fine horses, testified that he had "since seen some of the ^sd horses in the enemy's possession when he was a prisoner among them." "When I was a prisoner" is a not infrequent record in these inventories. John Mercerau, of Woodbridge, testifies that among other things the British took from him a "Stage Coach, for which he had been offered £60 without the wheels." John Ward, also of Woodbridge, swears that his "two likely cows 5 years old and forward with calf" were "taken by a party of the enemy under y^e command of Col. Simcoe, a British officer," and his affidavit is corroborated by Adolph Jones, who makes oath that he "saw Col. Simcoe and his men drive away the two cows" of said Ward. We have several other glimpses of this active and daring partisan leader. Cornelius Van Duyⁿ deposes that in December, 1776, "he was in Boundbrook with a horse, when he was surprised by the British Light Horsemen in the night, and fled a few hundred yards out of the town, and on his return the horse was gone, and he verily believes the said Horsemen took him." As Col. Simcoe states in his journal that he was with the British army while it was in winter-quarters at New Brunswick in 1776, it is probable that he commanded this party, especially since it appears by another affidavit, given in connection with inventory of Ennis Graham, that the "Queen's Rangers," of which Simcoe was colonel, were at Bound Brook on the 19th of December, 1776. Two weeks earlier than this a body of "German troops" made a foray upon Bound Brook, and among others whom they plundered was Elias Van Court. His affidavit gives a graphic description of the rapacious character of these hated mercenaries. He states that he was absent from home at the time, and that on his return a few hours after their departure, "he found his wife in great distress, who is since dead. She told this Deponent that about forty Hessians had the night before quartered in their house and gone away

very early in the morning, which was December 7, 1776, and that all her bedding and sundry other things had been plundered and taken away by them."

In October, 1779, Col. Simcoe made his famous raid from Perth Amboy through Woodbridge, Quibbletown, and Bound Brook, his ostensible object being to destroy the boats belonging to our army which had been collected at Van Vechten's bridge, but his real aim being to take Governor Livingston prisoner. The early part of the march was prosecuted very quietly, and without any depredations beyond seizing all the good horses he could find; and his party gave out that they were a detachment from Washington's army in order to prevent any alarm from spreading. They thoroughly succeeded in keeping up this delusion until after they had left Quibbletown, when their real character was discovered by a man who knew Col. Simcoe. After this they began to plunder without stint, and from Bound Brook to Somerset Court-House, and on their return from thence to New Brunswick, they left behind them a trail of burning hay-stacks, barns, and houses. Rachel Ladner testifies to their firing a hut and some stacks, in which property of Archibald Van Norden was destroyed. William Cock also deposes that "a party of Horsemen under the command of Col. Simcoe of the British Army put fire to the Court-house at Hillsborough, and that the said Cock's house kecht fire from the same and burnt down." Nelly Smock substantiated this recital. In singular requital for the outrages committed by his men, it was the previous burning of a house by the British which led to the capture of Simcoe and a portion of his command, as the finale of this expedition, by throwing them out of their way into an ambuscade, at the precise spot he had aimed to avoid. Col. Simcoe himself tells the story. In his "Journal" (pp. 117, 118) he says, "His guide misled him; nor was the reason of his error the least uncommon of the sinister events which attended this incursion. When the British troops quitted the camp at Hillsborough and marched to Brunswick, among other houses which were unwarrantably burnt was the one which the guide relied upon as marking the private road the party was to take. He knew not of its being burnt, and that every vestige had been destroyed, so that he unintentionally led them into the ambuscade . . . on the high grounds beyond the barracks at Brunswick."

The march of the British forces through Woodbridge and Piscataway to New Brunswick in November, 1776, and their retreat through the two former in June, 1777, were marked by devastated and burned dwellings and other buildings, two hundred and forty-four persons having been plundered, and forty houses, mills, barns, etc., having been burned in Woodbridge, and one hundred and thirty-one persons plundered and thirty-one houses, mills, barns, etc., burned in Piscataway. The affidavits accom-

¹ This and the four following affidavits are to be found in the "Records of Damages" in Somerset County.

panying many of these inventories fairly place us in the light of these burning dwellings. Thus Thomas Edgar bears witness "that on or about the last of June, 1777, he saw the House late of Samuel Parker, as above mentioned, in flames, a-burning, immediately after the enemy past it, and that he verily believes they set it on fire, and that he believes the said house was worth £200 as money went in the year 1775." Hiram Frazee also testifies "that he saw the house of Thomas Force on fire, and see at the same time a number of people at the said house which he took to be British troops, as they then (in November, 1776) was a-passing along the road." And, again, Phineas Randolph testifies that in December, 1776, he saw the new, two-story, well-finished house of Justus Dunn "a-burning, and at the same time a number of the Enemy around it, and have good reason to believe they set it on fire and burnt it." Instances of this kind might be cited in great numbers, but these will serve for examples. One notable circumstance runs through them all, namely, that those whose property was the most mercilessly pillaged or devastated were the most confirmed and obnoxious patriots.

The plundering of their horses and cattle entailed severe losses upon the people of Middlesex, the number carried away or killed within its limits having been nearly eighteen hundred; and the affidavits accompanying the inventories reveal that in many cases this particular business was inspired or conducted by "refugees" and "Tories," who knew just where to lay their hands on the most valuable and serviceable animals, and who could thus wreak their revenge or retaliate their wrongs on their old neighbors or acquaintances. The enormous destruction of fencing and of growing or gathered crops was another noteworthy feature. In numerous cases not a panel of fence was left, the grain and hay were all carried off or destroyed, fruit-trees and orchards were hacked down, woodland was ravaged, and the most thrifty farm converted into a ruin of desolation. To aggravate the indignities which were heaped upon them, our people were often "pressed" by the British into the work of carting away the property and valuables of their friends and neighbors. Numerous cases of this kind are interspersed over the old record we are considering. It sometimes happened that plundered articles and even captives were "held to ransom" by the British, or more probably by the mercenaries in their employment, though it generally happened that they contrived to carry away both the plunder and the money also by which it might have been redeemed. Thus John Ross, of Woodbridge, was robbed of "1 new Oyster craft and 3 oyster tongs by a British armed boat," but he was afterwards allowed to ransom it by the payment of six pounds. Daniel Dunn, of Piscataway, whose mare was taken Dec. 1, 1776, and kept till Aug. 1, 1777, was allowed to redeem her on paying two pounds five shillings.

And John Noe, of Woodbridge, who besides having his horse stolen was himself stolen, records that "he gave £6 ransom money for to let him go when taken a prisoner in January, 1777."

A clear notion of the character of these inventories, their exhibition of the honest exactitude of our ancestors, and their illustration of the food, dress, household goods, and manner of life of the times can be best gained from an inspection of their curious and precise details. As specimens I have made a literal transcript in the appendix¹ to this paper of five different inventories, exhibiting the losses sustained by as many different and representative classes, of a prosperous mechanic, a well-to-do farmer, a wealthy merchant, a "lone woman," who was either a widow or a spinster, and of a gentleman of the old school. The last mentioned is the inventory of Mr. Ennis Graham, who lived near Bound Brook. He was not living when the appraisement was made, and his inventory was presented by his sister, who was his executrix. Her affidavit is so characteristic of the sex, and affords so graphic a picture of the time, that I repeat it in this place, as follows:

"MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ss. Personally appeared before us the appraisers Elizabeth Graham and being duly Sworn deposeeth and Saith that the Articles enumerated in this Inventory was taken from Ennis Graham to the best of this Deponents Knowledge and behalf, in the following manner, that is to say: On the 24 of December 1776 their came to the house of the said Ennis Graham, then living near Boundbrook in the County of Middlesex, three British Soldiers, in appearance, And demanded of the said En^d Graham his watch which they took and rode off with, in the presence of this Deponent.

"That on or about the fifth of said month being the day a large body of Hessians marched through Boundbrook on their way to Trenton or Pennynon A negro Fellow named Oliver the property of s^d En^d Graham either went off or was carried off by the Enemy or their Adherents.

"That on the Evening of the 19th of said December thar came to the house of the Said En^d Graham, A party of British Soldiers called the Queen's Rangers, and Sundry Tory Refugees, commanded as they informed this deponent by one George H. Fisher, where besides abusing Sundryes of the Family to the great endangering of their lives, they dug up in the Barn of the said En^d Graham (where the said Ennis Graham and this deponent had buried it) a Chest or Box in which was contained the Cash, Plate, Watches and Jewelry &c mentioned in this said Inventory under the date of the 19th of December. That this deponent Saw them take Some of the things out of the box and put some in their pockets. And upon this Deponents importuning them not to take the things away, the above named George H. Fisher Damm^d the British Soldiers and ordered them to run this Deponent thro' with their Bayonets if She did not go into the House; upon which two of the Said Soldiers came and pushed with their Bayonets the said Deponent out of the Barn, and drove the said Deponent and the said Ennis Graham into the House, and there stood with their Bayonets fixed close to the breast of this Deponent and of the Said Ennis Graham for a considerable time, till there was a Gun fired by the party at the Barn, upon which the said Soldiers went out of the house, and the party at the Barn also went away. And when they were out of sight this deponent and the said Ennis Graham went to the barn and found the box which contained the Articles mentioned under the 19th of Dec^r, entirely emptied and the property taken away. That on or about the 23^d of the said December the s^d Ennis Graham went from home to go to Brunswick to try if he could not recover some of his property, and as he was passing the Street there came up to him a British Soldier and Demanded his horse saying an Officer had sent him for it. Mr Graham went with the Soldier to the Officer who insisted upon having the Horse, Saying it looked like a good Strong Horse, and they wanted it for his Majestys Service. Mr Graham remonstrated that he was a good way from home and could not walk it, he replied his

¹ Omitted here on account of lack of space.

Majesties Service could not be retarded for any excuses, and then pointed to an old worn out Horse (a mere Skeleton) and told him he might take that, perhaps it might carry him home. Mr Graham finding there was no alternative took him, but as Soon as he got on his back the horse fell down with him, he however brought him home, where he died soon after. This account this deponent had from the Said Ennis Graham at his return, and verily believes it to be true.

"And this Deponent further declares that neither she nor the said Ennis Graham to her Knowledge or belief never received any Kind of satisfaction for any of the Articles Mentioned in this Said Inventory (excepting as herein excepted) and further this Deponent saith not.

"Sworn the 4th of Octr 1782

"ELIZ GRAHAM

before me BENJN MANNING Appr."

A large proportion of those whose inventories are preserved in this record of damages served as officers or soldiers in the patriot armies during the Revolutionary war, and with their relatives and friends seem to have been specially selected for spoliation by the British. In order that this may be made apparent, that the substantial character of the men who composed the Revolutionary armies may be seen, and that the names of these patriotic men may be preserved, together with some record of their services and losses, I present a list of nearly two hundred of those whose inventories are given in this old manuscript and who served in a military capacity, with such brief particulars of their services and references to their losses as I have been able to gather which are noteworthy for their peculiarity.

William Applegate, of New Brunswick, was a private in the Middlesex militia early in the war, and afterward in Capt. Voorhees' company of the Third Regiment of State troops. Notable among the things of which he was despoiled were "2 Barrels of Bohea tea, about 100 pounds each," and "½ Bbl. of Sugar, 100 lb.," besides damages to his house and fence. Mr. Applegate was an active officer of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick.

Samuel Ayres and Jacob Ayres, both of Woodbridge, were privates in the Middlesex militia. They escaped quite lightly, the losses of the former being chiefly cattle, sheep, and hay, and of the latter various articles of female apparel, prominent among which were "1 black Calamanco Cloak lined, new," and "1 Scarlet Cloak, part worn."

Reuben Ayres, of Woodbridge, served as a private in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops. His barn was destroyed, his horses carried off, also a "good Gun," and other considerable losses.

Simon Addis, of New Brunswick, was first a lieutenant and afterward a captain in the Middlesex militia. The enemy rewarded his patriotism by running off his "three Milch Cows."

John Arnold, of Piscataway, was a private in the Middlesex militia. Apparently he was not in active service when he was pillaged, since the enemy carried off his "Gun, Cartouch Box, and Bayonet," together with a "pair of holsters and a sword," besides a fine "four year old Sorrel Mare," valued at £30.

Robert Armstrong, of South Brunswick, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and also records the loss of "a good gun, worth £4."

Joseph Brown, of Piscataway, was a private in Capt. Reuben Randolph's company of Middlesex militia. He was robbed of a number of small articles, mostly clothing and household utensils. Also "1 Small Bible, six shillings."

James Bishop, of Piscataway, served first as a private in the Middlesex militia, and afterward in the same capacity in the Continental army. Among his losses he records "2 Guns and accoutrements."

John Brown, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia. The enemy visited him six times, and plundered him at each visit. Among his losses he recites thirty-one cattle, three horses, and a large number of sheep. In his inventory he states that the enemy killed "1 calf of yr old & past & wounded 2," evincing that their destruction of his property was to a certain extent wanton.

Solomon Brecount, of Woodbridge, who was a private in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops, was plundered on three separate occasions. The enemy stole his horses, destroyed his apple orchard of fifty trees, and burnt his fencing.

Daniel Brecount, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, was visited twice, and each time robbed of a horse.

Moses Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, was a private in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops, who was greatly harassed by the enemy. He was plundered at five different times, robbed of ten cattle and seven horses, and his property laid waste. Among his losses he recounts the astounding item of "32 shirts, part homespun and part bought linen," together with such articles of finery as "2 pr. of Silver Shoe Buckles, a pair of Silver Knee buckles, a Silver Stock buckle, and 3 large new Silver Spoons." The enemy also despoiled his neighbor, James Bonny, who was a captain in the Middlesex militia, of "4 Silver tea-spoons."

Ezekiel Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and was twice visited by the British and their adherents, when he was pillaged of his horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry; his windows and doors were broken, the weather-boards stripped off his house, his fencing and hay were destroyed, and his trusty "gun" appropriated.

Cornelius Baker, of Woodbridge, was another long-suffering private in the Middlesex militia. Besides his horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry, he chronicles among numerous other things the loss of "A new pair of Velvet Breeches," and "a pair of boots almost new," "3 Large Silver Shoe Buckles and 1 do. Knee buckle," together with "40 Galls. of Rum, Brandy, and Gin," and "£10 in cash, greatest part hard."

Jonathan Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, as was also Thomas Bloomfield, of the same place. They were plundered on several different occasions, of horses, cattle, crops, and household goods.

Alexander Cotheal, of Woodbridge, was a private

in the Middlesex militia. The enemy carried off his cattle, sheep, and hogs, robbed him even of his "2 beds and bedding," and burned his dwelling-house and barn.

Isaac Cotheal, of Woodbridge, was a private in Capt. Marsh's company of light-horse, and a much aggrieved patriot. He was not only himself taken prisoner near his home, April 19, 1777, but in July of that year his schooner of "about 42 tons burthen, loaded with pork, flower, and butter," with his "negro boy 12 years of age £50," were carried off; and the rapacious marauders also stole his silver watch, which he assures us was "good and cost £8 10s.," a "new pair of Leather Britches," and "6 pare of Ankeen and Drillin D^s new," "a dozen of Shirts new," "6 Wastcoats Ankeen and Striped Silk, good," and "2 Coats, 1 Ankeen and 1 Cloth." From all which it would seem that this worthy patriot was careful of his personal appearance, at least in the matter of his attire.

Ephraim Compton, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and paid dearly for it. He was literally despoiled of everything. His inventory consists of over one hundred entries, and comprises his crops, horses, and cattle, his household and farming utensils, his bedding, and his own and his wife's clothing. Among the items are "2 Common Bibles, 1 Testament, and 1 Psalm Book." So that he was bereft of even these sources of consolation. Only his buildings were spared.

Gabriel Compton, of Woodbridge, was a still greater sufferer. He was a private in the Middlesex militia. His dwelling-house, "Large Dutch Barn," corn-crib, and cider-mill were burned to ashes, and a clean sweep made of his crops, cattle, horses, fencing, wagons, clothing, and household and farming utensils. He seems to have been literally stripped of everything. He makes special mention of "A silver hilted sword, musket, and bayonet," of "1 worked pocketbook with £9 cash in it," and of "1 ditto with 20/ hard money and 8 Dollars paper in it."

Samuel Crow, of Woodbridge, was successively a captain in the First Regiment of Middlesex, first major and lieutenant-colonel in the same. His property was twice visited by the enemy and relieved of a number of articles of little value.

Joseph Crowell, of Woodbridge, was first a private in the Middlesex troop of light-horse and then in the Continental army. He was plundered on three different occasions, principally of horses and cattle.

Edward Crowell, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and came off with comparatively light loss, having been plundered of a horse only.

Jeremiah Clarkson, of Woodbridge, was first a private in the Middlesex militia, then in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops, and lastly in the Continental army. He laments the loss of "a fine mare 6 years old, near 15 hands high."

Stephen Cutler, of Woodbridge, a private in the Middlesex militia, was plundered twice, each time of articles of small value.

David Chambers, of South Brunswick, captain in the Third Middlesex Regiment, was plundered of articles of slight value.

John Chamberlain, of Windsor, is one of the few who are dignified in the "Record of Damages" by the title "Esquire." Nevertheless he was only a private in the Middlesex militia. He was twice plundered, the first time of "£8 1. in hard money, 1 Silver Watch good," and "1 good 4 Horse Waggon." The second time he chronicled the loss of "£1000 Continental Money," appraised at £15 13s. 4d., "3 Silver Shoe Buckles, & 3 do. Stock do," "½ doz. Teaspoons & 3 pr. do Sleeve-buttons," besides "1 Gun and Bayonet & 1 lb. of powder, and 1 or 2 lbs. of shot and 2 powder horns." He also reports the loss of twenty-one shirts, and hence, possibly, his appellation of "Esquire."

John Conger, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and was several times a victim to British rapacity or thirst. He is another of those upon whom was conferred the rare title "Esquire," although there is no evidence that he was the distinguished owner of as many shirts as his brother patriot Chamberlain. Evidently he was a well-to-do person, since he had stored in his cellar "4 Hhds. of Cider, ½ Pipe Madeira Wine, 10 Galls. Brandy, 7 Galls. Jamaica Spirits, ½ Barrel of Cherry Rum, and ½ of a Barrel of Porter." These were sufficiently patrician belongings, certainly, to cause him to be dubbed "Esquire," unless he derived the title from the exercise of the then important and highly respectable function of an inn-keeper. Be this as it may, the enemy imbibed or carried away his liquors, and then gave evidence of their potency by destroying his barn, damaging his house, tearing down and burning the fencing on his garden and farm, and finally by smashing fifty panes of glass in his windows. There can be little doubt that his liquors were good, judging by their effect upon his unwelcome visitors.

Dugal Campbell, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia. Among the articles of which he was plundered were his hay and cattle, and "1 Gun and bayonet and Cartridge-box, 2 Knapsacks, and 2 Canteens."

Samuel Compton, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and suffered severely from the enemy. They burned his "Grist-mill, Dwelling-House & Barn, worth £355," together with 1022 panels of fence, and cut down "8 acres of good Wood and Timber; also 50 bearing Apple-trees."

There were ten of the Drake family in the military service of their country in various capacities. They all escaped the ravages of the enemy with the exception of George and Ephraim, both of Piscataway, who were robbed of their horses, cattle, and household goods generally.

Elijah Disbrow, of South Amboy, was a private in

Capt. Morgan's company, Second Regiment, of Middlesex. He lost "Two Skiffs, one a new large Skiff, the other a small one."

The Dunn family seem to have been specially selected by the enemy for their attentions, no less than eleven of them having been plundered out of *fifteen* who were soldiers in the patriot army. Among these were the following:

Daniel Dunn, of Piscataway, a private in the Middlesex militia, presents a long list of sundries stolen, including the rare luxury for those times of "1 Set of China Tea-Cups and Saucers, & a large China bowl, £10."

Benjamin Dunn, of Piscataway, a private in the Middlesex militia, was a heavy sufferer, his inventory footing up over £700. Besides his horses, many head of cattle, and a great store of grain and hay carried off, "650 Trees and Saplings cut down," "200 acres of land mowed and pastured," "Firewood cut and drawn for 2 large fires and one small one for 5 months," and 5378 rails and stakes destroyed, he recounts the loss of "1 Stout Negro Man, 30 years of age, £100," "1 Large Looking-Glass, 3 by 2 feet, broke, £8," his "Gun, Cartouch box, Bayonet, and 3 Cutlasses," and his valuable library, consisting of two books, "Salman's Gazetteer and Harry."

Hugh Dunn, of Piscataway, was a captain in the First Middlesex Regiment, and was twice spoiled, principally of his "stock," grain, and household goods. Though he was not despoiled of his stout negro man, as was the case with Benjamin, he pathetically bewails the loss of a "New Coat for my Negro," as doubtless also did that sable chattel. Besides he has an item of "Wood for One fire for a picket of 25 men for 5 months £5," showing that his farm was the point at or near which the British outposts were quartered.

John Dunn, of Piscataway, was first a major in Col. Heard's battalion of "minute-men," afterwards a major in Col. Samuel Forman's battalion of "Detached Militia," and subsequently first major of the First Middlesex Regiment. He was plundered of his horses, grain, farming utensils, household goods, etc., to the extent of £313 5s. 5d. Among his losses he enumerates "£18 in Continental Cash," "1 Clock without the case, of the best kind, £30," and "1 Do. with the Case £16."

Jeremiah Dunn, of Piscataway, a private in the Middlesex militia, was robbed of his horses, cattle, crops, etc., to the amount of £113 3d. But Micajah Dunn, of the same place, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the First Middlesex Regiment, did not suffer in proportion to his superior rank, his entire loss being a horse, two guns, one great-coat, and a pair of shoes.

The Dunhams were generous contributors to the cause of independence, fifteen of their number having served in the army in various capacities, and nine having been spoiled by the enemy. Among these last were the following:

Azariah Dunham, of New Brunswick. Before the war he was a civil engineer, and was largely employed in that capacity by private parties, the Legislature, and other public bodies. In May, 1775, he was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, and during that year proceeded to the city of New York to confer with other patriotic delegates from the sister colonies as to the measures to be adopted for the preservation of their menaced liberties. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775-76, and was appointed by that body one of the "Committee of Safety," which exercised extraordinary powers in its recess. As a member of the Provincial Congress he served on numerous important committees, and drafted and reported various weighty measures. Among these were "a resolution respecting apprehending deserters from the Continental troops," an "ordinance to compel payment of a tax of £10,000 from such persons as have refused to pay the same," an ordinance permitting £30,000 of credit," and an ordinance for the "manufacture and purchase of saltpetre." In 1775-76 he was appointed to review and muster in the troops raised in the province, and was made one of the committee to adjust and settle the accounts of powder furnished to Earl Stirling by Somerset, Brunswick, Woodbridge, and Elizabethtown. In 1776 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion Middlesex militia, but resigned from it to devote himself to the duties of "superintendent of purchases" for the province, of commissioner to raise troops, and a commissioner to sign bills of credit for the Eastern Department of New Jersey, positions to which he had been elected by the Provincial Congress, and which he filled till the close of the war. Before the enemy occupied New Brunswick he had been able to remove his plate and valuables to the Ford mansion at Morristown (his wife was Mary Ford); but one of the British officers was quartered in his house, and he was plundered of household goods to the value of £218. His father, Rev. Jonathan Dunham, a venerable man of eighty, residing in Piscataway, was also plundered to the amount of £80.

Elisha, Jonathan, Josiah, and John Dunham, of Woodbridge, and David, David, Jr., and Samuel Dunham, of Piscataway, were all of them privates in the Middlesex militia, and experienced the tender mercies of the British. The three last named had their houses and barns burned after having been first pillaged, their grain, etc., carried off, and twenty-five thousand rails and stakes destroyed, footing up for the three an aggregate loss of about £1000.

William Davison, of South Brunswick, was a sergeant in Capt. Morgan's company of the Second Middlesex Militia, and was plundered of two horses and a wagon, the latter of which he assures us was "as good as new."

Cornelius Dehart, of South Brunswick, was a private in the Middlesex militia. He was visited by a

foraging party of the enemy, who stole his "seed wheat and rye," and after their virtuous performances warmed themselves over a good fire made of his "rail fence."

James Debow, of South Brunswick, was a captain in the Middlesex militia. His losses were not heavy, but still comprised his cattle, swine, and clothing, besides a general destruction of his windows and shutters.

Jonathan Deare, of Princeton, at the outset was first major of the First Middlesex Regiment and subsequently its lieutenant-colonel. He resigned in March, 1778, having been elected collector of customs for the Eastern District of New Jersey. He was a prominent lawyer. The enemy made a full sweep of his household goods and his orchards and cellars. Among the former were a "number of law and other books value of £40," and among the latter "1 hamper of wine in bottles, 6 Dozen," some of his pillagers evidently having been of a studious and others of a convivial turn of mind.

William Evans, of New Brunswick, a private in the Middlesex militia, was twice visited and relieved of sundry luxuries, among which were "1 Set of Cups and Saucers best quality," "Cash in silver 12/6, and in Continental money 40/," a "pair of gold locket sleeve-buttons and a gold finger-ring," and "several fine books," the authors not named.

James Edgar, of Woodbridge, a private in the Middlesex militia, was visited three times and very effectually pillaged. Among his losses he records that of a fine five-year-old mare and a number of cattle, "taken by Col. Simcoe."

Isaac Furman and John Fisher, of New Brunswick, and John Flatt, of Woodbridge, all were privates in the Middlesex militia, and were thoroughly despoiled of their cattle and household goods, special attention having been paid to their ample stores of women's clothing and bedding. Among the multitude of caps, aprons, gowns, kerchiefs, and other articles of female wear of which the last-named was robbed he laments "1 pair of Stays as good as new," which some uxorious British or Hessian soldier appropriated for the wardrobe of his better half. Mr. Flatt also records in one item the loss of "1 Common Bible, 1 good Rifle, and a Bullet-mould," an odd admixture of weapons, spiritual and carnal.

Jonathan Freeman, of Woodbridge, was first a private in Capt. Morgan's company of the Second Middlesex Regiment, and afterwards in Capt. Nixon's troop of light-horse. He was robbed of his household goods, and had a fine horse shot. Besides him eleven others of the Freeman family were privates in the Middlesex militia, but two only of them, Israel and Samuel, both of Woodbridge, were molested. The latter suffered the loss of four fine horses, and among other things "6 Silver teaspoons and a set of china."

There were nine of the Fields of Middlesex in the

patriot service, and of these three were pillaged. Benjamin and Richard, both of Piscataway, were privates, and Jeremiah, also of Piscataway, was first a private, then sergeant, and finally a lieutenant in the First Regiment of Middlesex. Their inventories amount to a total of £414.

William French, of Piscataway, a private in the Middlesex militia, to use an expressive colloquialism, was thoroughly "cleaned out." The enemy burned his "Dwelling-House large, and a Store-House adjoining the same," "1 other Dwelling-House," "2 Barns and a Smoke-House," valued by William Horn and John Shippey, carpenters, at £316. They carried off his horses, cattle, sheep, wagons, sleds, pleasure sleighs, grain and hay, and robbed him of his household goods and farming utensils. From the character of many of the articles, which could only have proved useless impediments to the marauders, it is evident that they must have been wantonly consumed with his buildings. In his inventory we find mentioned that favorite article of furniture with our ancestors, "3 Cupboards of Dutch make equal to new." Also "3 Swords & 1 Gun and Bayonet good," and "3 bibles, 1 large dutch y^e other English, worth £2.11.6." William had a Bible for each sword, and, doubtless, was equally a man of war and of prayer.

Henry Fouratt, of Piscataway, was a private in the Middlesex militia. It is evident from his inventory that he combined the occupation of an oysterman with that of a farmer. Besides his "green grain in the ground" he recites the loss of a "Skiff 17 feet long, 2 Oyster Rakes, 1 pr. of Tongs, 1 Anchor, and a New Cable."

Moses Guest, of New Brunswick, the author of an odd compound entitled "Guest's Poems and Journal," was first an ensign in Capt. Voorhees' company in the Third Middlesex Regiment, and afterwards a captain in the Second Regiment. While in the former capacity he had the good fortune to capture the daring partisan, Col. Simcoe, the incidents attending which he himself relates as follows:¹ "Simcoe was not discovered to be an enemy until he had got seven miles north of N. Brunswick at Quibble town, from which place an express was dispatched to Col. John Neilson, at N. Brunswick, who immediately ordered out his regiment. We were soon marched to the bridge at Raritan Landing. From Quibble town Col. Simco proceeded rapidly to Col. Van Horne's house at Middlebrook. He was much disappointed in not finding the Governor there [Governor Livingston was then at N. Brunswick]. He then went on to Van Vechten's bridge on the Raritan river, and set fire to some forage and flat-bottom boats; from which he went to Millstone, a small town 8 miles N. W. of Brunswick; here he set fire to the court-house and jail. While we were at the landing bridge we discovered the smoke of those buildings. It was then

¹ Guest's Poems and Journal, pp. 144, 145, 146.

thought probable that the enemy would endeavor to pass this bridge in their retreat. Col. Neilson therefore continued there, being in hopes of cutting off their retreat, and dispatched me with thirty-five men with orders to endeavor to fall in with them, and to annoy them as much as possible. Soon after getting on the road leading from Millstone village to the bridge I was informed by an express that the enemy was within a few hundred yards of me; I had just time to get to an open piece of woods when they made their appearance. We attacked them as they came up, but they came on so rapidly that we could only give them one discharge. Col. Simco's horse received three balls, fell on him and bruised him very badly; there was one man killed and several wounded. I left a physician with Simco, and proceeded on. We soon found his party had halted on the heights west of Brunswick. They sent a doctor and his servant to us bearing a flag. The doctor requested permission to attend Col. Simco, which was granted, but as the enemy was proceeding on their retreat whilst the flag was negotiating, which is contrary to the rules of war, the doctor and his servant were considered as prisoners. After Simco fell, Major Stuart (a refugee, who had piloted him) took the command. Soon after we dismissed the doctor, we witnessed a scene that was truly distressing. We found Captain Peter Voorhies lying in the road mortally wounded, and to all appearance nearly breathing his last breath.¹ He had just returned from General Sullivan's army, and with a few militia horsemen was pursuing so close on the enemy's rear as to cause a detachment to sally out. They soon came up with him and cut him with their broadswords in a most shocking manner, which caused his death in a few hours. We pursued them until we got to South river bridge, 8 miles south of Brunswick, at which place we received information that 500 men had been landed at South Amboy to cover their retreat, and that they were embarking for Staten Island."

So far as the "Record of Damages" shows, Capt. Guest was not despoiled of any property; but his relatives, Henry and John Guest, also of New Brunswick, and who were privates in the Middlesex militia, did not fare so well. Henry was a tanner, and was well curried by the enemy. In his inventory he enumerates, among other things, "122 Slaughter Hides from Fort Lee," which had just before capitulated to the British. This item suggests an incident which I have heard my grandfather (Dr. Jacob Dunham, late of New Brunswick) describe with great animation. The British during the Revolution had a fort opposite New Brunswick on the east side of the Raritan, near the present residence of Mr. Augustus T. Stout. At one period they expected the approach of a body

of American troops by way of the road from Trenton, and were vigilantly on the lookout. One night Mr. Guest, whose tannery was just above New Street on Livingston Avenue, put out a large number of hides to dry, possibly the identical "122" above named, hanging them on his fences. When the sun rose the British mistook the hides for the long expected American troops, and set up a brisk cannonade from the fort. But fire as furiously as they might they could make no impression on the foe, who held their position firmly without manifesting the least disorder. They were as unflinching as any veterans, and the thing began to grow serious. It was not until field-glasses were brought into use that the enemy discovered they had been training their batteries for several hours on a lot of "recreant" hides. When this had been ascertained there was a sudden cessation of hostilities; and the joke becoming widely known caused great merriment among all good patriots in the town at the expense of the redcoats.

David Gilliland, of New Brunswick, was a lieutenant in the Third Middlesex Regiment. He had his wagon and pleasure-sleigh confiscated, and these comprised all his losses.

Richard Gibson, of Woodbridge, and James Griggs and John Gronendike, of South Brunswick, were privates in the Middlesex militia. Their losses were chiefly of horses and cattle. But John Gillman, of Piscataway, another private, records a sweeping destruction of his fencing, cattle, grain, and household articles.

George Harriott, of Woodbridge, was first a captain in the Third Middlesex Regiment, and afterwards in the First. In one of their forays the enemy robbed him of his horses, cattle, and numerous other valuables. But David Harriott, also of Woodbridge, who was only a private in the Middlesex militia, was literally stripped of everything "when the enemy passed through in November, 1776, and some time after." They confiscated his household finery, consisting among other things of a "Set of Homespun curtains wove damask flowers, 1 do. of White in large damask flowers, and 1 do. of double dimons;" his abundant store of napkins, quilts, bedspreads, sheets, "large flowered damask tablecloths," and sundry linen articles. They plundered his wife of her "long gowns," and "short gowns of chintz, of calico, of striped Holland and homespun;" of her forty-two "bed sheets of 3½-hundred linen," and "1 do. of 5-hundred linen;" of her "28 yards of new whitened diaper-wove Huckabuck;" of her "Shifts of 5-hundred linen;" of her six "petticoats, 1 of them of flannel," and "1 of damask, new;" of her handkerchiefs of "lawn, gauze, and silk;" of her aprons of "new flowered lawn," of "striped muslin," of "fine linen," and of "homespun;" and of her "8 caps, cambric and lawn, all new," comprising a complete female outfit, even including "2 diaper bibs for a child." Finally, they stole his boots, his "broad-

¹ My grandfather pointed out to me when a lad the place of Voorhies' death. It was on the road between the Potter's Field and Town Lane, that ran from the Trenton turnpike to George's road, now within the city limits of New Brunswick.

cloth coat," his "velvet Jacket & breeches," and other unmentionables innumerable; besides "Cash £6.4., his silver teaspoons, silver stock-buckle, and silver sleeve-buttons. They smashed in his windows and doors, tore up his floors, broke down his partitions, destroyed his grain and fencing, stampeded his cattle, and did not leave him so much as a bed, a trammel, or a gridiron." His neighbor, James Hampton, also of Woodbridge, and a private in the Middlesex militia, lost "a cow and calf."

William Hoagland, of New Brunswick, a private in the Middlesex militia, met with a "mixed" loss, among the articles of which he was despoiled being "1 Gun, bayonet, Cartouch box & Cutlass, 2 pair of Stays, 100 lbs. of Tobacco, and a linen wheel."

His townsman, John Halfpenny, was a private in Capt. Voorhees' company, Third Middlesex Regiment, and afterwards in the State troops. He seems to have followed the same occupation as Hortwick, and lost "1 Scow of ten tons burthen valued at £80. & 4 Oy-ter Rakes."

Thomas Hadden, of Woodbridge, was first a captain, then major, and at length lieutenant-colonel of the First Middlesex Regiment. He escaped fortunately with the loss of three fine horses only.

Nathaniel Heard, of Woodbridge, was one of the first of our patriotic ancestors to take the field. In 1775 he raised a body of troops which he placed at the disposition of the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Safety. At first he was colonel of the First Middlesex Regiment, then colonel of a battalion of "minute-men," then colonel of a battalion named after himself—"Heard's Battalion," then brigadier-general commanding the same, and finally brigadier-general of militia. He suffered a heavy penalty for his patriotism, his inventory of losses amounting to £2186 17s. 6d. His grain (over one thousand bushels) was carried away, together with seventy tons of hay, one thousand panels of fence, twenty-two hogsheads of cider, and two splendid horses. And, in addition, his "two dwelling-houses, 4 rooms on a floor, 2½ stories high, well furnished, and 50 feet in length," were burned to the ground, as also were his "Boatling House, Hatter's Shop, Weaver's Shop, Chair House, & 2 Barns."

James Jones, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and suffered only the loss of some fencing, sheep, and cattle.

John Jordan, of New Brunswick, was a private in the Middlesex militia. Before the war he, like other heroes, pursued the peaceful avocation of a tanner, with the difference that it was diversified by that of a fisherman. He recounts the loss of fifty-two kegs of lampblack, a lot of calf-skins and sides of leather, a fishing-boat, and two oyster-rakes.

Peter Keenan, of New Brunswick, was first a private in the Second Middlesex Regiment, then in the State troops, and afterwards in the Continental army. His loss was limited to a few articles of clothing.

Robert Kip, of Raritan Landing, a private in the Middlesex militia, was thoroughly despoiled. It is evident from some phrases in his inventory that he had attempted to secrete a portion of his valuables from the enemy, but their scent was too keen or their information too sure for anything to escape. Among the numerous items in his inventory are "2 Hogsheads of Rum, nigh half full," "½ Barrel of Methglin," and "2 Sets of cooper's tools." He also records the loss of "1 Hog^a of good Tobacco," and the frequent recurrence of entries of similar large lots of the "weed" in the "Record of Damages" provokes the inquiry whether it was raised in Middlesex County or brought from one of the other colonies.

Barnet Hagaman and William Hillyer, both of South Brunswick, were privates in Capt. Morgan's company in the Second Regiment of Middlesex. Besides a wagon and other articles, the former was plundered of his sword-belt, while in the inventory of the latter such things figure as "bobben," "luten," "millenet and white gauze," and "790 sewing-needles," indicating that he was in the dry-goods line. Among his other entries appear the following: "60 shillings in hard cash" and "600 Dolls. in Continental currency," the last named being appraised at £214s. 6d.

John Hampton, of Woodbridge, an ensign in the First Middlesex Regiment, was another heavy sufferer. Apparently he was an inn-keeper, since among his losses are "60 Galls. Spirits," "40 Galls. Rum," "30 Do. Cherry Rum," "30 Do. Brandy," "15 Do. Cherry Brandy," "60 Do. Madeira Wine," "40 Do. Teneriffe Wine," "40 Do. Country Gin," and "200 lbs. of Tobacco." He was pillaged on three several occasions, and his total losses exceeded six hundred pounds. His bedding, clothing, furniture, crockery (which was unusually plentiful and good), and household stores were mercilessly ransacked and appropriated. He records the loss of "Cash £20, taken at Quibbletown," and "400 Continental Dollars," the latter of which, however, were worth little more than a "continental darn," their appraised value being £6 18s. 8d. He also inventories a "Sloop of 32 tons taken at Paulus Hook in Dec. 1776, when the British first came to New York," and "2 pipes of Wine taken out of Col. John Neilson's store at New Brunswick, paid him for it £200 York money, Oct. 1776."

Jacob Hyer, of Princeton, was first lieutenant-colonel of the Third Middlesex Regiment, and afterward became its colonel. He, too, must have been either an inn-keeper or a "fine old gentleman of the olden time," since he notes (and if he were an inn-keeper doubtless his guests sorely bemoaned) the loss of "60 Galls. Madeira Wine," "65 do. best Claret," "8 Barrels Hores' best porter," "30 Galls. Cherry Whiskey," "6 Groce Black Bottles," "20 Gin Cases and flasks," besides spits, saucepans, pie-pans, bake-ovens, etc., innumerable. That he was an inn-keeper is made further probable by such items as "5 fluted brass candle-sticks, best kind," "2 pr. Comon do.,"

"1 Doz. Iron Do. and 10 pr. of Snuffers," "11 feather beds with bolsters and pillows," "6 pair new Slippers," and a great variety of other things betokening a well-to-do and amply furnished household. The enemy left him literally nothing, carrying away even his "Iron Chain for Smoke Jack" and the trammels appertaining. Like Gen. Heard, Col. Hyer appears to have exercised a care for the outer man. He was a hatter as well as a landlord and a soldier, there being recited among his losses "50 lb. of Hatter's wool carded, 14 Caster, and 20 Wool Hats and a new hat press."

Francis Letts, of South Amboy, was a corporal, and Elisha, Elijah, and John Letts, of the same place, were privates in Capt. Morgan's company of Middlesex militia. Francis and Elisha had their dwelling-houses and barns burned, besides experiencing other losses, and Elisha's mother, the widow Hannah Letts, was plundered of her cattle.

William Lake, of South Amboy, Benjamin Luker, and Aaron Longstreet, of South Brunswick, and John Langstaff, of Piscataway, were all privates in the Middlesex militia. They were plundered lightly,—Lake, of his cattle; Luker, of forage and provisions; Langstaff, of timber, clothing, and provisions; and Longstreet, who was a blacksmith apparently, of "300 Bushels of Coal," "200 lb. of Iron and Steel, and a Vice," "all the small tools belonging to a Smith's Shop," and sundry other things.

John Lyle, of New Brunswick, was first a captain and then a major in the Third Middlesex Regiment. Evidently he was another patriotic tanner, as he speaks of "1 shed and 3 platforms destroyed in y^e Tan-Yard," together with "30 Sides of Upper leather and a lot of bark." He also lost, or the contraband lost himself, "1 Negro Man, aged 20 yrs., £100." Mr. Lyle was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick.

The Martin family had nineteen of their number in the patriot army, and twenty of that name were more or less severely pillaged. Of those who were in the army, David, Benajah, and Nathaniel lived in Piscataway, and were privates in the Middlesex militia, David having also served in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops. Daniel, Eliakim, James, William, and John were privates in the State troops, James having afterwards served in the Continental army. William was the severest sufferer of them all. He was visited five times by the enemy between February, 1777, and April, 1781. Each time they carried off two or three horses, besides, at their several calls, seven geese, ten fowls, four ducks, three Guinea fowls, fifty-five sheep and lambs, and eight cows. He makes special mention in one entry of two of the luxuries of which they rifled him, namely, "6 lbs. of Tobacco and 6 lbs. of Sassafras." The losses of the others comprised horses, cattle, provisions, sheep, grain, hay, and household goods. Among the numerous entries there are none worthy of special mention,

except "5 lb. of Spanish Tobacco," and "1 pr. of black Everlasting Breeches," recorded by James, and by John his literary collection, consisting of "1 Book call^d the London Art, 1716."

The Mundays of Middlesex were also good patriots, eleven of them having served in the Revolutionary armies. Of these, Martin, Reuben, Samuel, and Benjamin lived at Woodbridge, and Nicholas and Peter at Piscataway. They were all privates in the Middlesex militia, and were plundered of sundries which caused their inventories to range from £6 to £60 each.

James Morgan, of South Amboy, was first an ensign and then a captain in the Second Middlesex Regiment. He was afterward a captain in the State troops, and was very active. Of course he was not overlooked by the enemy. They destroyed his "kiln of stone ware not burned," broke open his desk and rifled it of a "Silver Watch and 300 Continental dollars," took off his wife's entire wardrobe (including that good lady's "velvet hood"), dashed in 23 of his window-panes, made free with his "4 pr. of Silver shoe buckles & 1 pair of silver knee buckles," besides carrying off such of his military trappings as they found, consisting of "1 Appalet," "1 Silver Hilted Sword," "1 Gun Good & 1 Gold lase & hat band."

Ephraim and John Morris and Samuel Moores, of Woodbridge; Andrew and David Manning and Richard Merrill, of Piscataway; John Messerol, of South Brunswick; and John and Humphrey Mount, of Windsor, all were privates in the Middlesex militia, and suffered for amounts varying from two to sixty pounds, except Merrill, whose loss exceeded £160.

William and Jeremiah Manning, of Woodbridge, both were captains in the First Middlesex Regiment, and were severely scourged by the enemy, especially Jeremiah, whose store-house, chair-house, stable, and barn were burned, his fine orchard containing "223 apple trees, 23 cherry trees, and a quantity of peach do.," were wantonly cut down, his fences leveled and burned, and scarcely an article left him for wear or use.

John Noe, of Woodbridge, was only a private in the Middlesex militia, but nevertheless he was as ruthlessly harried as if he were a brigadier. The enemy pillaged him on *twelve* different occasions, taking him away as a prisoner at one of their visits, and carrying off literally every article of clothing belonging to himself and family, besides "1 negro man named Fenox" (Phoenix?), and all his household goods, farm implements, provisions, horses, and cattle to the value of over £400.

Robert Nixon, of South Brunswick, suffered lightly. He was first a captain in a troop of light-horse, to which he was afterwards breveted major, and finally was first major of the Third Middlesex Regiment. He was another patriotic tanner, and the enemy appropriated from his establishment "75 Sides of Sole Leather, 17 Kip Skins, and 19 Calf Skins."

John Neilson, of New Brunswick, was first the colonel of a battalion of "minute-men," the colonel of the Second Middlesex Regiment, then colonel of a regiment of State troops, then brigadier-general of militia, and finally deputy quartermaster-general. He was pillaged of his household goods, of "2111 lb. of pork purchased that fall," and of a number of things from his store and warehouse, among which are mentioned, as exhibiting the heavy stock of certain goods required at that day as compared with the present, "25 dozen New England Scythes." His total loss somewhat exceeded £220.

Frederick Outgelt, Peter Obert, and Benjamin Ogden, of South River, and John Olden, of Windsor, were privates in the Middlesex militia, and were severally plundered to the extent of from £21 to £95. Obert's loss was the heaviest, being largely of cattle, besides "50 dollars in Cash." Ogden's loss was also of cattle mainly, ten head having been carried off in one swoop. Among his other losings were "1 fishing-net 65 fathom long," "2 skiffs and 1 good firelock." But among the items in his inventory the one on which he lingers the most regretfully perhaps of any is "1 Iron bound Cask containing 4 Barrels of *very good cider*."

Samuel Parker, of Woodbridge, I believe to be identical with the Samuel F. Parker who was first a captain in Col. Forman's battalion, "Heard's Brigade," and afterwards a major in the same. He was a printer, as was his father, James Parker, also of Woodbridge, who printed the "Votes and Proceedings" of Assembly from 1768, and perhaps earlier, until 1770. Early in the session of the Twenty-first Assembly, on Sept. 28, 1770, "a petition was presented to the House from Samuel F. Parker, setting forth that his late father, James Parker dec^d, was employed as printer to the Ho. of Assembly, and that the printing-office in Woodbridge has devolved on him, praying the House to appoint him their printer." On September 29th Isaac Collins presented a similar petition, and on October 1st the printing was awarded to Collins. That Samuel F. Parker and the Samuel Parker of the "Record of Damages" are identical is rendered probable by the circumstance that in the inventory of the latter, exhibited by his widow, one of the items is "Part of a printing office" and various articles of furniture for the same. His "dwelling house, well furnished," appraised at £200, was burnt, and a number of articles of unusual elegance for the time were destroyed or stolen. Among these were "1 large Silver Bowl would hold two quarts £20," "1 Large Silver Tankard £20," "1 pair of gold sleeve buttons," "1 do. garnet ring 20s.," "Cash 20 Dolls.," "1 Silver Nitten Sheath," and "1 Silver Whistle for a child to play with 7s. 6d."

John Pane, of Woodbridge, was successively a lieutenant and a captain in the Middlesex militia. He was killed Sept. 25, 1781, at Spanktown (Rahway), and his widow presents an inventory of their

other losses, principally of clothing, household goods, and horses.

The Randolph family were conspicuous for their patriotism, three of them having been officers and twenty-seven privates in the Revolutionary armies. One of the foremost of these patriotic men, Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, fortunately escaped any destruction of his property. Originally a captain in the Middlesex militia, he was elected naval officer for the Eastern District of New Jersey, Dec. 12, 1778; a sword was voted to be presented to him by Council on the 11th of that month "for his patriotism, vigilance, and bravery during the war;" he was taken from his bed by Tories in January, 1779, and imprisoned in New York, from whence he was exchanged May 26, 1780; and he died at Woodbridge, July 23, 1781, of wounds received in action.

Asher Fitz Randolph, of Woodbridge, was a spirited and valuable officer, and extremely popular among his neighbors, many of whom enlisted in his company. He was successively an ensign in Capt. Freeman's company of State troops, lieutenant in the same, major in Haye's battalion of State troops, and captain of a company of Middlesex troops. Although conspicuous and energetic, his losses were light, being principally of cattle, clothing, provisions, and a few household goods.

Samuel Randolph, of Piscataway, was first a captain and then a major in the First Middlesex Regiment. He escaped with slight loss, the chief item in his inventory being a fine stallion valued at £50.

Eseck and Malichi Randolph were first privates in the Middlesex militia and afterwards in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company. Eseck was plundered at five different times of everything in the form of apparel that was at that time to be found in the house of a comfortable farmer, if, indeed, he were a farmer, which I am led to doubt from the items in his inventory of "70 gallons of rum" and "6 case bottles full of cherry and plain rum." Malichi was plundered twice only, but yet very effectually. The enemy burned his capacious barn, thirty-six by twenty-four feet in dimensions; destroyed his shed, cider-mill, and over five thousand rails and posts; damaged his dwelling-house, and wantonly laid waste his orchards, one of which, he says regretfully, was "in its perfection."

Phineas and Ephraim Randolph, of Piscataway, and Joseph Randolph, of Woodbridge, were privates in the Middlesex militia. Joseph's loss was small, but among the articles was a "ferry scow and canoe," from which the avocation of a ferryman may be inferred. Ephraim was pillaged four times, and on one of their visits the enemy must have made a long stay, since one of the items in his inventory is "for the use of my house 3 months £3." They seem to have made themselves entirely at home during their stay, all his grain, cattle, poultry, clothing, wood, household goods, and even his wife's "cotton petti-

coat" having been appropriated to their use by the marauders. Phineas, however, was the greatest sufferer of the three. The enemy burned up his fences, consisting of twelve thousand rails and stakes; fed up over four hundred bushels of his grain and thirty-six tons of hay; destroyed nine hundred and eighty-one trees and saplings, and carried off one horse and sixteen cows, with hogs, turkeys, and other edibles innumerable. They made free with his bedding and apparel, ate his "2 hives of honey" and a flock of sheep, and drove off with his pleasure-sleigh and his wife's "good red short cloak." His loss exceeded £440.

John Ross and James Rowland, of Woodbridge, and Joseph Robison, of New Brunswick, were privates in the Middlesex militia. Ross' loss was trivial. Among Robison's losses were "1 pair of pockets with £6 in cash." It would seem that he was a cooper from the large quantity of "hogshhead staves and headings" that he records. Rowland's losses were very serious. The enemy burned his "dwelling-house, 49 feet by 31," "barn, 35 by 32 feet," "cider-house, 36 by 26," etc., and carried away his fine "half-blooded mares," his sheep, grain, hay, furniture, clothing, and "£14 in cash," to the total sum of £475.

William Scudder, of Windsor, at first was first major of the Third Middlesex Regiment, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the same. He was a miller, as his ancestors were and as many of his descendants continued to be to a late day, at Scudder's Mills. These consisted in the Revolution of a grist- and fulling-mill, which were totally destroyed by the enemy. The grist-mill is described in the inventory as "in good repair, with 2 pr. Stones and all the apparatus for carrying on the business in the most extensive manner, £900;" and the fulling-mill consisted of "1 Fulling House & Mill, Press House, and all the apparatus for finishing Cloth, £200." Col. Scudder's entire loss amounted to £1188.

John Schenck, of Windsor, was a captain successively in the Second and Third Middlesex Regiments. His loss was a little over £45, and among the articles enumerated were "150 Rations of Hay, £7 in cash, and 3 Regimental coats."

Richard Skinner, of Woodbridge, was a captain in the First Middlesex Regiment, and was killed in a skirmish near Woodbridge, July 1, 1779. Two years before he had been plundered by the enemy of horses, cattle, clothing, and household goods, £54.

Thomson Stelle, of Piscataway, was a captain, and afterwards paymaster of the Middlesex militia. Among other things he was robbed of his horses, one of which he describes as a "half-blooded Mare with fold by true Britain." His hay, wheat, and household goods were all thoroughly plundered. The marauding party which visited him were truly catholic in their attentions, and stickled at nothing from an ox chain to a pair of silver shoe-buckles. Some of their number must have been of a literary turn of mind, since they

carried off from his library "Phillipses Dictionary, Harris Do. in 2 Volumes, and 1 Bound Book of New Jersey Laws."

Joseph Skelton, of Princeton, was successively a lieutenant in the Middlesex militia, in Heard's brigade, and in the Continental army. His losses were quite large, and consisted principally of horses, cattle, and grain. In his inventory are several items which are suggestive of the peculiar hardships attending the visitations of the enemy, among which we instance "Hay and corn for 24 horses," "Team prest at sundry times," "The Dragoons 1 Night fed hay & corn till morning."

Hendrick Smock, of Piscataway, was a private in the Middlesex militia and a heavy sufferer. His dwelling-house, kitchen, and barn, worth £250, were burned, together with twenty-three thousand rails, posts, and stakes. His horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, grain, and hay were carried off, besides almost everything that can be conceived of as forming the stock of household goods, clothing, and utensils of a prosperous farmer of that day. Undoubtedly wealthy as he was, the only articles in his very lengthy and minute inventory that might be deemed luxuries were "1 Quart China Bowl & 4 China Cups and Saucers," "1 pair of Silver Knee-buckles," and "1 Small Chest with 65 yds. of 7 Hud linen." Noteworthy among the other articles are "3 Spanish Dollars," "1 leather pocket-book with 1 Dol^r and 1 Guinea," and "1 Able-bodied Negro Man 29 y^m of age, £90." His losses exceeded £833.

William and Samuel Stone, of Woodbridge, were privates in the Middlesex militia. William was three times pillaged, and Samuel twice. Their losses were large of horses and cattle, of which they had a great stock, besides grain, hay, etc.

George Soder, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia. His losses, or more properly the losses of his wife, were mostly of female clothing and bedding.

David Stewart, of Woodbridge, was a private in the Middlesex militia. The enemy robbed him of his shirts and trowsers, but his wife was a great sufferer, all her wardrobe having been relentlessly spirited away, including her "Silk Bonnet," "Short Gownd," and even her "petticoat and 2 Shifts."

John Shippey, of Raritan Landing, was a private in the Middlesex militia. The enemy burned his dwelling-house, shop, and store-house, appraised at £320, together with several thousand rails and posts. They carried off his grain, hay, and "1 fish-net, 80 fathoms long, with land and sea warp;" also quite an armory, consisting of "1 Gun & Bayonet, 1 Sword, 1 Pistol, 2 powder-horns, and 1 Rifle frock."

Peter T. Schenck, of Raritan Landing, was a private in the Middlesex militia. His dwelling-house and fences were consumed.

Charles Suydam, of Raritan Landing, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and one of the heaviest suf-

ferers from the enemy, his inventory amounting to £2033 8s. 5d. They spared his dwelling-house, but burned his barn, hovels, cider-mill and house, and wagon-house, and carried off a large amount of grain, hay, clothing, household goods, sheep, cattle, and horses. There are several noticeable items in his list, some of which betray wealth and, for the times, luxurious surroundings. Among these are "£650 in Cash," "2 Silver Tablespoons & Do. Teaspoons," "1 Quart China Bowl," "1 pr. new buckskin breeches & 10 Silver buttons," "1 Silver Watch," "1½ Barls of Metheglin & ½ Barl Rum."

John Smalley, Joseph Stelle, Henry Sutton, and Jonathan Sharp, all of Piscataway, were privates in the Middlesex militia. The three first named were robbed of clothing and household goods in considerable quantities. Sutton's barn and over twelve thousand rails and stakes were burned, and his grain, hay, and cattle carried away. Sharp also had his dwelling-house and barn destroyed, and a number of household and farming utensils pillaged.

Peter Stults, Jacob Skillman, John Sunderland, and Isaac Snediker, of South Brunswick, were privates in the Middlesex militia; and John Storey, also of South Brunswick, was a private in Capt. Morgan's company, Second Regiment. They were each pillaged of small amounts, apparently by foraging parties.

Garret Schenck, of Penn's Neck, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and lost quite largely, among other items "1 Negro Boy, 16 years old, cost £75."

Peter Stoothoof, near New Brunswick, was a private in the Middlesex militia, and was plundered of his horses, cattle, sheep, clothing, and household goods.

Jonathan Thorp and Isaac Tappen, of Woodbridge, were privates in the Middlesex militia, and Thorp also served in Capt. Asher F. Randolph's company of State troops. Thorp was robbed of stock, clothing, and household goods to an inconvenient amount, and Tappen was visited eight different times, and each time pillaged of valuable horses and cattle.

John Thomson, of New Brunswick, was a first lieutenant in Capt. John Lyle's company, Third Regiment. The enemy carried off his sloop of 30 tons burden and sundry other things.

Daniel Turner, John Van Harlingen, Richard Van Arsdalen, Isaac Van Arsdalen, Ephraim Vantine, and William Van Deursen, of New Brunswick, were privates in the Middlesex militia. Their losses were chiefly of horses, fencing, cattle, household goods, and damages to buildings. Van Harlingen's barn and Van Deursen's store-house were burnt by the enemy. Van Deursen was an influential member of the Dutch Church at New Brunswick, and acting in its behalf, exhibited the inventory of the damages which it suffered from the British.

John Van Emburgh, of New Brunswick, was successively second and first major of the Second Mid-

dlesex Regiment. He was taken prisoner by the enemy at Tom's River, May 14, 1780, but had the good fortune to effect his escape soon after. He was plundered of various household articles, provisions, etc. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, and was one of its trustees in 1785.

William Taylor, John Thaxton, and Israel Thornal, of Woodbridge, were privates in the Middlesex militia. The losses of the two first named were light, but Thornal was a heavy loser. He was plundered at four different times of a large number of fine cattle and horses worth £245.

Jacob Van Deventer, of Piscataway, was a captain in the First Middlesex Regiment. He was visited three times by the enemy, and pillaged of household goods, grain, and clothing.

Simon Van Nortvick, James Wooden, Samuel Walker, Thomas Webster, and Samuel Whitehead, of Piscataway, were privates in the Middlesex militia, and were all preyed upon by the enemy. Walker apparently was in the tobacco trade, as among his losses were "1 Hog'shead of Tobacco of 1000 lb. weight," and "1 Barrel of Cut D^o 100 lb." Wooden's loss was large, of cattle, horses, timber, grain, sheep, and a great number of rails.

John Wetherill, of South Brunswick, at the commencement of the war was colonel of the Second Middlesex Regiment. He was plundered lightly.

John Webster, of Piscataway, was first a captain in the First Middlesex Regiment, and afterward successively its lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was a farmer on a large scale, and was heavily robbed of hay, grain, cattle, flax, and household goods.

The examination of these inventories reveals many characteristics of the people of those times, and affords numerous glimpses of their social life. It is evident that they were thrifty, provident house-keepers and good lovers; frugal, careful in the sense that Martha was, and believers in the maxims then current, "Many a little makes a muckle," and "A penny saved is two pence clear." As to wealth, theirs was a day of small things, and the solicitude which they showed for articles of little intrinsic value according to our standards was due to the fact that their means were largely composed of such. We are not surprised, therefore, at the frequent record of articles damaged, destroyed, or stolen, the worth of which was measured by a sixpence, a ninepence, or a shilling. A paper of pins, a delft bowl, a pewter dish or platter, and the like were prime necessities, not easily replaced, the value of which to our ancestors we can scarcely duly estimate in our day of lavish and cheap comforts and conveniences. Still a silver thread of honesty and simple integrity and truthfulness runs conspicuously through all the tokens of their provident solicitude. This is apparent in their precise descriptions of their losses, and their evident anxiety

that while their goods should be appraised at their full worth they should not be estimated above their value. Hence the frequent recurrence of such qualifying phrases as "new," "most new," "nearly new," "half-worn," "three-quarters worn," "part worn," "little worn," and "much worn," "the worse for wear," "but little the worse for wear," and "none the worse for wear," etc. If a horse or a cow was "valuable" they said so; if old or of inferior value they as frankly stated the fact. Nowhere can there be discerned any purpose to trick a bargain at the public expense; but their aim seems to have been to exhibit the exact loss they had suffered and to secure that they should be made whole. Their careful exactitude and honest truthfulness are marked features of all their inventories, and are in refreshing contrast with the reckless disregard for those cardinal virtues which distinguish kindred documents of our own times.

The men of "Seventy-six" were liberal "providers" so far as the creature comforts, food and drink and clothing, were concerned. Barrels of pork and beef, sides of beef, flitches and sides of bacon, carcasses of venison and mutton, and multitudes of gammons and shoulders frequently appear in these inventories in quantities of which we have no experience in these days of abundant shops and markets. The great number of roasting pigs, ducks, fowls, turkeys, and geese which the inventories show to have been carried off by the enemy at their advent in November and December, 1776, indicates not only the lavish store of these maintained by our forefathers, but also that they must have been put on "short allowance" for their Christmas and New-Year dinners in that calamitous year. Beside the meats already mentioned, they had pickled and smoked beef and pork, veal, sausages, wild fowl in abundance, and luscious tit-bits of coon and bear. Shad and herring were plentiful in their season, and were laid down by the barrel and even hoghead for winter use. Every household was supplied with butter, lard, molasses, sugar, and honey, the last mentioned being so common that almost every farmer had his hive or more of bees. Wheat, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, turnips, and beets abounded, and there was a great wealth of apples, cherries, peaches, and pears. For beverage they had tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate, also cider and metheglin, the former by the barrel, and even by one, two, and ten hog-heads, and the latter by the keg and barrel, while for those who were not content with these there were brandy, cider, spirits, gin, and rum in all their variety, aniseed cordial, cherry brandy, and wines of all kinds. Almost every gentleman kept in his cellar a liberal supply of these, wine especially being stored by the barrel, or in cases each containing six or twelve large square flasks. Tobacco and snuff too were in quite general use, the last named being greatly affected by the gentility. Tobacco was smoked in pipes or

chewed, but was not manufactured generally if at all into cigars, not a solitary instance appearing in all these inventories of a cigar as forming part of any of the losses.

The people of those times were respectably and comfortably clad. Their store of clothing was abundant and good; many of the fabrics used were elegant, and the fashion of their dress was frequently very stately. Pantaloon, it is true, were not yet in vogue, but instead there were breeches of leather, buckskin, worsted, homespun, stockinett, black and brown broadcloth, plush, and velvet for winter, and for summer of linen, cotton, nankin, white dimity, and drilling. Dress-coats, surtouts, and great-coats were made of bearskin, buckskin, homespun, denim, wilton, broadcloth, velvet, and sagatha.¹ Cloaks were of camlet, broadcloth, and velvet; vests of linen, twilled cotton, diaper, white dimity, serge, broadcloth, and velvet; gloves of leather; hats of felt, castor, and velvet; shirts of linen, cotton, homespun, and tow; stockings of woolen, cotton, linen, and yarn. For boots and shoes almost every householder had in his house whole calf-skins dressed, and sides of sole and other leather. Such were the materials of which the garments of the men of "Seventy-six" were made, and they bespeak comfort in every case and dignified respectability in most.

The apparel of the ladies was still more varied, and exhibits their characteristic love of gay colors and beautiful fabrics. The assortment is almost endless, combining the useful and the ornamental. Judging from the inventories presented by their husbands, the ladies of those times must all have considered caps and aprons indispensable to their toilet, the humblest among them having been the possessors of an indefinite number of each, the former being made for the most part of cambric, taffety, millinet, gauze, and linen, and the latter of lawn, Holland linen, taffety, muslin, millinet, check, homespun, and even tow. Their bonnets and hoods were of beaver, satin, and bright-colored silks and velvets; their cloaks of worsted, broadcloth, camlet, flannel, gay-colored silks, white and black satin, purple and black and blue velvet, and brilliant scarlet cloth. Their dresses formed a boundless variety of material. The common short gown, which seems to have been a great favorite with the ladies when they were not in full toilet, was of kersey, Holland linen, worsted, wilton, calamanco,² check, homespun, and linsey-woolsey. Their gowns were of check, striped cotton, worsted, striped homespun calico, "boughten calico," muslin, chintz, outside chintz lined with calico, white Holland, blue and striped Holland, black and blue durant,³ groset,² bombazine, blue and black russel,² moreen, poplin, velvet, French tabby, and of lutestring

¹ A kind of serge.

² Durant is the fabric known as "everlasting;" russel was a kind of linsey-woolsey. I have not been able to ascertain what groset was. Calamanco was a stuff resembling prunella.

and white, crimson, and other colored silks and satins. For the hands they wore gloves of knit stuff, silk, and leather; their stockings were of thread, cotton, muslin, yarn, linen, worsted, and silk; and their shoes of cloth, prunella, calamanco, silk, and leather. Shawls were of cloth, cashmere, and taffety. Handkerchiefs and kerchiefs abounded in their wardrobe, and were of linen, cambric, taffety, muslin, gauze, and Barcelona silk. Of shifts and petticoats their supply seems to have been well-nigh inexhaustible, some ladies recounting as many as twelve or fifteen of each, the former being made of homespun and muslin at times, but chiefly of fine five- and six-hundred linen, and the latter of linsey, tow, flannel, kersey, dimity, bombazine, and calamanco.

Equally abundant and various were the articles of household wear. The bed and all that appertained to it was the special pride of the mistress of the house. It was almost invariably of sweet, soft, and downy feathers. Its sheets were of the finest "homespun" five- or six-hundred linen. The bedspreads were of calico, and of "blue and white stuff;" the quilts of calico, calamanco, black and blue durant, green and blue "Persian" and of lutestring; the blankets and rugs of homespun and imported spotted woolen and flannel, and especially the famous Rose blanket; and the towering posts at either corner suspended "testers" of cloth, and were garnished with valances and showy curtains of dimity, damask, calico, chintz, diaper, blue and white stuff, homespun striped and wove with damask flowers, or silk. For table use they had napkins of linen, and tablecloths of diaper, diaper-wove huckabuck, kersey, or damask plain and flowered.

The household furniture of those simple times was a strange contrast to the kinds now in use. China was as rare as gold; most commonly three china cups and saucers comprised the entire holiday outfit of a respectable family, though the number rose sometimes to six, but seldom to a dozen. These and bowls were usually of delft or queensware. Plates were equally seldom of china, but, together with servers, dishes, platters, spoons, tea-pots, coffee-pots, and tankards, were of pewter, brilliantly polished, and rivaling the richest silver in lustre. Pewter and copper were the ornamental, and iron was then as now the serviceable metal. Of the two former were also made basins, ewers, pint and quart mugs, porringers, ladles, and tea- and coffee-kettles. There was but little white glassware in use, and the few jelly-glasses, wine-glasses, half-pint and gill glasses, salt-cellars, tumblers, and punch-goblets of glass that are enumerated were evidently highly prized. Looking-glasses and clocks embellished the houses of the wealthy or highly genteel, and the size of the former seems to have corresponded with the degree of their owners' social standing. Stoves were not in general use, and coal was unknown except for blacksmithing purposes. Wood, turf, and charcoal were the only fuels. The two former were be-

ginning to be burned in "Franklins," and in cast-iron stoves, known as "ten-plate stoves," but were most commonly used in fireplaces, provided with dogs and andirons, and which in the kitchens were huge caverns, garnished with a forest of chains, hooks, pots and trammels, swinging on iron cranes, or "smoke-jacks," over fires that were fed by great logs from four to six feet in length.

The principal articles of furniture, even in the best ordered household, were not numerous. Mahogany was the most costly and the most aristocratic material, and of it were made their choice chairs, straight and high-backed, bedsteads, chests, drawers, stands, tables, and buffets. Few families were without a "dresser" and a "corner cupboard;" and the wealthier ones adorned their houses with the stately "Dutch cupboard," made of costly wood in Holland, and almost capacious enough for a town-meeting. The ordinary household furniture was usually made of bilsted, gum, pine, walnut, cherry, or red cedar. This last was the favorite, and being indigenous to the State it was within reach of all, and applied to almost every possible use,—for pails, tubs, piggon, lye-casks, tables, stands, cupboards, sawbanks,¹ churns, and because of its fragrant odor and indestructibility, as well as from the belief that it was never infested by vermin, was especially appropriated to bureaus, clothes-presses, and the like. If few families were without a cupboard, full as few were without the large and small wheel for spinning wool, linen, and cotton, and the loom for weaving these into the cloth for the varied uses of the household. It is rarely that these are absent from any extended inventory.

The men and women of the Revolution had few books, but what they had they mastered thoroughly and exhaustively. Out of the six or seven hundred whose losses are inventoried in the old record we are considering, only forty-three present any claims for books pillaged or destroyed. This may be due in part to the fact that the British and Hessian marauders attached slight value to books, especially the kind which formed the literary treasures of our ancestors, or that they considered them too cumbersome to carry off. Still they were not so cumbersome but that they might have been destroyed. The chief reason for the small losses of our ancestors in this line is doubtless that books were as rare as rubies, and were possessed by a few only. Wherever there were collections of them a Bible or a psalm-book were found in the number, and, indeed, most commonly constituted the entire library. As a matter of curiosity and historical

¹ A "sawbank," or "slabank," was an indispensable article to every housekeeper in the olden times. The name is derived from the Dutch "sloap bank," or sleeping-bench. It was sometimes constructed in the shape of a cupboard, with closing doors, and contained a bed. More commonly it was a box holding the bedding, which was attached to the wall by hinges. It was folded up against the wall by day, and at night was let down to the floor to serve as a bed. Occasionally it took the shape of a bench or sofa to sit on during the day, opening by hinges to form a bed by night.

record, I append the names of those who owned books, together with the titles of the latter and their value, as follows:

Applegate, Josiah, New Brunswick, "1 Bound Book of John Milton's Work, 10/."

Ayres, Reuben, of Woodbridge, "2 Bibles & 10 other Books, £2.10."
Ayres, Joseph, of Woodbridge, "1 Bible, 1 hymn-book, and some other books, 12/."

Alford, Benjamin, of Woodbridge, "1 Small new Bible, 1 Psalm-Book, 8/."

Bray, John, of Raritan Landing, "The whole volumes of the Speculator, £3; Barklet on the New Testament, £2."

Bishop, James, of Woodbridge, "2 Bibles & 1 new Dictionary, 15/."
Brown, Joseph, of Piscataway, "1 Small Bible, 6/."

Brown, George, of Woodbridge, "1 Bible and some other Books, 15/."
Boice, Cornelius, of Piscataway, "1 Book bound with Silver and Silver Clasps, & a Silver Chain, £3.15/."

Crawford, John, of Woodbridge, "1 Bible, 6/; 2 Sermon-Books, 1 large, 7/."

Compton, Samuel, of Woodbridge, "2 Common bibles, 10/; 1 Testament, 3/; 1 psalm-book, 2/6/."

Dunn, Benjamin, Piscataway, "2 Books, Salman's Gazetteer & Harry, £1.4/."

Dally, Samuel, Woodbridge, "1 Bible & Sermon Book, 9/."

Deare, Jonathan, Princeton, "A number of Law and other books value of £40/."

Evans, William, New Brunswick, "Several fine books worth 35/."

Flatt, John, Woodbridge, "1 Common Bible, 6/."

Field, Michel, Piscataway, "1 Small Bible, 4/6; 1 psalm-book, & 3 other books, 10/."

French, William, Piscataway, "3 bibles, 1 large dutch, y^e other English, £2.6/."

Folkerson, Philip, Middlebush, "1 Large note-book, 3/; 1 Testament, 1 Spelling-Book, 6/6/."

Freeman, Henry, Woodbridge, "2 Volumes of Laws Bound, £3/."

Griggs, Benjamin, South Brunswick, "1 dutch Bible, Silver Mounted, £3.15/."

Hyer, Jacob, Princeton, "1 large chest of Valuable Books of different kinds, £10/."

Lester, Joseph, Woodbridge, "1 large new Bible, 30/."

Matcher, Mary, New Brunswick, "1 new Bible, 6/."

Moore, Samuel, Woodbridge, "Several Valuable books, worth 20/."

Martin, John, Woodbridge, "1 Book call'd the London Art, 17. 6/."

Neilon, James, New Brunswick, "1 Case of Books, worth £60/."

Pound, Isaac, Piscataway, "1 Bible 2 Small Books, 12/."

Roe, Rev. Azel, Woodbridge, "1 Very Elegant Bible, 4 to £3/."

Randolph Ruth, Piscataway, "1 Large Bible, 30/."

Read, Rev. Israel, Piscataway, "Considerable part of my Library which contained upwards of 150 volumes, £18.15/."

Schenck, Peter T., Raritan Landing, "4 Volumes of Josephus Works, £1.10; 1 Silver Bound dutch Psalm Book, 15/."

Stivers, Randolph, Woodbridge, "1 Small Bible, 6/."

Stelle, Thomson, Piscataway, "Phillips Dictionary, Harris D^r in 2 Vols, £1.4; 1 Bound Book of New Jersey Laws, £1.10/."

Stewart, David, Woodbridge, "1 Bible, 5/."

Tombs, Michel, Woodbridge, "1 Bible, 1 Testament & Spelling Book, 9/."

Van Arsdala, Isaac, New Brunswick, "2 dutch books, 1 dav's psalms y^e other a prayer, 10/."

Van Deventer, Jacob, Piscataway, "1 Sclait, 3/; 1 Small bible, 6/; 1 book y^e y^e mans Com^t, 3/; 1 Psalter & Psalm book, 3/."

Voorhees, John (Shoemaker), New Brunswick, "2 English Bibles, 5 Testaments, and 1 Psalm Book, 11/. A large quantity of books worth £7/."

Voorhees, Gette, New Brunswick, "1 Psalm Book with silver hooks and clasps, 15/."

Voorhees, John (carpenter), New Brunswick, "1 large Dutch Bible, 1 Testament, Silver Bound, £4.10. Harris's Travels, Builder's Diction^r, 2 Vols., £1.10/."

Van Heursen, William, New Brunswick, "a parcel of dutch & English Books."

Vantilburg, William, Kingston, "5 Maps of 4 Quarters of World & Globe, £7.10/."

Williamson, Samuel, Raritan Landing, "1 Bible."

The precious metals, and articles for ornament or use made of them, were almost as scarce as books.

Silver teaspoons were very rare, and the old record shows that not more than three or six were possessed by substantial farmers and mechanics, and more commonly they could boast of one only. Silver table-spoons were yet more rare. It was seldom that comparatively wealthy families owned them, or any other household articles made of that precious material. Occasionally, however, in these inventories we come across families who counted among their valuables a huge tankard, or a quart bowl, or a pint mug, or salt-cellars of silver. In one instance a silver server weighing fifty-nine and a half ounces is mentioned, and a dozen silver-handled knives and forks. Silver knee-buckles, shoe-buckles, and stock-buckles were largely worn by our ancestors when equipped in their best breeches of broadcloth, plush, nankeen, or velvet, as also silver vest and breeches buttons. Sleeve-buttons of gold and silver adorned their shirts, and frequently had lockets attached containing relics or miniatures. Watches and snuff-boxes of gold and silver formed an essential part of every well-bred gentleman's outfit, and the ladies wore finger- and ear-rings of gold, chains of gold, with pendants, trinkets, and lockets, and in some cases necklaces, solitaires, stars, and other ornaments of garnet and gold or gold and brilliants. But beyond the possession of a plain gold ring, these were rare and exceptional cases.

The modes of locomotion were widely different in those days from those which now prevail. There were then no turnpikes, macadamized roads, or railroads. The travel was tedious, and the country roads few and rugged. Journeys were mostly undertaken on horseback, and it was thus the men and women went to church, to mill, and "to town." Side-saddles and riding-coats and habits for women were therefore a universal necessity. The vehicles outside of the heavy lumbering wagon were riding-chairs, chaises, and gigs, the bodies sunk down between two high wheels and swung on wooden springs. In the winter sleds were used as now, and besides these nearly every man had his pleasure-sleigh for family use. It must have been a pleasant sight to see these when laden with ladies clad in their many-colored silks, satins, and velvets, and especially pleasant must have been the contrast of their brilliant scarlet cloaks with the snow-white mantle which covered the earth.

It is an interesting inquiry to compare with present prices those that then prevailed for such articles as constituted the necessities of life. And in prosecuting it we should bear in mind that our ancestors followed "York" currency, as indeed we continued to do until a recent period. A "pound" was twenty "York" shillings, and the "York" shilling was equivalent to twelve and one-half cents. A pound was therefore two dollars and fifty cents. If wheat be taken as the standard for arriving at the purchasing power of money, it will be found that one dollar would then buy as much as three dollars will now

buy. It follows that a man who was then worth one dollar was as well off as one who to-day is worth three dollars, and this is the relative difference in the purchasing power of money at the two periods.

The men of those times studied *brevity*. This is apparent in all their writings, not so much perhaps in the expression of their ideas concisely as in their economy of letters. Their abbreviations of words, which was the fashion of that and much earlier days, were very numerous and perplexing from their peculiarity. Some of them require as much patience for their interpretation as a rebus. They were not confined to particular and much used technical words or to final syllables, but were applied indiscriminately. "The" was abbreviated to "y^e," "your" to "y^r," "companion" to "compⁿ," "hundred" to "h^d," "young" to "y^g," "Fitz" to "Fz," and so on indefinitely. When two consonants came together one was usually dropped, and a circumflex over the one that was retained denoted the elision. Thus "wagon," according to the established usage of those days, was correctly spelled with two "g's," and when it was spelled with one only the writer signified that he knew better by resorting to the circumflex. So also with such words as common, trammel, cellar, pillow, committee, etc., one of the doublets was uniformly dropped, and the writer's knowledge of its absence indicated by the circumflex. Their capitalization was equally peculiar, and was as systematic as that now in use if less correct. The leading and emphatic words, or, in the language of a writer of that day, "all the more eminent words in a sentence," were written with capitals, and also all such as derived a certain stateliness or solemnity from their forming parts of legal phrases or doctrinal formulas, "all names of arts, sciences, and trades," and "all noun-substantives." In this, however, they followed a usage which had prevailed for many years even among elegant writers in the mother-country, and which continued here some years after it had become obsolete there. As having some relation to their style in composition, I am tempted to note here some very odd collocations that occur in these inventories, by which the most incongruous things are frequently jumbled together in strange companionship in one entry. They are very quaint, and their simplicity will provoke a smile. For instance, among the entries are such as these: "2 fine white Shirts and a pepper-mill;" "15 lbs. of Butter and pot and 6 Shifts;" "1 pillow-case with 7 lbs. of Sugar;" "1 Silk caulet Vest, 2 pewter plates;" "24 lbs. of cheese and 1 pr. of common Gloves;" "1 large Hog and 1 good Tea-kettle;" "1 Tankard and 1 pr. of new Sheets;" "1 Large Bible and 1 new Silk Bonnet;" "1 pr. of Striped Trowsers and 1 pewter teapot;" "1 looking Glass, 1 Bible, 1 hand-saw and 25 fowls;" "1 Heifer, 3 years old, and 2 new Shirts;" "1 Cradle and a large Bake Trough;" "1 good bedstead and 16 Bus. Turnips;" "1 new fine Shirt, 1 sheep;" "1 Tea-kettle

and Grindstone;" "Sett Chaney and good Bible;" "1 English Bible and 1 Smoothing Iron;" "1 Musket and 1 Mair, 7 years old;" "1 yearling Calf and 1 Iron pot;" "1 psalm book and 2 bus. hard salt."

It is impossible to make even a cursory examination of these old inventories without remarking the great number of guns that were in the possession of our ancestors. The abundance of deer, bears, foxes, and wolves will partly but not entirely explain this. It is probable that their nearly universal distribution was largely due to the policy of the proprietors who originally owned and governed the State, and who made the ownership of a musket one of the conditions of their grants of lands to settlers. In their "Grants and Concessions," in order that "the planting of the province may be more speedily promoted," they stipulate to grant as follows: "Unto all persons who had already adventured to the province, or who shall transport themselves or servants before Jan. 1, 1665: To every Freeman who shall go with the first Governor" etc., "armed with a good Musket, bore twelve bullets to the pound, with ten pounds of Powder & 20 pounds of Bullets, with Baneliers & Match convenient," etc., "150 acres; and for every able servant that he shall carry with him, armed and provided as aforesaid, 150 acres." The same stipulations were extended to those who should go in two successive years thereafter. And the policy was kept up by the proprietors to a much later date. Whatever was the cause of the general supply which was found to exist in 1775, it was most fortunate for our ancestors and their cause, since all soldiers of the State establishment or of the Continental army were required to furnish themselves with arms, the resolution of Congress being "that each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes, the men to find their own arms."¹

The study of our ancestors in Middlesex County, which we have now concluded, has been a prolonged and quite close one, and the views we have been enabled to take of their social condition have been clear and minute. We have crossed their thresholds and inspected the interiors of their households. We have seen their few comforts, elegancies, and luxuries, and have grown familiar with that which made up the sum of their common necessities. Their food, raiment, furniture, utensils, and industries have been inspected in more or less close detail. We have had near observations of their manners, customs, and peculiarities. We have been witnesses of their prevalent substantial well-being at the opening of the war of the Revolution; and of the privations which they endured and the indignities and outrages to which they were subjected when the British soldiery occupied their farms, villages, and towns and burned their dwellings and crops. Their patient endurance, their zealous

¹ Journal of Congress, Oct. 9, 1775.

patriotism, their unconquerable devotion to the cause of liberty and independence, their thrift, frugality, simplicity, rectitude, and fortitude have all passed before us like the scenes of a diorama, and the result has been to lift these men to a higher level. In all the qualities which constitute genuine manhood they were rich beyond precedent, and they remain at this day the best models for our imitation in all those solid and unobtrusive virtues which make a vigorous and great people. Their entire record may be scanned by those of us who are their descendants and inheritors with praiseworthy pride and reverential gratitude. May their memory remain green among us so long as liberty is worth sacrifices, sufferings, privations, wounds, and death !¹

CHAPTER LXVII.

MIDDLESEX MEN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Roster of State Troops.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Heard, Nathaniel. Neilson, John.

COLONELS.

Hyer, Jacob. Taylor, Robert.
Taylor, John. Wetherill, John.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Crow, Samuel. Hadden, Thomas.
Deare, Jonathan. Lott, Richard.
Dunham, Azariah. Scudder, William.
Duan, Micajah. Taylor, John.

MAJORS.

Dunn, John. Parker, Samuel F.
Clarkson, Edgar. Potter, Reuben.
Egbert, Thomas. Randolph, Samuel.
Lyle, John. Van Emburgh, John.
Nixon, Robert.

PAYMASTER.

Steele, Thompson.

QUARTERMASTER.

Van Kirk, John.

SURGEON.

Scott, Moses.

CAPTAINS.

Addis, Simon. Gulick, Joakim.
Anderson, Andrew. Harnott, George.
Barron, Ellis. Hartipee, William.
Barr, —. Hope, —.
Bonny, James. Hulick, —.
Chambers, David. Jaquish, —.
Combs, Thomas. Johnston, Henthcote.
Conover, William. Lupardus, Christian.
Curtis, —. Lapp, —.
De Bow, James. Manning, Jeremiah.
Dey, John. Manning, William.
Dunn, Hugh. McCullough, Benjamin.
Ferguson, Josiah. Moore, James.
Frazier, David. Morgan, James.
Freeman, Matthew. Nevius, Peter.
Guest, Moses. Pain, John.
Guest, William. Perrine, Peter.

Piatt, Jacob. Stelle, Thompson.
Piatt, —. Stout, Samuel.
Piatt, —. Ten Eyck, Jeremiah.
Randolph, Nathaniel Fitz. Van Deventer, Jacob.
Randolph, Reuben. Van Nest, Peter.
Ross, Robert. Van Winkle, Simeon.
Schenck, John. Voorhees, John, Jr.
Schuyler, Abram. Wentzel, —.
Scudder, —. Wetherill, —.
Sebring, Jacob. Wetherill, —.
Shearer, —. Williamson, William.
Skinner, Richard. Wood, —.
Smalley, David. Woolsey, —.
Statsors, John.

LIEUTENANTS.

Barricklo, Farrington. Van Pelt, —.
Cape, John. Voorhees, Daniel.
Dean, Stephen. Voorhees, John L.
De Groot, William. Edgar, David.
Drake, John. Marsh, Ralph.
Field, Jeremiah. Mersurall, Jacob.
Fisher, Charles. Schureman, James.
Gilliland, David. Skilton, Joseph.
Lott, George. Terhune, Abram.
McDowell, Andrew. Thompson, George.
Morgan, Nicholas. Thompson, John.
Mount, John. Thompson, John.
Persall, John.

ENSIGNS.

Bareford, Lewis. Morford, —.
Carman, Stephen. Morgan, James, Jr.
Dunn, Ephraim. Phares, John.
Gordon, Archibald. Randolph, Lewis F.
Grove, Samuel. Suydam, Hendrick.
Hampton, John.

CORNET.

Lott, Daniel.

SERGEANTS.

Buckalew, Josiah. Marsh, Joshua.
Burlew, Josiah. Messler, Simon.
Covenhoven, Peter. Morgan, Abraham.
Dailey, John. Nevius, Peter.
Davison, William. Nefies, Peter.
De Hart, William. Obert, Henry.
Disbrow, Daniel. Sutton, Joseph.
Flinn, Benjamin. Thompson, James.
Griggs, John. Voorhees, William.
Lyle, Moses. Williamson, Isaac.

CORPORALS.

Ball, William. Heigt, David.
Crow, Garret. Isleton, Jonathan.
Dunn, John. Letts, Francis.
Green, John. Toms, Michael.

FIFERS.

Coddington, Robert. Van Derventer, John.
Horrick, Barent.

PRIVATES.

Adams, John. Applegate, Thomas.
Addis, Simeon. Applegate, William.
Alger, Archibald. Applegate, Zebulon.
Allen, Henry. Armstrong, Robert.
Alieu, Jonathan. Armstrong, William.
Allison, Seth. Arnold, James.
Anderson, John. Arnold, John.
Anderson, Joseph. Arnold, Lewis.
Appley, Ambrose. Arvin, James.
Applegate, Andrew. Arvin, John.
Applegate, Charles. Arvin, Peter.
Applegate, Nathaniel. Asbondon, William.
Applegate, Noah. Ashton, Robert.
Applegate, Robert (1). Atten, Evert.
Applegate, Robert (2). Attenger, John.

¹ Paper by Charles D. Deshler.

- Ayres, Benjamin.
 Ayers, Ezekiel.
 Ayres, Jacob.
 Ayers, Jedah.
 Ayers, Nathan.
 Ayers, Reuben.
 Ayers, Samuel.
 Ayres, Ellic.
 Ayres, Lewis.
 Ayres, Oladiab.
 Ayres, Isaac.
 Ayres, Phineas.
 Badcock, Joseph.
 Bailey, Daniel.
 Bailey, Richard.
 Baker, Cornelius.
 Baker, John.
 Baldwin, Caleb.
 Baldwin, Enos.
 Baldwin, Woolsey.
 Bale, John.
 Barclay, Lewis.
 Barkelow, Conrod.
 Barkelow, Henry.
 Barkels, Farrouton.
 Barkels, John.
 Bastedo, Leo.
 Bateman, Daniel.
 Bayles, Daniel.
 Bayles, Richard.
 Bayles, Samuel.
 Bennet, Abraham.
 Bennet, Hendrick.
 Bennet, William.
 Bennington, Israel.
 Berconout, Daniel.
 Bergen, Christian.
 Berlew, Abraham.
 Bicknel, John.
 Bigner, Michael.
 Bingle, James.
 Bishop, Aaron.
 Bishop, James.
 Bishop, John.
 Bishop, Richard.
 Bishop, Shotwell.
 Bishop, William.
 Bisset, Andrew.
 Black, Alexander.
 Black, Benjamin.
 Blackford, David.
 Blackford, Nathan.
 Blackford, Phineas.
 Blackford, Clark.
 Blanchard, Isaac.
 Blane, Robert.
 Bloodgood, John.
 Bloomfield, Elias.
 Bloomfield, Ezekiel.
 Bloomfield, John.
 Bloomfield, Jonathan.
 Bloomfield, Moses.
 Bloomfield, Nathan.
 Bloomfield, Thomas, Jr.
 Bloomfield, Thomas, Sr.
 Bloomfield, William.
 Boice, George.
 Bonger, John.
 Boorum, Hendrick.
 Boorum, John.
 Boorum, Nicholas.
 Borhis, James.
 Bowers, John.
 Bowman, Andrew.
 Bowman, Peter.
 Bowne, John.
 Bradbury, Hezekiah.
 Bradbury, Moses.
 Bradley, Robert.
 Breccourt, Solomon.
 Brewer, Thomas.
 Brickcourt, Daniel.
 Briggs, John.
 Britton, Joseph (1).
 Britton, Joseph (2).
 Brookes, John.
 Brotherton, David.
 Brotherton, William.
 Brower, Thomas.
 Brown, Benjamin.
 Brown, James.
 Brown, John.
 Brown, Joseph (1).
 Brown, Joseph (2).
 Brown, Joseph (3).
 Brown, Lewis.
 Brown, Peter.
 Brown, William.
 Brown, Zebulon.
 Buckalew, Alexander.
 Buckalew, Cornelius.
 Buckalew, Edward.
 Buckalew, Frederick.
 Buckalew, Gilbert.
 Buckalew, Isaac.
 Buckalew, John.
 Buckalew, Peter.
 Buckalew, Runyon.
 Buckalew, Samuel.
 Buckalew, William.
 Bullin, James.
 Burcourt, David.
 Burdine, James.
 Burding, Abel.
 Burien, Alexander.
 Burien, Edward.
 Berlen, Frederick.
 Berlen, Frederick, Jr.
 Burien, Gilbert.
 Burien, Samuel.
 Burien, Thomas.
 Burien, William.
 Burien, Peter.
 Burrill, Robert.
 Burwell, Robert.
 Cabill, James.
 Camburn, Joseph.
 Camp, John.
 Campbell, Benajah.
 Campbell, Dugal.
 Campbell, Eliscus.
 Campbell, Ellis R.
 Campbell, John.
 Campbell, Lewis.
 Campbell, Nathaniel.
 Campbell, Robert.
 Campbell, Spencer.
 Cafon, Levi.
 Cafon, Robert.
 Carlisle, William.
 Carman, Richard.
 Carr, Samuel.
 Carson, Joseph.
 Carter, Richard.
 Caterline, Ebenezer.
 Caywood, John.
 Caywood, Thomas.
 Caywood, William.
 Celly, Jesse.
 Chamberlain, John.
 Chamberlain, Joseph.
 Chamberlain, Lewis.
 Chambers, James.
 Chapman, Daniel.
 Chapman, James.
 Childs, John.
 Chessman, John.
 Chessman, Joseph.
 Chessman, Samuel.
 Chessman, William.
 Chessman, Zachariah.
 Clark, Alexander.
 Clark, Benjamin.
 Clark, Eli.
 Clark, Peter.
 Clark, William.
 Clarkson, Jeremiah.
 Clarkson, Rauldolph.
 Clarkson, Iraker.
 Clarkson, James.
 Clarkson, Lewis.
 Clinton, James.
 Cook, John.
 Coddington, Enoch.
 Coddington, James.
 Coddington, John.
 Colleger, Joseph.
 Coloni, Caleb.
 Combs, Jonathan.
 Combs, Samuel.
 Combs, Stephen.
 Combs, William.
 Compton, Ephraim.
 Compton, Gabriel.
 Compton, John.
 Compton, Samuel.
 Con, Elisha.
 Condon, John.
 Conger, David.
 Conger, John.
 Conger, Jonathan.
 Connel, Michael.
 Connelly, John.
 Connelly, Ned.
 Connelly, William.
 Cook, David.
 Cook, Elisha.
 Cook, Peter.
 Cornelius, John (1).
 Cornelius, John (2).
 Cornell, Peter.
 Cornell, Roeliff.
 Cornell, Elisha.
 Corriell, Abraham.
 Corriell, David.
 Corsat, Anthony.
 Cortelyou, Hann.
 Cortelyou, John.
 Cortelyou, Roeliff.
 Cotheal, Alexander.
 Covenhoven, Francis.
 Covenhoven, Garret.
 Covenhoven, John.
 Covenhoven, Lucas.
 Covenhoven, Restes.
 Covenhoven, William.
 Cuert, John.
 Covert, Thomas.
 Craig, Daniel T.
 Craig, David.
 Crag, Seth.
 Crawl, Thomas.
 Crawford, William G.
 Creasey, Alexander.
 Creasey, William.
 Creasey, Andrew.
 Crow, Abraham.
 Crow, Elseus.
 Crowell, David.
 Crowell, Edward.
 Crowell, Joseph.
 Coffee, Amos.
 Culver, Nathaniel.
 Culvert, Azariah.
 Cutter, John.
 Catter, Kelsey.
 Cutter, Samuel.
 Cutter, Stephen.
 Dally, Jeremiah.
 Dally, Samuel.
 Daniels, Jeremiah.
 Daniels, Randolph.
 Damets, Richard.
 Davidson, George.
 Davidson, John.
 Davis, Benjamin.
 David, David Rhay.
 Davis, Edmond.
 Davis, John.
 Davis, Lewis.
 Davis, Nathan.
 Davis, Peter.
 Davison, James.
 Davison, Jediah.
 Davison, Jephth.
 Davison, John.
 Davison, Thomas.
 Davison, William.
 Dean, Abraham.
 Dean, Daniel.
 Dean, Jacob.
 Drake, Abram.
 Drake, Benjamin.
 Drake, Cheesman.
 Drake, Chesur.
 Drake, Elisha.
 Drake, Ephraim.
 Drake, George.
 Drake, Joseph.
 Drake, Samuel.
 Drake, Simon.
 Dungan, Samuel.
 Dunham, Asher.
 Dunham, Davis.
 Dunham, Elijah.
 Dunham, Enoch.
 Dunham, Frazee.
 Dunham, Jacob.
 Dunham, Jehu.
 Dunham, Jolu (1).
 Dunham, John (2).
 Dunham, Jonathan.
 Dunham, Joseph.
 Dunham, Joshua.
 Dunham, Samuel.
 Duryea, Frederick.
 Duryea, John.
 Dunn, Benjamin.
 Dunn, Clawson.
 Dunn, Daniel.
 Dunn, Enoch.
 Dunn, Ephraim.
 Dunn, Gershom.
 Dunn, Ichabod.
 Dunn, Isaac.
 Dunn, James F.
 Dunn, Jeremiah.
 Dunn, Joel.
 Dunn, Moses.
 Dunn, Philip.
 Dunn, Reuben.
 Dunn, Thomas.
 Dye, Amos.
 Dye, Daniel.
 Dye, James.
 Dye, John.
 Dye, Joseph.
 Dye, Lawrence.

Dye, Thomas.	Gordon, Samuel.	Houke, Tobias.	Lickran, Jacob.
Eastburn, Robert.	Gordon, William.	Hudson, Nathaniel.	Light, Peter.
Eastburn, Thomas.	Graham, James.	Hudson, Samuel.	Lile, John, Sr.
Eastwood, Amariah.	Griffith, John.	Hulick, Henry.	Lile, John, Jr.
Edgar, James.	Griggs, James.	Hulick, John.	Lile, Moses.
Edgar, William.	Griggs, Samuel.	Hulet, William.	Lincoln, John.
Egbert, James.	Griggs, Thomas.	Hull, Benjamin.	Lurcom, Jacob.
Egbert, Lewis.	Grove, John.	Hull, John.	Lurcom, John.
Egerton, Matthew.	Grove, Robert.	Hull, Reuben.	Lipes, John.
Ellison, Daniel.	Grove, Samuel.	Hult, John.	Lisk, John.
Ellison, Joseph.	Grosvendike, John.	Hulet, William.	Liston, John.
Ellison, Samuel.	Grosvendike, Samuel.	Hunt, James.	Levin, Richard.
Ellison, Seth.	Guest, Henry.	Hutchings, Isaac.	Livingston, William.
Elliott, Daniel.	Guest, John.	Hutchinson, Cornelius.	Livingston, Robert.
Ellis, Joseph.	Gulacar, Lewis.	Huyler, William.	Loiskerom, Jacob.
Ellison, Samuel.	Gulick, Abram J.	Isleton, Matthew.	Longstreet, Aaron.
Elston, Andrew.	Gulick, Benjamin.	Isleton, Samuel.	Longstreet, Samuel.
Emmons, Isaac.	Gulick, Cornelius.	Jackson, Lewis.	Lorton, James.
English, David.	Gulick, James.	James, Thomas.	Lorton, John.
English, Robert.	Gulick, Peter.	Jamison, Alexander.	Lott, Abraham.
Ensley, Daniel.	Gums, John.	Jaquish, Jonathan.	Lott, Gershom.
Erwin, John.	Hagerman, Barret.	Jeffries, John.	Lott, Henry.
Ertle, William.	Hagerman, Garret.	Jewell, Ichabod.	Lott, John.
Evans, Crowell.	Hagerman, Henry.	Jewell, William.	Lott, Peter.
Evans, James.	Halfpenny, Isaac.	Job, Richard.	Loughborough, John.
Evans, William.	Halfpenny, James.	Jobs, Samuel.	Loucherry, Elias.
Everingham, John.	Halfpenny, John.	Johnson, Andrew.	Low, Benjamin.
Farcy, Amariah.	Hall, William.	Johnson, Barret.	Luke, John.
Farmer, George.	Hampton, James.	Johnson, John.	Luker, Benjamin.
Farmer, Jasper.	Hansell, Anthony.	Johnson, Lewis.	Luston, Jonathan.
Farmer, Nathan.	Harber, Edward.	Johnson, William.	Luslay, Abraham.
Farmer, Peter.	Harber, Obadiah.	Johnson, Jacob.	Lyon, William.
Father, John.	Harbourt, Edward.	Jonas, John.	Mager, James.
Field, Benjamin.	Harculus, William.	Jones, David.	Manning, Andrew.
Field, Dennis.	Harriott, Samuel.	Jones, James.	Manning, Benjamin.
Field, Elnathan.	Harris, David.	Jordon, John.	Manning, Enoch.
Field, Jeremiah B.	Harrison, George.	Jorney, John.	Manning, David.
Field, John.	Harrison, Isaac.	Keevan, Peter B.	Manning, John, Sr.
Field, John B.	Hart, Cornelius D.	Kelly, Abraham.	Manning, John, Jr.
Field, Jonathan.	Hartman, Christian.	Kelly, Jesse.	Manning, Phineas.
Field, Richard.	Hartman, Conrad.	Kemp, John.	Manning, Samuel.
Field, Richard R.	Hartman, Cornelius.	Kent, Phineas.	Manning, Thomas.
Fisher, Jacob.	Hatfield, John.	King, George.	Maple, Stephen.
Fisher, John.	Hauk, Jacob.	Kinsey, James.	Maple, William.
Fisher, William.	Hayluck, Solomon.	Kipp, Robert.	Maple, William.
Flat, John.	Hazling, Richard.	Knowles, Jesse.	Martin, Nathaniel.
Flood, Stephen.	Hedden, Jos.	Knox, Joseph.	Martin, Benjamin.
Force, Samuel.	Hendrickson, Cornelius.	Lain, Abraham.	Martin, Daniel.
Force, Thomas P.	Hendrickson, Oaky.	Laing, Abraham.	Martin, David.
Fordyce, John.	Hendrickson, Obediah.	Laird, Richard.	Martin, Elsiekin.
Forman, Isaac.	Herbert, Robert.	Lake, Benjamin.	Martin, Gershom.
Foster, Nathaniel.	Berrod, Samuel.	Lake, William.	Martin, Irinais.
Fourat, Henry.	Higley, Henry.	Lambert, David.	Martin, Isaac.
Frazer, Benson.	Higley, John.	Lamberton, Cornelius.	Martin, James.
Frazer, Hiram.	Higley, Obadiah.	Lamberton, David.	Martin, John.
Frazer, Morris.	Higgins, Jediah.	Lamberton, Elijah.	Martin, Joshua.
Frazer, Moses.	High, Nathan.	Lamberton, Garret.	Martin, Lewis.
Fray, Benjamin.	Hight, John N.	Lamberton, John.	Martin, Merrick.
Fredenburgh, Wm.	Hill, John.	Lamberton, Joshua.	Martin, Michael.
Garriss, John.	Hillyard, Wm.	Lamberton, Simon.	Martin, Moses.
Garrison, John.	Hinds, William.	Lamberton, Thomas.	Martin, Mulford.
Garrison, Peter.	Hogland, Abram.	Lane, Isaac.	Martin, Nathan.
Gills, John.	Hogland, John.	Lane, Jacob.	Martin, Nathaniel.
Gibson, David.	Hogland, William.	Lane, John.	Martin, Robert.
Gibson, Richard.	Holds, David.	Langstaff, Henry.	Martin, Will am.
Gibson, William.	Holeman, Thomas.	Langstaff, James.	Mason, William.
Gilliland, David.	Holl, Jacob.	Langstaff, John.	Matterson, Aaron.
Gilliland, Matthew.	Holloway, Richard.	Leach, Richard.	Mattison, Jacob.
Gillman, Charles.	Holten, Ephraim.	Leforge, Benjamin.	McAfee, Benjamin.
Gillman, John.	Holton, Jos.	Leonard, William.	McAfee, Richard.
Gillman, John, Jr.	Holton, Peter.	Leonard, William (2).	McDowell, Thomas.
Gilmore, Charles.	Hooper, William.	Lester, Samuel.	McFadden, Connoly.
Gooden, Amos.	Horn, John.	Letts, Elijah.	McGee, John.
Goodwin, Amos.	Horn, Stephen.	Letts, Eli-as.	McGee, William.
Gordon, Archable.	Horn, Will am.	Letts, John.	Melvin, Daniel.
Gordon, Ezekiel.	Hornor, Timothy.	Letts, William.	Melvin, George.
Gordon, James.	Hartwick, John.	Lewis, John.	Melvin, John.
			Melvin, Thomas.

Merrill, Richard.	Obert, George.	Rolan, George.	Sofer, Benjamin.
Mershon, Henry.	Ockeman, Garline.	Rolen, James.	Sofer, Jonathan.
Mershon, Robert.	Ockeman, John.	Roler, George.	Sofer, Joseph.
Mershon, William.	Ogden, Benjamin.	Roler, William.	Sofer, Reuben.
Messerol, Charles.	Ogden, John.	Rolle, Moses.	Soulan, Benjamin.
Messerol, Jacob.	Olden, John.	Rose, William.	South, Elijah.
Messerol, John.	Orman, Benjamin.	Ross, Isaac.	South, Isaac.
Messerol, Nicholas.	Orman, Stephen.	Ross, John.	South, William.
Messerol, Peter.	Outsell, Frederick.	Ross, William.	Southard, Zachariah.
Messerol, William.	Overt, George.	Rowland, Jacob.	Spitting, Abraham.
Messler, Abram.	Pack, Edward.	Rowlison, William.	Sparling, Isaac.
Mickel, John.	Pain, Isaac.	Rue, Matthew.	Sparling, James.
Miers, John.	Pangborn, Peter.	Runnals, Jas.	Sparling, John.
Miller, Halse.	Pangborn, William.	Runyan, Asa.	Sparling, Jos.
Miller, Marsh.	Paromau, Peter.	Runyan, Enoch.	Sparling, Peter.
Miller, Noah.	Parker, John.	Runyan, Hugh.	Spencer, Jos.
Minor, William.	Parr, Thomas.	Runyan, Job.	Stanbury, Joshua.
Mitchell, John.	Patrick, Samuel.	Runyan, Richard.	Stanley, Isaac.
Moan, Jacob.	Paul, John.	Ryder, Bernardus.	Starkey, William.
Moore, David.	Paul, Benjamin.	Ryder, Garret.	Stelle, Abel.
Moore, James.	Pearson, Benjamin P.	Ryder, John.	Stelle, Isaac.
Moore, Matthias.	Pence, William.	Ryder, William.	Stelle, Jacob.
Moore, Samuel.	Perrine, Andrew.	Ryon, William.	Stelle, Jonah.
Morehead, Andrew.	Perrine, Daniel.	Salard, Benjamin.	Stelle, Jos.
Morgan, Abraham.	Perrine, Henry.	Sanderson, John.	Stelle, Samuel.
Morgan, John.	Perrine, John.	Sands, Jos.	Stephens, Jos.
Morgan, Philip.	Perrine, Joseph.	Sarvia, David.	Stephenson, John.
Morgan, Ephraim.	Perrine, Matthew.	Schenck, Garret.	Stephenson, William.
Morgan, Elijah.	Perrine, William.	Schenck, Jos.	Stewart, David.
Morris, John.	Perry, Thomas.	Schenck, Peter F.	Stillwell, Daniel.
Morris, Rand-lph.	Pettit, Daniel.	Schenck, Roeloff.	Stimms, Christian.
Morris, Reuben.	Pettit, David.	Schurenman, Abraham.	Stinton, Jos.
Morris, William.	Pettit, Edward.	Scott, John.	Stone, David.
Morrison, James.	Petty, Andrew.	Scott, Thomas.	Stone, William.
Morse, Randolph.	Phares, Amariah.	Scott, William.	Stonaker, John.
Morton, Joseph.	Phares, Andrew.	Sebring, George.	Storey, Daniel.
Moses, Kandolph.	Phillips, Ralph.	Sedam, James.	Storey, John.
Mosa, James.	Platt, John.	Sedam, Ryke.	Storey, William.
Mount, Hezekiah.	Pike, Asher.	Selieler, William.	Stotehoff, Peter.
Mount, Humphrey.	Pike, James.	Selover, Isaac.	Stout, Abel.
Mount, Joseph.	Pike, Thomas.	Service, John.	Stout, John.
Mount, Richard.	Plum, John.	Service, Joseph.	Stricker, Cornelius.
Mount, William.	Porter, Nathaniel.	Service, William.	Stultz, Henry.
Mulford, James.	Potter, Enoch.	Sharp, Jonathan.	Stultz, Jacob.
Mullen, William.	Potter, Gilbert.	Shaw, David.	Stultz, Peter.
Munday, Benjamin.	Potter, Joseph.	Sheldon, Ephraim.	Sudam, John.
Munday, Clarkson.	Potter, Robert.	Shippey, John.	Snlivan, Patrick.
Munday, Gabriel.	Potts, Samuel.	Sherd, Hugh.	Sunderland, Thomas.
Munday, Henry.	Powell, Thomas.	Shotwell, Manning.	Sunderlin, John.
Munday, Martin.	Powelson, Powell.	Shubart, James.	Suri, William.
Munday, Nicholas.	Powers, John.	Shubart, John.	Sutphen, Dirck.
Munday, Peter.	Pricket, Isaac.	Simpson, Abraham.	Sutphen, James.
Munday, Reuben.	Pricket, John.	Skillman, Jacob.	Sutphen, James (2).
Munday, Samuel.	Pricket, Stephen.	Skinner, John.	Sutton, Henry.
Myers, John.	Pricket, William.	Skinner, William.	Sutton, Henry (2).
Myler, Cornelius.	Prolau, Garret.	Skilton, Thomas.	Sutton, Jeany.
Myeler, Simon.	Provost, David.	Slaylack, Abel.	Sutton, John.
Neifes, Garret W.	Provost, Jasper.	Slover, John.	Sutton, Joseph.
Neifes, John.	Provost, John.	Smalley, John.	Sutton, Nihemiah.
Nefus, William.	Provost, Jonathan.	Smith, Andrew.	Sutton, Peter.
Neplus, Jacob.	Provost, Peter.	Smith, Gideon.	Sutton, Peter (2).
Nevins, Peter, Sr.	Quackenboss, Isaac.	Smith, Hezekiah.	Sutton, William.
Nevins, Peter, Jr.	Ray, John.	Smith, Jeremiah.	Suydam, Cornelius.
Newton, Gilbert.	Reelan, John.	Smith, John.	Suydam, Charles.
Newton, William.	Reynolds, James.	Smith, Simeon.	Suydam, Jacob.
Nickols, Lewis.	Reed, James.	Smith, William.	Suydam, Simon.
Nickson, Alexander.	Reel, Peter.	Smock, Hendrick.	Swart, Baltus.
Niffus, Garret.	Reed, John.	Smock, Robert.	Swart, Stephen.
Nixon, Richard.	Rice, Richa d.	Snap, George.	Talmage, Thomas.
Noe, Andrew.	Richmond, William.	Snedeker, Cornelius.	Tallyon, Peter.
Noe, James.	Richero (?), Abraham.	Snedeker, Garret.	Tomton, Francis.
Noe, John.	Rino, William.	Snedeker, Isaac.	Tappan, Abraham.
Norris, William.	Robbins, Jesse.	Snedeker, Jacob.	Tappan, Isaac.
Oskey, Abraham.	Robertson, Joseph.	Snedeker, John.	Taylor, Lewis.
Obart, George.	Robinson, Andrew.	Soden, John.	Taylor, William.
Obart, John.	Roe, Asael.	Soden, Thomas.	Ten Broeck, William.
Obart, Peter.	Roff, Ebenezer.	Solomon, John.	Towell, Enoch.

Tharp, Baker.
 Tharp, Benjamin.
 Thaxton, John.
 Thomas, William.
 Thompson, William.
 Thomson, Charles.
 Thomson, Cornelius.
 Thomson, David.
 Thomson, Hugh.
 Thomson, James.
 Thomson, John.
 Thom, Richard.
 Thormell, Benjamin.
 Thormell, Israel.
 Thorp, Jonathan.
 Till, Peter.
 Tilly, Peter.
 Tindall, John.
 Tindall, Richard.
 Tindall, William.
 Tombs, Lewis.
 Totten, John.
 Totten, Thomas.
 Tourate, Peter.
 Toy, John.
 Trembley, Alexander.
 Trout, Jacob.
 Turner, Daniel.
 Underdunk, Isaac.
 Updyke, Clement.
 Updyke, William.
 Van Arsdale, John.
 Van Arsdale, Urias.
 Van Campen, Gideon.
 Van Cleaf, Michael.
 Van Derbeck, Benjamin.
 Van Derhoven, James.
 Van Derveer, Abraham.
 Van Derventer, Christian.
 Van Derventer, Isaac.
 Van Derventer, Jacob.
 Van Derventer, James.
 Van Deursen, William.
 Van Dyke, Hendrick.
 Van Harlingen, John.
 Van Hoes, Garret.
 Van Hoes, John.
 Van Kirk, Arthur.
 Van Kirk, Jameson.
 Van Kirk, William.
 Van Zandt, John.
 Van Lew, Frederick.
 Van Mickler, John.
 Van Nest, Henry.
 Van Nice, John.
 Van Nortwick, Samuel.
 Van Orsdel, Cornelius.
 Van Orsdel, Isaac.
 Van Orsdel, Jacob.
 Van Orsdel, John.
 Van Ostrand, John.
 Van Pelt, Joseph.
 Van Pelt, John.
 Van Pelt, Jacob.

Van Pelt, Isaac.
 Van Pelt, Abraham.
 Van Sickle, John.
 Van Sickle, Stephen.
 Van Tilburgh, Henry.
 Van Tilburgh, John.
 Van Tilburgh, William.
 Vantine, Abraham.
 Vantine, Ephraim.
 Vantine, Isaac.
 Van Winkler, Evert.
 Van Zandt, Peter.
 Vaugh, Jacob.
 Vliet, William.
 Voorhees, Abraham.
 Voorhees, James J.
 Voorhees, James R.
 Voorhees, James.
 Voorhees, Nicholas.
 Voorhees, William.
 Voorhees, Garret R.
 Voorhees, Jacob.
 Voorhees, Martinus.
 Voorhees, Daniel.
 Voorhees, John R.
 Vreeland, Abraham.
 Waldron, Chris.
 Walker, Asher.
 Walker, Francis.
 Walker, Robert.
 Walker, Samuel.
 Wall, James.
 Wartenby, William.
 Wartenabe, William.
 Watre, Jacob.
 Webster, Thomas.
 White, John.
 White, Samuel.
 Whitehead, Moses.
 Whitehead, Samuel.
 Whitlock, William.
 Wickoff, Garret.
 Wickoff, Jacob.
 Willocks, Isaac.
 Wilkins, Jephtha.
 Willett, Harthorn.
 Willett, Samuel.
 Williams, Isaac.
 Williams, Stephen.
 Williamson, Henry.
 Willis, Henry.
 Willis, Joseph.
 Willis, Samuel.
 Willock, William.
 Wilmouth, Lazarus.
 Wilson, Daniel.
 Wilson, Garret.
 Wilson, Isaac.
 Woghan, John.
 Wooding, James.
 Wortman, David.
 Wright, Smith.
 Wyckoff, John.

Perth Amboy, being intended as the capital and the commercial rival of New York, drew thither at the time of its founding and soon after a class of men who had studied law and politics in the schools of England and Scotland. At a later period New Brunswick took the lead in professional men,—in the law, in medicine, and in divinity.

The first record we have of the names of counselors being called in the courts of this county was at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Perth Amboy in September, 1708. They may have practiced at an earlier date even than this, perhaps beginning soon after the opening of the courts in the reign of Queen Anne, but the minutes being lacking from the close of the proprietary government till the year 1708, there is no means of ascertaining whether there were lawyers or not in the courts prior to the latter date. The record of September, 1708, mentions the calling of the names of Francis Sites, John Lofton, and Corse Froam (probably Vroom), "counselors," but none of them appearing, "the under sheriff informed the Court that Corse Froam was sick." The reason of the absence of the others is not mentioned; but they were all in court in August, 1709, and with them Andrew Gordon, a lawyer of Perth Amboy. The latter appeared in nearly all the courts, and had much business for more than a quarter of a century.

From 1741 to the commencement of the Revolution we find the following lawyers practicing in the courts of the county: Philip Kearney, 1741; John Smyth, 1741; Francis Costigin, Richard Williams, John Price, John Lawrence, and Messrs. Rosevelt and Patrick McEwers, 1741–42; Cortland Skinner, Lewis Morris, and David Ogden, 1742; Messrs. Lyne, Lurtin, and Anthony White, 1743; Barnardus Lagrange, 1745; Elisha Parker, 1746; Messrs. Lewis M. Ashfield and Coxe, 1748; Peter Kemble and Anthony Waters, 1749; Messrs. Kelly, William Pidgeon, R. Lawrence, Jacob De Hart, Abraham Cotnam, from 1750 to 1753; Thomas Kennedy, 1754; Richard Stockton, 1755; James Hude, Jr., 1760; Cornelius Low, 1760; William Thomson, Jonathan Deare, G. Ross, Elias Boudinot, Ravand Kearney, 1762–63; Jasper Smith, Ephraim Anderson, James Graham, — Waddell, 1763–64; John De Hart, 1765; Henry Allen, 1766; Messrs. Cuyler, Chetwood, and De Bow, 1767; Jonathan Sergeant and Bowes Reed, 1768; Bryan and John Laferty and Abraham Ogden, 1769.

During this period the following were judges of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace:

CHAPTER LXVIII.

BENCH AND BAR OF MIDDLESEX.

LAWYERS appeared in regular practice in the courts of this county at an earlier period than we find them in any other county of East Jersey except Bergen. The cause of this is found in the fact that

1741. Robert Hude.	1741. Jeremiah Field.
James Thompson.	Richard Cutter.
Henry Freeman.	1742. Pontius Stelle.
Ezekiel Bloomfield.	1743. Stephen Warne.
Benjamin Hull.	1746. John Nevill.
Samuel Nevil.	Nicholas Everson.
James Hude.	Roniv Ranyon.
John Heard.	Thomas Gach.
James Smith.	1747. William Hutchinson.

1748. William Cheesman.
Jedediah Higgins.
1749. James Neilson.
Josiah Davison.
John Barclay.
1751. Abraham Lane.
Jonathan Frazee.

1754. William Heard.
1760. Nehemiah Dunham.
William Crawford.
1761. James Parker.
Thomas Walker.
1762. Samuel Barron.

William Bailey, Jr., June, 1869.
Charles H. Runyon, February, 1876.
J. Kearney Rice, November, 1876.
William Stoddard, November, 1877.
David A. Storer, November, 1877.
Edward W. Strong, June, 1875.
Allen H. Strong, November, 1877.
Willard P. Voorhees, November, 1874, November, 1878.
M. Bedell Vail, November, 1879.
H. Brewster Willis, June, 1881.
J. W. Beekman, February, 1875, February, 1878.
J. M. Chapman, April, 1846, July, 1849.
William Patterson, November, 1838.
Ephraim Cutter, November, 1877.
Charles Morgan, June, 1860.
A. S. Cloke, February, 1862, February, 1866.

The following have been chief justices and associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey :

CHIEF JUSTICES.

1709. Thomas Gordon.
1728. Thomas Farmer.
1777. Robert Morris.
1803. Andrew Kirkpatrick.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

1710. Peter Sonmans.
1711. Lewis Morris.
Thomas Farmer.
1735. John Hamilton.
1739. John Allen.
1748. Samuel Neville.
1797. Andrew Kirkpatrick.
1838. James S. Nevins.
1845. Joseph F. Randolph.
1859. John Van Dyke.

MEMBERS OF THE MIDDLESEX BAR SINCE 1800.

Joseph Warren Scott, February, 1801, February, 1804.
Jacob R. Hardenbergh, February, 1805, February, 1859.
Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, September, 1812.
James S. Nevins, November, 1819, September, 1823.
Littleton Kirkpatrick, May, 1821.
John S. Blauvelt, November, 1825, February, 1829.
George Richmond, November, 1825.
William H. Leupp, September, 1827, September, 1830.
George P. Molleson, February, 1828, May, 1831.
Robert Adrian, Jr., September, 1830, November, 1833.
Benson Milledoler, September, 1830, September, 1833.
George H. Vroom, September, 1833.
Henry V. Speer, February, 1834, November, 1839.
John Van Dyke, February, 1836, February, 1839.
Garret B. Adrian, September, 1836, September, 1839.
John C. Elmendorf, November, 1837, September, 1841.
Edward S. Vail, September, 1842, January, 1847.
Abraham V. Schenck, November, 1843, January, 1847.
James G. McDowell, September, 1838.
Charles S. Scott, February, 1844.
Warren Hardenbergh, October, 1848.
William Hartough, January, 1849.
Alexander C. Stark, April, 1850.
John H. Frazee, April, 1850.
Benjamin R. W. Strong, February, 1852.
George C. Ludlow, November, 1853, November, 1868.
George R. Dutton, November, 1857.
J. Elmer Stout, November, 1857.
Charles I. Rutgers, November, 1857.
Charles Morgan Herbert, June, 1860, November, 1866.
Charles Morgan, June, 1860.
Joseph J. Ely, June, 1860, June, 1868.
Herbert Stout, June, 1861, February, 1865.
Theodore Stroug, Jr., November, 1861.
J. Randolph Appleby, February, 1862.
Henry L. R. Van Dyke, June, 1862.
Samuel M. Schanck, November, 1862, November, 1865.
Jonathan Dixon, Jr., November, 1862, November, 1865.
Oliver E. Gordon, June, 1864, June, 1867.
Charles T. Cowenhoven, November, 1865.
James H. Van Cleef, June, 1867.
Beasley Mercer, Jr., June, 1865.
Edward Wood.
William Diaborough.
Alpheus Freeman.
George W. Atherton, June, 1875.
George Berdino, February, 1875, February, 1878.
Daniel R. Boice, June, 1870, June, 1873.
A. K. Cogswell, November, 1870, February, 1875.
J. V. De Mott, June, 1877.
Silas D. Grimsted, November, 1872, November, 1875.
Howard McSherry, —.
James Nielson, November, 1871, November, 1874.

THOMAS GORDON was chief justice of the province of New Jersey in the year 1709. He was from Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Perth Amboy in 1684, with his wife, Helen, four children, and seven servants. The wife and children died soon after of a fatal disease then prevalent. Mr. Gordon became a very useful and prominent man in the province. In 1692 he was appointed deputy secretary and register for the proprietaries by William Dockwra, their chief secretary in London. The same year he was made clerk of the Court of Common Right, register of the Court of Chancery, and a commissioner, with David Mudie and James Dundas, for the trial of small causes at Perth Amboy. The ensuing year he was appointed judge of probate, and in 1694 an officer of the customs, Amboy being made a port of entry. He was intrusted by the proprietors in America with an important mission to England in their interest in 1695; and in 1702, on the vacation of the office by Mr. Dockwra, he was appointed chief proprietary secretary and register. Besides these responsible positions he held various local and political offices of trust, being the representative of Middlesex County in the General Assembly from 1703 to 1709, and part of the time Speaker of the House. He was a member of Governor Hunter's Council, and held the same office under the administration of Governor Burnet. From June, 1710, to March, 1719, he was receiver-general and treasurer of the province.

THOMAS FARMER was one of the provincial justices of the Supreme Court, having been appointed an associate in 1711, soon after his arrival at Amboy from Staten Island, where he had previously resided. He was made chief justice in 1728, and presided over the court for that year. He represented Middlesex County in the General Assembly during the administration of Governor Morris, 1740 to 1743. Judge Farmer for some time before his death was insane. He kept a country store in Amboy. He had several sons, who were interested in military expeditions against the Spaniards in the West Indies in 1740-42.

PHILIP KEARNEY was one of the first lawyers at the Middlesex bar. He was a son of Michael Kearney, of Monmouth County, a native of Ireland, who in 1716 purchased a lot of land and settled in Perth Amboy. He was soon appointed to the secretaryship

of the province (Oct. 24, 1720), was made clerk of the Assembly, Dec. 16, 1720, and of the Court of Common Pleas, April 23, 1731. His mansion house at Perth Amboy became the residence of Governor Hunter upon his accession to the office, and was subsequently occupied by his son Philip, the lawyer. Philip was twice married. His first wife was Lady Barney Dexter, whose maiden name was Ravaud, and who was a client of his in Philadelphia. He became interested in the widow, as well as in the defense of her property, and married her. They had a son, Ravaud Kearney, who became a member of the bar in 1762, and practiced in the courts of this county. The children of Philip Kearney by the first marriage were Philip, Elizabeth, Susannah, and Ravaud. He married for his second wife Isabella, daughter of Robert Lettice Hooper, of Trenton, chief justice of the province, by whom he had five children, viz.: Sarah, Michael, Frances, Joanna, and Isabella. Mr. Kearney died July 25, 1775, "universally lamented," having practiced in the courts of Middlesex and other counties thirty-four years, and by his honorable character and social position exerted a wide influence. He was one of the first lawyers of this section of country, and was very able and popular.

Philip, his son, lived for a time at Amboy, in the house occupied of late years by Hon. James Parker. He was a man of wealth, and subsequently removed to the west bank of the Passaic River, above Newark, where the old mansion is still in the possession of his descendants. He was the father of the Kearney Brothers, merchants, of New York, and grandfather of Gen. Philip Kearney, of the United States army.¹

Ravaud Kearney inherited his father's law library. He lived at one time near South River, and also for a time in Monmouth County. He married Ann, daughter of James Hude, one of the judges of the county court, and died Sept. 3, 1806, in his sixty-eighth year. His widow, who was a very estimable lady and held in high esteem, survived him until April 3, 1828, when she died at the advanced age of ninety. (For further information respecting the family the reader is referred to the history of Perth Amboy in this work.)

CORTLANDT SKINNER was a lawyer in this county for thirty-four years, having made his first appearance in the courts in 1742, and practiced till he left the country at the outbreak of the war for independence. His residence was at Perth Amboy. As a lawyer and statesman he occupied a distinguished position. He was attorney-general of the province and Speaker of the last General Assembly under the

crown. There is evidence that Mr. Skinner, although an uncompromising loyalist, disapproved of the arbitrary and repressive measures of the British ministry towards the colonies, regarding that policy as calculated to drive them all the sooner into a fruitless attempt to secure their independence of the mother-country. To Governor Boone, of South Carolina, he wrote in October, 1775,—

"Taxes and a restraint on the West India trade are most likely to force the colonists into manufactures and put independence into their hands. They are on the high road to it now, and though 'tis true that they have not strength to effect it, but must submit, yet 'tis laying the foundation for great trouble and expense to Britain in keeping that by force which she might easily do without, and alienating a people which she might make her greatest prop and security."

As attorney-general he continued to occupy his position during the year 1775, although the object of continued distrust and suspicion on the part of the determined Whigs; but in January, 1776, a letter of his to his brother, a lieutenant-colonel in England, was discovered, which induced Continental Congress to order that it should be sent to the Committee of Safety of New Jersey, and that orders be sent to Lord Stirling to take with him a sufficient force and immediately apprehend and keep in safe custody the said Cortlandt Skinner, of Amboy, until further orders. The said Cortlandt Skinner, however, had taken pains to leave the colony and take refuge on a British man-of-war, and all the Provincial Congress could do was to direct their treasurer not to make any further payment of his salary. It does not appear that he ever made any attempt to act as attorney-general after this. He no doubt confidently expected to resume the position before many years, but the opportunity to do so never came.

Governor Joseph Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, and Andrew Bell, of Perth Amboy, had been students at law with Mr. Skinner. The latter, like his preceptor, embraced the royal cause; the former, after receiving his license and practicing a short time in Bridgeton, was, in February, 1776, commissioned a captain in the Third New Jersey Regiment, under command of Col. Elias Dayton. Bloomfield's company of sixty-five men, recruited in Salem County, started on the march to join the Northern army in Canada on the 26th of March, and on the 18th of April arrived in Perth Amboy. Here, by a singular coincidence, Capt. Bloomfield was ordered by Lord Stirling to execute the order of Continental Congress in the arrest of Mr. Skinner, it not being yet known that he had escaped and taken refuge with the enemy.

Mr. Whitehead, in his "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy," remarks that the "first duty Capt. Bloomfield undertook, or upon which he was sent, is believed to have been the arrest of his former friend and adviser, Mr. Skinner." And he adds, "It is to be hoped that the duty was delegated, not assumed. We will not venture to analyze the feelings with which the house in which he had ever found a home was carefully searched in the hope of

¹ In the "Old Merchants of New York" is a sketch of the Kearney family. The author is probably in error in supposing that the father of John W. and Philip Kearney, founders of the well-known mercantile house in New York in 1803, came from Ireland and was the ancestor of the Kearney family in America. He was of the third generation, a grandson of Michael Kearney, of Monmouth, and went from Perth Amboy to his residence on the Passaic.

securing the convicted loyalist. Fortunately its mistress was absent; but it was under any circumstances a trial of no ordinary character to have one who had dwelt beneath their roof, and been warmly cherished, thus diligently seeking to entrap the object of her highest regard, particularly as there was no reason for presuming Mr. Skinner to be in Amboy."

There can be no doubt but Bloomfield acted under precise orders, and he may have been selected on account of his knowledge of the premises. The company remained two days at Amboy, and then proceeded to Albany, arriving there on the 3d of May. On the 5th they were to be in readiness to march to Quebec; but the news of the retreat from that city caused a change, and on the 20th a part of the regiment was ordered to march up the Mohawk, "to subdue Johnston and his brood of Tories." On the evening of May 19th, Capt. Bloomfield returned to Albany with Lady Johnston a prisoner, bringing news that the regiment was to be stationed at or near Johnston Hall to keep back the Indians. Johnston and his Mohawks fled to Canada, where they remained permanently.

Mr. Skinner "took a commission as brigadier-general from General Howe, with authority to raise five battalions from among the disaffected of New Jersey, of which he only succeeded in obtaining five hundred and seventeen. He did all he could to aid the royal cause, and after the Revolution went to England with his family, and received from the government compensation for his forfeited estate, and half-pay for life."

Mr. Skinner was the eldest son of Rev. William Skinner, who in 1721 was sent out as a missionary to Perth Amboy by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and became the first rector of St. Peter's Church of that place. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt. His brothers and sisters were Stephen, William, John, and Gertrude. Cortlandt Skinner was educated for the bar, and studied the profession with David Ogden, of Newark, who preceded him and was associated with him at the bar of this county.

In 1752 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Kearney, Esq., of Amboy, another distinguished legal contemporary at the Middlesex bar. As a lawyer, Mr. Skinner took first rank among those of his day. "Although not of studious habits, he became eminent in his profession, his natural abilities being good, and his oratorical powers considerably above mediocrity."

It is stated by Elmer and others that Cortlandt Skinner died at Bristol, England, in 1799, at the age of seventy-one. We think the statement with regard to his age must be a mistake. It would make his birth to have occurred in 1728, and the minutes of the courts of this county show that he was in the practice of law in 1742; hence he must have been in practice at the age of fourteen, which is improbable.

His father died at the age of seventy-one in 1758. Cortlandt Skinner had been ten years in practice before he was married, and at that time he was probably about twenty-eight.

STEPHEN SKINNER, a younger brother of Cortlandt Skinner, of Perth Amboy, was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County. He was also treasurer of East Jersey, and claimed to have been robbed on the night of July 21, 1768, of over six thousand pounds in coin and bills. Suspicions were entertained of various individuals, and some doubted whether there had been any robbery. In 1770 the General Assembly took up the subject and referred it to a committee, who reported that the loss should be attributed to the negligence of the treasurer, and that he should be held accountable for it, and to this report the Assembly agreed. The Governor (Franklin) took part with Skinner, and a controversy arose which was ended only when the Revolution had so far progressed as to make other questions more engrossing. James (afterwards chief justice) Kinsey was put at the head of the other committee in 1773, to whom the message of the Governor on the subject was referred. His report took a different view of the subject from that advanced by the Governor. The subject was resumed in 1774, when the committee reported: "It would give us pleasure to be able to join your excellency in opinion that the robbery of the Eastern Treasury had been brought to light; but after having considered your excellency's message, and examined the papers laid before us, we cannot but think that this affair still remains in an obscurity which we must leave for time to unravel." The popular feeling both against Skinner and the Governor became so great that the former was compelled to resign the treasuryship, and the latter, with his Council, confirmed a new nomination by the Assembly. A suit was commenced against Skinner, but it was never tried; he adhered to the royal cause, became a wanderer, and died in Nova Scotia.

GEN. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD was born and spent the early part of his life in this county. He was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, in which township he was born in 1755. While a youth he was sent to a classical school taught by Rev. Enoch Green in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., after which he became a student of law in the office of Cortlandt Skinner, attorney-general of the province, at Amboy, and was admitted to practice in 1775. He settled as a lawyer at Bridgeton, but in 1776 entered the military service of the colonies, in which he remained till 1778, when he resigned his commission. In the fall of that year he was chosen clerk of the Assembly, and was for several years register of the Court of Admiralty:

In 1783, upon the resignation of William Paterson, he was elected by the joint meeting attorney-general of the State; was re-elected in 1788, and resigned in 1792, being then succeeded by Aaron D. Woodruff.

He was the first Governor of the State elected on the Democratic (then called Republican) ticket. In the fall of 1801 the Legislature of New Jersey (for the first time) was Democratic, and at a joint meeting held October 31st, Joseph Bloomfield received thirty votes for Governor, against twenty cast for Richard Stockton. In 1802 the parties were equally divided, so that on the first ballot Bloomfield received twenty-six votes and Stockton twenty-six, and on the second ballot there was a like result; on the third ballot Aaron Ogden was substituted for Stockton, but there was no change in the vote. An attempt was made to compromise, the Federalists offering to give the Democrats their choice of the Governor or the senator if they would give the other to them; but the Democrats, under the lead of William S. Pennington, refused the proposition, and the consequence was that the State had no Governor during that year, the duties of the office being performed by the Democratic vice-president of the Council, John Lambert. The next year Bloomfield had thirty-three votes and Richard Stockton seventeen, and in 1804 he had thirty-seven and Stockton sixteen votes. Afterwards he was re-elected up to 1812 without opposition.

It was while first presiding in the Court of Chancery that Governor Bloomfield took occasion to make a short address to those present, saying that he was a Republican, and did not desire to be addressed by the title of excellency, and was replied to as follows by Samuel Leake, an old and somewhat eccentric lawyer:

"May it please your excellency: Your excellency's predecessors were always addressed by the title 'your excellency,' and if your excellency please, the proper title of the Governor of the State was and is your excellency. I humbly pray, therefore, on my own behalf, and in behalf of the bar generally, that we may be permitted by your excellency's leave to address your excellency when sitting in the high Court of Chancery by the ancient title of your excellency."

Gen. Bloomfield, the head of the Democratic party at this period, has been compared in point of ability with Alexander Hamilton, the great leader of the Federalists, who in 1804 sacrificed his life rather than his honor as a soldier in a duel with Aaron Burr. He was a general of militia, and in 1794 took the field as a commander of a brigade called into service to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, proceeding with the troops into the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and accomplishing the object intended without bloodshed.¹

¹ It was for the occasion of this expedition that Governor Howell* composed the song entitled "Jersey Blue," to be sung by the soldiers:

* Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey from 1793 to 1801. He came from Wales in 1729; at twenty-one entered Col. Maxwell's brigade as captain, served till nearly the close of the war, became a lawyer in Cumberland County; commanded the right wing of the army in the

In the war of 1812 he was appointed by President Madison a brigadier-general in the army designed for the invasion of Canada. His brigade marched to Sackett's Harbor, and early in the spring of 1813 a part of the troops under the command of Gen. Pike crossed into that province and made an attack on Fort George, but were repulsed, and Gen. Pike was killed by the fall of a stone from the blown-up magazine. It does not appear that Gen. Bloomfield gained any laurels as a military commander.

In 1816 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of Congress, and was re-elected in 1818, serving from March 4, 1817, to March 4, 1821. He was very appropriately placed at the head of the committee on Revolutionary pensions, and introduced and carried through the bills granting pensions to the veteran soldiers of the Revolution and their widows. He died in 1825, in the seventieth year of his age, in Burlington, where he had resided since his entrance upon public life.

RICHARD STOCKTON, SR.—The name of this distinguished lawyer and judge appears frequently upon the minutes of the courts of this county before the Revolution. The first record of his presence appears in 1755. He married a sister of Elisha Boudinot, an accomplished woman of highly cultivated

"To arms, once more our hero cries,
Sedition lives and order dies;
To peace and ease then bid adieu,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

"CHORUS.

"Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue,
Jersey Blue, Jersey Blue,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

"Since proud ambition rears its head,
And murders rage, and discords spread,
To save from spoil the virtuous few
Dash over the mountains, Jersey Blue.
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue, etc.

"Roused at the call, with magic sound
The drums and trumpets circle round,
As soon as the corps their route pursue;
So dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue, etc.

"Unstained with crime, unused to fear,
In deep array our youths appear,
And fly to crush the rebel crew,
Or die in the mountains, Jersey Blue.
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue, etc.

"The tears bedew the maiden's cheek,
And storms hang round the mountains bleak;
'Tis glory calls, to love adieu,
Then dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue,
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue, etc.

Should foul misrule and party rage
With law and liberty engage,
Push home your steel, you'll soon review
Your native plains, brave Jersey Blue.
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue, etc."

Whiskey riots; died at Trenton at the age of forty-three in 1803. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the late President of the U. S. A.

mind and literary taste, and lived upon his estate at Princeton. These were the parents of Richard Stockton, Jr., the eminent statesman and lawyer. The latter graduated at Princeton before he was seventeen years of age, studied law at Newark with his uncle, Elisha Boudinot, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court, was licensed as an attorney in 1784, when only about twenty years old, was afterwards admitted as a counselor, and in 1792 made a sergeant-at-law.

The younger Richard Stockton had no superior—if indeed he had an equal—at the bar of the State during the first quarter of the present century. One of the marked traits in his character was the pleasure it evidently gave him to assist younger members of the profession. He, with Josiah Ogden Hoffman, afterwards a distinguished lawyer in New York, Gabriel H. Ford, and Alexander C. McWhorter, who were law students together in Newark, founded the "*Institutio Legalis*," a sort of mock court, which was kept up for many years, and which helped to prepare them and others who succeeded them for those forensic encounters in which they became so famous. In the absence of any law-school, this institution was a great benefit to the profession for many years.

Mr. Stockton was during his time almost the only lawyer of New Jersey who argued causes before the Supreme Court at Washington. His manner in speaking was dignified and impassioned, and he held his subject with a profound and comprehensive grasp, no less than with a thorough knowledge of its details.

In 1796 he was chosen a senator of the United States, and served in that body until 1799. In 1813 he was elected a member of the Thirteenth Congress. He took a leading part among the able men then in the House, including Webster, Calhoun, and Clay.

The elder Richard Stockton was an accomplished and eloquent lawyer, a judge of the Supreme Court before the Revolution, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Several of the early lawyers of the State were trained to the profession by him,—Jonathan Dickerson Sergeant, William Paterson, and others. His name appears in the court records of this county in many of the most important cases from 1755 to the outbreak of the Revolution.

JAMES HUDE was one of the prominent citizens of New Brunswick. His father was a Scotch Presbyterian who had fled from religious oppression in his native country, and came early to America. Mr. Hude was judge of the Common Pleas of Middlesex County for eleven years, filled all the civil offices in the city, and spent most of his life in the service of the government. He was a member of the Assembly in 1738, was one of the council of Governor Morris, and for several terms mayor of the city. He was a man of great benevolence, and on his death, Nov. 1, 1762, the New York *Mercury* in an obituary notice speaks of him as "a gentleman of great probity, justice, affability, moral and political virtues." His

residence was on Albany Street in the house known as the Bell Tavern. Catherine, a daughter of Mr. Hude, married Cornelius Lowe, and a daughter of theirs married Hon. J. R. Hardenbergh.¹

LEWIS MORRIS, whose name appears as a lawyer at the bar of this county in 1742, was at that time Governor of New Jersey, and resided in the gubernatorial mansion at Perth Amboy. His ancestor, Col. Lewis Morris, came from the island of Barbadoes in 1676 and located a tract of three thousand five hundred and forty acres of land in the township of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County. The grant is dated Oct. 25, 1676. Full liberty was given to him and his associates "to dig, delve, and carry away all such mines for iron as they shall find or see fit to dig and carry away to the iron-works, or that shall be found in that tract of land that lies inclosed between the southeast branch of the Raritan River and the Whale Pond on the seaside, and is bounded from thence by the sea and branch of the sea to the eastward to the Raritan River, he or they paying all such just damages to the owners of the land where they shall dig mine as is judged is done by trespass of cattle or otherwise sustained by the carting and carrying of the said mine to the work."² In 1682, Col. Morris had on this land "extensive iron-works, employing sixty or seventy negroes, in addition to the white servants and dependents."

Col. Morris was one of the councilors under Rudyard in 1682. His son Lewis first appears as a member of the Council of Governor Hamilton in 1695, together with "John Inians, of Raritan River, David Mudie and James Dundas, of Perth Amboy, John Royse, of Roysefield, Samuel Dennis, of Woodbridge, and John Bishop, of Rahway." Mr. Morris represented Monmouth County. He was not in the Council of Governor Basse, owing to his opposition to the Governor. The record of the first court under Governor Basse, held in May, 1798, contains the following entry:

"Lewis Morris, Esq., came in open Court and demanded by what authority they kept Court. The Court declared by ye Kings Authority. He denied it, and being asked, Who was dissatisfied besides himself, he said One and all. The Court commanding ye said Morris to be taken in custody, Col. Richard Townley, Andrew Hamilton, both of Elizabethtown, and three or four more cried one and all, and ye said Lewis Morris said he would fain see who durst lay hold on him, and when a Constable by order of ye Court laid hold on him, he, in ye face of ye Court, resisted."

A manuscript in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society gives the result:

"Att the Court of Common Right, held at Perth Amboy ye 11th day of May, 1698, the Court ordered that Lewis Morris, Esq., for denying ye Authority of this Court, And his other contempts, shall be fined fifty pounds, and be Committed to prison till paid. By order of ye Court, Edward Slater, Clerke. To ye Sheriff of ye County of Middx:

"A True Copy.

"JOSEPH ROLPH, Shr'f."

¹ Whitehead's Amboy, p. 374; Dr. Steele's Discourse, p. 38.

² East Jersey Records, B. p. 155.

Mr. Morris was imprisoned in a log house, but his friends raised the logs sufficiently for him to escape.

Morris lived at this time in Amboy, for when the Assembly, resolving that no one who favored the proprietors should hold a seat in their body, summarily expelled George Willocks in 1699, the people of Amboy returned Morris to fill the vacancy, although he was still a firm supporter of the proprietary interests. Both Morris and Willocks were summoned to appear before the Court of Common Right at its October term, and to give security for their good behavior, but they refused so to do, and were allowed to go on their parole, and on the 16th of May they wrote a letter to the Council informing that body that they were prepared to resist any proceedings against them. They were neither of them ever tried, for every day brought greater anarchy, and hastened the downfall of the government under Basse. Under the administration of Hamilton, which succeeded, Morris was restored to the Council. In the spring of 1701 he went to England for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a settled government. He desired to secure the confirmation of Hamilton's authority until the proprietary right to the government could be determined or measures taken for its relinquishment to the crown. The former could not be accomplished, and in the latter Mr. Morris took a prominent and influential part.

He was very popular with the people. In the new government under Cornbury he was appointed a member of the Council, and held various other responsible offices during the rest of his life.

He was the first Governor of New Jersey appointed from among the people, a native of the province, and the first under the crown who had not also been Governor of New York. In the summer of 1738 a royal commission arrived from England to Lewis Morris as Governor of New Jersey separate from New York; he served until his death, 1746. He was followed successively by President Hamilton, 1746; John Reading, 1746; Jonathan Belcher, 1747; John Reading, 1757; Francis Bernard, 1758; Thomas Boone, 1760; Josiah Hardy, 1761; and William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, in 1763, the last royal Governor, he being deposed, arrested, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut in 1776.

ROBERT MORRIS, the chief justice, resided at New Brunswick. He was a son of Robert Hunter Morris, chief justice of the province from 1738 until his death in 1764. The son Robert was the first chief justice of the State under the constitution, having been elected by joint meeting in February, 1777. His associates were Isaac Smith and John Cleves Symmes. They entered upon their respective duties, and appear afterwards to have opened a court and sworn a grand jury as was the custom then at the regular terms held in April, May, September, and November.

In May, 1777, it was the province of Chief Justice

Morris to hold a term of the Oyer and Terminer in Sussex County, in obedience to an appointment made by the State Council. Many prisoners of the State, charged with treason and other crimes, were lodged in the jail at Newton, and the government deemed it expedient that they should be speedily tried, and that, too, by the most competent judge of the bench. None of them except Morris had had any experience, he only through what he knew by his study of the English courts, and the proceedings of his father upon the bench when he was a young man. The situation would have been trying even to the most experienced judge, for it was in that transition state when the old colonial forms were awkward and inapplicable, and nothing had been done towards the reorganization of the courts under the constitution. Judge Morris wrote from Newton a characteristic letter to Governor Livingston, showing how the situation appeared to him, June 14, 1777:

"SIR: Inclosed your excellency has a list of the convictions and the judgments thereon at this very tedious and I would have said premature court if the Council had not thought expedient on mature deliberation to have appointed it. I had the pleasure to find Mr. Justice Symmes here at my arrival, and confess if I had supposed the Council would have spared him for the business, I would not have traveled fast over the mountains through the rain and late into the night on so very short notice."

He then goes on to describe the condition of things:

"Judges young in office, and not appointed for their legal erudition; associates but reputable farmers, doctors, or shopkeepers; young officers, no counsel nor clerk, for want of timely notice, which was not even given to the sheriff; and this in a disaffected county, both witnesses and criminals to be collected from all parts of the State. Thus circumstanced was a court of the highest expectation ever held in New Jersey; a court for the trial of a number of State criminals, some for high treason, a crime so little known in New Jersey that perhaps the first lawyer in it would not know how to enter judgment under our Constitution. It would make an excellent paragraph in Gaines' 'Veritable Mercury;' no other printer could venture to publish it. . . . We have sat with great patience, and have now closed the third week. Had it not been for the negligence or villany of a rascally jailor in suffering John Eddy, the only person indicted for high treason, to escape yesterday morning, I flatter myself we should have acquitted ourselves with tolerable success, and I hope have given satisfaction to the good people."

It was too bad that this traitor, Eddy, after having been suitably caged and indicted already for these raw justices to try their hands upon, should have escaped and robbed them of their anticipated glory! In this letter Mr. Morris rather curtly answers an insinuation in Governor Livingston's letter to him that his not attending the court at Burlington had given some uneasiness:

"Whatever private individuals might have thought, I am persuaded no member of the Legislature had the least right to expect my attendance. Two hundred miles a day is rather hard travelling, and even that would not have done unless they supposed me possessed of a spirit of divination. I accepted my present office to manifest my resolution to serve my country. I mean to do the duty of it while I hold it according to my best judgment. Whenever the Legislature think they can fill it any more advantageously, the tenor of my commission shall not disappoint them."

In accordance with his recommendation the Legislature in September, 1777, passed an act directing

that when any person should be convicted of treason the sentence therefor should be the same as in case of murder, hanging, instead of quartering, as under the English law; and that all persons who before July 2, 1776, had committed a crime not barred by the statute of limitation might be proceeded against and punished as if committed against the State; and that all indictments found in the name of the king should be prosecuted as if in the name of the State. An act was also passed by virtue of which special commissions for Courts of Oyer and Terminer continued to be issued until 1794, when an act was passed constituting these courts substantially as they now are.

Chief Justice Morris held the office only about two years, resigning in 1779. In 1790, upon the death of Judge Brearly, he was appointed by President Washington judge of the District Court of the United States for New Jersey, an office which he held until his death in 1815.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.—His grandfather, Alexander Kirkpatrick, was a Scotch Presbyterian, who migrated first to Belfast, Ireland, and after a few years' residence there sailed for America with his family in 1736. He settled in Somerset County, about two miles west of Basking Ridge, and died in 1758. His second son was named David, who soon after the death of his father purchased the homestead of his brother, which, according to the law of that day, had descended to the eldest son.

David Kirkpatrick, as described in the memoir prepared by James Grant Wilson, "was a rigid Presbyterian of the John Knox school, plain and simple in his habits, of strict integrity and sterling common sense, of great energy and self-reliance. He lived to attain his ninety-first year; educated with a view to his entering the ministry one son at the College of New Jersey; know of at least six grandsons who were liberally educated, and at his death, in 1814, left a numerous posterity to bless his memory. . . . His wife was Mary McEwan, a native of Argyleshire, who with her family crossed the Atlantic in the ship in which the Kirkpatricks took passage. She died in 1795."

Andrew, the third son of David, was born in Somerset County, Feb. 17, 1756, and spent his boyhood there. He received the best education the times afforded, and graduated at Princeton College in 1775, during the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon. He was accustomed to walk to and fro between his father's residence and Princeton, a distance of not less than thirty miles, carrying his homespun and home-made clothing in a small knapsack. His father had educated him with a special view to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and after his graduation he commenced a course of theological studies with the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a celebrated Scotch divine settled at Basking Ridge. A few months' study satisfied him that he ought not to enter the ministry, and he de-

termined to study the law. To do this he was obliged to relinquish any pecuniary support from his father, and to rely upon his own exertions. His mother presented him with all her little hoard of ready money, consisting of a few pieces of gold, as she saw him, with many tears, her handsome son, and the pride of her heart, depart to carve out unaided his own career in the world.

Now in his twenty-first year, he resorted for a support, and to procure resources for his future studies as a lawyer, to the business of teaching. He first became a tutor in the Taliaferro family of Virginia, in which Mr. Southard afterwards filled the same place, subsequently at Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y., and then obtained the position of classical instructor in Rutgers College Grammar School. While thus engaged in teaching he pursued with diligence in his leisure hours the study of the law. Soon he entered the office of William Paterson, then an eminent counselor, as a regular student, and was licensed as an attorney in 1785, when he had attained the age of twenty-nine. He then took up his residence in Morristown, and succeeded in obtaining a respectable practice. Having the misfortune to lose his small library by fire in 1787, he returned to New Brunswick, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

His practice was soon considerable, a result which has always been attributed to his untiring industry and to his attention to his favorite maxim, that "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He was naturally energetic, and capable of great exertions, and his acquirements as a profound lawyer attest the high order of his intellect.

In the year 1792 he married Miss Jane Bayard, the beautiful daughter of Col. John Bayard, of Revolutionary memory, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, who had removed a few years before to New Brunswick. Andrew Kirkpatrick and Jane Bayard were at the time of their marriage called the handsomest couple in New Brunswick, and this tradition exists with many still living who knew them at a later period in their lives.

In 1797 he was elected one of the members of Assembly from Middlesex County, and at the adjourned session in November of that year was appointed by the joint meeting one of the justices of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Chetwood. Upon the death of Chief Justice Kinsey in 1803 he was elected by a Democratic joint meeting chief justice, and having been twice afterwards re-elected, he sat as a judge of the Supreme Court twenty-seven years, a longer term than any other judge except Isaac Smith. He was at the bar about twelve years, but spent most of his professional life on the bench. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, the constitution then in force admitting such a union of offices.

Mr. Elmer, in his "Reminiscences," from which most of the above has been taken, speaks thus of

the appearance and character of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick :

"When I first became acquainted with him he had attained the full maturity of his powers, and was certainly the most imposing judge I have ever seen. He was a very handsome man, with a white head of hair, still wearing a cue, but not requiring the powder with which, in accordance with the fashion, he had been accustomed to whiten it at an earlier day. He had a very fair complexion and a remarkably fine voice. He spoke and wrote correct and idiomatic English; was a learned, and in the law of real estate a profoundly learned, lawyer; a complete master of the abstruse learning of Coke and the black-letter reporters, but not well versed in modern innovations, which he regarded as blemishes and not as improvements, and did not care to study.

"His opinions, as published in Pennington and Halsted's Reports, upon questions relating to the law of real estate deserve the most careful study of every lawyer aspiring to understand this most difficult branch of the law. They will be found to exhibit a fullness and accuracy of knowledge, a clearness of comprehension, and a justness of reasoning which secured him the confidence of the profession, and entitled him to rank among the most eminent of American jurists."

From 1809 until his death he was one of the trustees of Princeton College, and seldom failed to attend the meetings of the board. He died in 1831.

LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, son of Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick and Jane, daughter of Col. John Bayard, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Bayard was a distinguished patriot and soldier, and held a high command during the war in the Pennsylvania line of the Continental army. After the war he was distinguished as a civilian, and held important offices in the State. He was also one of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, and the first president of the Humane Society of that city, which for more than half a century was a successful agency for the relief of the wants of hundreds of people.

Littleton Kirkpatrick graduated at Princeton College, and studied law in the city of Washington, D. C. He was admitted both as an attorney and counselor¹ in May, 1821. He was during one term a member of Congress, but he was no seeker of office, nor did he court popularity by the artifices of the politician. Possessing ample means, after he left Congress he withdrew to private life, but not to inactivity. He took a lively interest in several of the institutions of the city of his nativity; was a trustee of Rutgers College at the time of his death and president of the Library Company; gave liberally and in a wholly unostentatious manner to the poor, while his contributions to particular religious societies, especially to the

Domestic Missionary Society of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, were large and constant. He died at Saratoga Aug. 15, 1859, and his funeral was attended in the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick on the 17th.

JAMES S. NEVIUS was born in Somerset County in 1786, and graduated at Princeton College in 1816. Having studied law with Frederick Frelinghuysen, he was licensed as an attorney in 1819, admitted as a counselor in 1823, and called to be a sergeant-at-law in 1837, among the last upon whom that honor was conferred in the State.

In 1838, upon the death of Judge Ryerson, he was chosen by the joint meeting a justice of the Supreme Court, and was again appointed by the Governor in 1845, serving on the bench fourteen years.

He followed his profession in New Brunswick, where he continued to reside until after the expiration of his second term as judge in 1852, when he removed to Jersey City, where he died in 1859.

As a judge he was considered able and well informed. His ability was especially displayed in presiding at the circuits and in charging a jury. The characteristics which most endeared him to his personal friends were those of the friend and companion. His impulses were generous, his sympathies easily excited, and he was ready in showing favors to others, often to his own detriment. His unflinching humor and love of anecdote made him the life of the social circle at home and abroad.

CHARLES KINSEY, a son of Chief Justice Kinsey, was associated in practice with Col. J. Warren Scott in New Brunswick prior to 1825. He was a good lawyer, in full practice, but apt to be rather prosy in his arguments. The following anecdote is told of a joke being perpetrated upon him by his partner, Col. Scott. The latter having made his argument left the court while Mr. Kinsey was speaking. It happened that at the next term when he entered the court-room Mr. Kinsey was again on his feet. Scott, going near, lifted up his hands in mock astonishment, and exclaimed in a whisper loud enough to be heard and enjoyed by the court and bar, "What, Charley, at it yet?"

GEORGE WOOD, of New Brunswick, had a very high reputation at the bar. He was born in Burlington County, graduated at Princeton in 1808, studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He immediately settled at New Brunswick in the practice of his profession, and it was not long before he rivaled his master, to whom in some respects he was superior. His intellect was of the highest order, entitling him to rank with Mr. Webster. His power of analogical reasoning was very striking; the most difficult subject seemed to arrange itself in his mind in its true proportions. He had the faculty attributed to Lord Mansfield, of so stating a question as to make the mere statement a sufficient argument. He generally spoke from mere short

¹ This was unusual, though it is shown by the record to be a fact.

memoranda in pencil, and was so accurate in the use of language that what he said would when written down prove entirely correct.

It has been said that Mr. Wood was probably the ablest man New Jersey has produced. His reputation, however, is mostly connected with the New York bar, for after a few years' practice here he removed to the city of New York, where he took rank among the leaders, and was the equal, if not the superior, of the best of them. Until his death in 1860 he was engaged in the most important causes, not only in New York but in other States. He was among the few eminent lawyers of the country who held no office. Upon the death of Judge Thomson in 1845 he was strongly recommended to President Tyler to take his place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and there can be no doubt he would have adorned the station.¹ His political education was as a Federalist; but he was not addicted to politics, and in later years was quite conservative.

JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT was a son of Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, whose memoir is given in the history of the medical profession in this work. He was the grandson of John Scott, who came to this country from Scotland at an early period, and was an elder in the old Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, in Bucks County, Pa. He removed to New Brunswick before the war of the Revolution, where his family was reared, and where he spent the remainder of his life as an eminent physician, and was prominent in ecclesiastical and civil matters in the town.

His son, Joseph Warren, was born in 1779, graduated at Princeton in 1795, before he had attained the age of seventeen, studied medicine for a short time with his father, then studied theology; but he soon abandoned the design of being either a physician or a minister, and determined to become a lawyer. He studied law with Gen. Frelinghuysen, and was admitted as an attorney in 1801, as counselor in 1804, and was made a sergeant-at-law in 1816. He married soon after being admitted as a counselor. He attained to a large practice, was several times voted for as attorney-general and as judge of the Supreme Court, but declined every office except that of Presidential elector in 1824 (when he voted for Gen. Jackson) and prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Middlesex. He was profoundly learned in the law and apt in tracing principles to their sources; had a wonderfully retentive memory, and was often truly eloquent.

When John Van Dyke was prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex County an indictment was found against John B. Berrian for perjury on purely technical grounds. He was convicted and fined one thousand dollars. The conviction was removed to the Supreme Court, and thence to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer was reversed, through the efforts and legal acumen of Col.

Scott. The case is reported in the Supreme Court in 2 Zabriskie, 9, January Term, 1849, and in the Court of Errors and Appeals, 2 Zabriskie, 679, January Term, 1850.

The last time he appeared in court was as counsel for Donnelly (2 Dutch, 463) on his trial for murder in 1857, when he was nearly eighty years old. He had practically given up his profession nearly twenty years before this. He died in May, 1871. Rev. Mr. Jewett, in the address delivered at his funeral, said,—

"He was an accomplished scholar, well versed in the Latin classics, and accustomed frequently to correspond with his friends in the Latin language, even to the last year of his life. . . . He was a fine *belles-lettres* scholar, and had the 'pen of a ready writer.' He was well versed in English literature, and familiar with the old poets.

"We stand to-day by the side of one who looked upon and was familiar with the forms of generals, statesmen, and theologians, men whose names are sacred to America and the world. We stand by the coffin of one who served in the war of 1812; of one who stood by the bedside of the dying Hamilton (that brightest intellectual star in the galaxy of patriots); of one who heard, amongst divine men great in the history of the American church, Witherspoon, Samuel Stanhope Smith, John M. Mason, Livingston, and Bishop Hobart. Not a few of the great men of the church and in the State were his warm personal friends."

To illustrate how his life connects the past with the present it may be mentioned that he graduated at Princeton in 1795, under Dr. Witherspoon, and that in 1868 he attended the inauguration of Dr. McCosh. Thus, with his associate, Judge Herring, then the two oldest living graduates of Nassau Hall, the link was supplied between two distinguished men invited from Scotland to preside over this institution. On this occasion he received the honorary degree of LL.D.

He also remembered having seen Gen. Washington in his childhood. When he was a little boy, playing in front of his father's house, a gentleman called and asked him,—

"Is Dr. Scott at home?"

"No, sir."

"Mrs. Scott?"

"Yes, sir."

"Please go in and tell your mother that Gen. Washington would like to see her."

"The boy," as he said, "gazed at him eagerly, much impressed with the idea that he was only a man, and much like other men of imposing presence."²

Joseph Warren Scott was received as a member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, as the representative of his father, Surgeon Moses Scott, in 1825. In 1832 he was chosen assistant treasurer of the general society, and in 1838 the treasurer-general. In 1840 he became the vice-president of the State society, and from 1844 until his death was president. He died at the age of nearly ninety-three years.

Important Trials.—The first trial held in the present court-house of Middlesex County was that of the State against Peter Robinson, who was indicted for the murder of Abraham Suydam, at that time president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New

¹ Elmer's Reminiscences, pp. 417-18.

² *Ibid.*, p. 475.

Brunswick. The case attracted great attention on account of the standing of Mr. Suydam and the peculiar circumstances of the murder. George P. Molleson was at that time attorney-general, and John Van Dyke was prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Middlesex. They conducted the prosecution on the part of the State, and the prisoner was defended by David Graham, the celebrated criminal lawyer of New York, and Edward Wood, a brother of George Wood, who was then practicing law in New Brunswick. Chief Justice Hornblower presided at the trial. Robinson was convicted and executed.

Molleson was a very brilliant speaker, but not profoundly versed in the law. Van Dyke was a very strong and able advocate, especially forcible in the presentation of his facts before a jury. He was the law partner of Abraham V. Schenck, Esq., from 1847 to 1855. He removed from New Brunswick to Trenton, and was afterwards appointed by Governor Newell associate justice of the Supreme Court. After the expiration of his term of office he removed to Minnesota and died there.

Several amusing incidents occurred during this trial, among them the following: David Graham moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not specify the *degree* of murder charged in it. He cited a large number of authorities, and many of them cases in the courts of the Southern States. His motion was overruled, and Chief Justice Hornblower remarked that he did not think it necessary to go south of Mason and Dixon's line in order to ascertain the law to settle the degrees of murder in the State of New Jersey. The retort was a most happy one in its effect, and reassuring to the New Jersey judges and lawyers present.

While proceeding to impanel the jury in the case Graham was very zealous in challenging jurors for *cause*, fully realizing that there was a strong prejudice in the community against his client. The stereotyped questions, whether they had formed or expressed an opinion upon the subject, and whether they had read the newspaper accounts of the murder, were put to juror after juror as they were successively called to the bar, until finally the chief justice, becoming impatient, asked one stolid-looking juror whether he believed everything he read in the newspaper. He replied, "Yes, pretty much everything." The chief justice then asked him if he believed in the publications respecting the "moon hoax," referring to certain alleged discoveries made in the moon by Sir William Herschel which were then current in the newspapers. The reply was, "Yes, of course." The chief justice, with an air of most profound disgust, amidst the universal laughter of bench and bar, decided that the juror must suffer the penalty of his extreme credulity by standing aside.

Another incident was this: In summing up the case to the jury Attorney-General Molleson, in quite an impassioned appeal, attempting to quote the words

from Scripture, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," got lost in the passage and was compelled to refer to the Bible to find his way out. The embarrassment and perplexity of the moment was mortifying to the attorney-general, but it was amusing to the lawyers and spectators. The incident was a standing joke at the bar for many years after.

The next most celebrated trial in the county was of the case of the State *vs.* John Fox. The latter had been indicted for the murder of John Henry, son of Alderman Henry, of the city of New York. The place where the murder was committed still bears the name of Fox's Gully, just below the city of New Brunswick. George A. Vroom, then prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex County, prosecuted the case, assisted by John Van Dyke. Fox was defended by Henry V. Speer and Abraham V. Schenck.

In this case the question of the right to challenge jurors for *cause* arose, and the case was carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court by defendant's counsel, where the principle involved was ably and elaborately argued, and was finally settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in this case. The case is reported in 1 Dutcher, 566, June Term, 1856.

Mr. Speer had the reputation of being a very able and astute lawyer; he was engaged in many important suits in Middlesex County; was elected to the State Senate, of which body he became president, and shortly afterwards died. He was a bachelor, having never been married.

Charles M. Herbert was prosecutor in the next criminal case of importance in the county, viz.: that of the State *vs.* Bridget Durgan, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Coriell, wife of Dr. Coriell, of New Market. He was assisted in the prosecution by George M. Robeson, then attorney-general. The counsel for the defense were Garnett B. Adrain and William H. Leupp, Judge Vredenburg, of the Supreme Court, presiding. He also presided at the trial of the case of the State *vs.* Fox, above referred to, and the case of the State *vs.* Donnelly, a celebrated murder case in Monmouth County. It has been professionally said of Judge Vredenburg that his charges to juries in criminal cases were more dreaded by counsel for the defense than the arguments of their opponents. Bridget Durgan was convicted and executed.

Charles Morgan Herbert, the prosecutor, was quite a brilliant young lawyer, but he died just as he was about gaining a reputation in the profession.

The next case of importance tried in this county was that of the State *vs.* Michael Sullivan, indicted for the murder of Daniel Talmage, a farmer of Piscataway township. The murder was committed under circumstances of great atrocity. The trial was very interesting because the evidence was purely circumstantial. Abraham V. Schenck, being prosecutor of the pleas, conducted the prosecution. Sullivan was defended by Garnett B. Adrain and Charles T. Co-



Gerritt B. Arian

wenhoven, who succeeded Mr. Schenck in the office of prosecutor of the pleas. The manner in which Mr. Schenck handled the purely circumstantial details of this case and presented them in his argument to the jury gained him great credit for sagacity, good judgment, skill, and ability as a lawyer. Sullivan was convicted and executed.

Mr. Schenck was prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex County from the December term, 1871, when he was appointed to fill a portion of the unexpired term of Mr. Herbert, till February, 1877, when his own full term expired. During that time, although he prosecuted persons charged with various degrees of crime, not one of his indictments was ever quashed nor one of his convictions reversed or carried to a higher court for review.

Abraham V. Schenck was born in New Brunswick in 1821, his ancestors having settled in that place before the Revolutionary war. He is the son of Henry H. Schenck and Eva, daughter of Martinus Voorhees and Maria Van Campen, of Newburgh, N. Y. It appears from the Schenck genealogy that this family are lineally descended, through Hendrick Schenck, of Millstone, N. J., from Peter Schenck, brother of the celebrated Sir Martin Schenck, mentioned by Motley in his "History of the Netherlands." From Hendrick Schenck, on the mother's side, are descended the Frelinghuysens, the Van Deveres, and the Mercers. Henry H. Schenck was long a resident of New Brunswick, one of its active business men, a liberal supporter of the First Reformed Church, a member of its consistory through five different terms, and one of its elders at the time of his death, in 1851.

Abraham V. Schenck was educated at New Brunswick, studied law with Henry V. Speer, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and soon entered into active practice. For nearly forty years he has been a member of this bar, and has taken part in some of the most important causes in the county. Among these may be mentioned the case of the chosen freeholders of Middlesex County *vs.* the receiver of the State Bank at New Brunswick. In this case the question of the prerogative right of the State of New Jersey to priority of payment was raised and finally decided against such right of the State. It was argued by Attorney-General Stockton for the State, and by Mr. Schenck for the receiver. The case is reported in 2 Stewart, 268, February Term, 1878, in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The next important case in the county was that of the State against Hart Moore, who was indicted for embezzlement as county collector. Charles T. Cowenhoven was then prosecutor of the pleas; he was assisted in the prosecution by Woodbridge Strong. Abraham V. Schenck was counsel for the defendant. In this case the important question arose whether the act of the Legislature which extended the time of the prosecution of public officers in the State from two to five years was an *ex post facto* law. Mr. Schenck took

the ground in this trial that it was an *ex post facto* law, and that it impaired the vested rights of the defendant under the constitution. Judge E. W. Scudder, of the Supreme Court, who presided at the trial, overruled him on both points. The defendant was convicted under one indictment, but acquitted under the other. He carried the judgment of conviction by writ of error to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Beasley rendered the opinion, affirming the judgment of the court below. He carried this judgment to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the judgments of the lower courts and fully sustained Mr. Schenck. This was one of the most important decisions in the State of New Jersey, and attracted the attention of the leading journals of the country. The case is reported in 12 Vroom, 208, June Term, 1880, of the Supreme Court, and in 14 Vroom, 202, March Term, 1881, of the Court of Errors and Appeals. It was a case of national importance, and is so reported in *The Central Law Journal*, vol. xiii., p. 70, July 29, 1881. Mr. Schenck's argument on the occasion is said to have been the ablest ever made in that court.

A very important and absorbing case in this county after the Hart Moore case was that of the State *vs.* Robert G. Miller, collector of the city of New Brunswick, indicted for embezzlement. Prosecutor Cowenhoven, assisted by Mercer Beasley, Jr., appeared on behalf of the State, and Abraham V. Schenck, Cortland Parker, and J. Kearney Rice, the present prosecutor, were counsel for the defendant. The case excited great interest on account of the social standing of Mr. Miller, and involving the investigation of the accounts of the city finance for a long series of years, made by expert accountants by order of a justice of the Supreme Court under a recent statute of the State. After a protracted trial, in which many interesting questions of law were raised and argued with great ability by the respective counsel, the defendant was finally acquitted.

George Richmond, of this bar, was a gentleman of wealth, and had been educated to the law. He was known as "Single-case Richmond," from the fact of his having had one suit; and in this respect he was likened to the celebrated "Single-speech Hamilton."

Littleton Kirkpatrick was a son of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. He was educated to the bar, and was surrogate of the county of Middlesex from 1831 to 1836. For one term he represented this district in Congress. He married Miss Astley, a wealthy lady of Philadelphia, and having ample means in his possession, took the labor of his profession rather easily to attain to much prominence. He was a worthy and highly respected citizen.

John Van Dyke was a member of Congress, 1847-49.

HON. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.—His paternal grandfather, Robert, a native of France, with his two brothers, settled in the north of Ireland, fleeing from religious persecution following the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes. They were manufacturers of mathematical instruments in their native country, but turned their attention to teaching for a time after reaching Ireland. Robert was for a time engaged in sailing a small vessel from Ireland to the neighboring islands. He was a man of fine cultivation, and remarkable for his brilliant wit and versatile powers of conversation. After reaching Ireland he married and reared a family of five children, of whom Robert was eldest, and was born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1775. He early developed an aptitude for learning that amounted to genius, and his father determined to give him a thorough education and fit him for the ministry. When Robert was fifteen years old his father and mother both died, and with their death his experience as a pupil ended, and his life as a teacher began. He continued teaching until the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in 1798, in which he commanded an Irish company. Mr. Mortimer, an officer of the government, offered fifty pounds for his capture, and sent out emissaries after him in every direction. Mortimer was wounded the next day at the battle of Saintfield, and as far as he was concerned the pursuit was ended. Adrain being a genuine independent, opposed some measures in his division of the army, and was wounded by one of his own men, which gave rise to a rumor that he was dead, and all efforts for his capture came to an end. He recovered, and in the disguise of a weaver escaped to America. Arriving in New York he proceeded to Princeton, N. J., and at once obtained a place in the academy there, where he remained for about three years. He then became principal of the York County Academy in Pennsylvania, where his mathematical talents were brought before the public by his frequent contributions to the *Mathematical Correspondent*, published in New York, for which he received several prize medals, awarded for the best solutions of problems published in its columns. In 1805 he took charge of the Reading Academy in the same State, and while there declined the offer of the editorship of the *Mathematical Correspondent* and as principal of the mathematical school. Shortly after he commenced the publication of a mathematical periodical called the *Analyst*, which he continued for some three years, which made him extensively and favorably known throughout the country as an able mathematician.

In 1810 he was called to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Queen's (Rutgers) College, at New Brunswick, N. J., and soon after the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. In 1812 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, in the following year of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and subsequently of several of the philosophical societies of Europe. Besides other duties he edited the third edition of "Hutton's Course of Mathematics." In 1813 he was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in Columbia College. He accepted the position,

and became the centre of a brilliant collection of mathematical talent and culture. All gathered around him, and all did him honor as their rightful leader. His contributions to the literature of mathematical science while in New York and subsequently were voluminous, and marked by a force and clearness, a profound and exhaustive knowledge, and an elegance of style that won the admiration and commanded the respectful attention of the scientists of the world. In 1825 he began editing the "Mathematical Diary," a work superior to anything that had been edited in this country. In 1826 he returned to Rutgers, and after three years accepted a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was also vice-provost. He remained there until 1834, when he resigned his position and went to his New Brunswick home. Restive under idleness, the habit of teaching was so strong with him that although his wife's health had compelled him to return to New Brunswick, he went to New York and taught in the grammar school connected with Columbia College until within three years of his death, when, yielding to the entreaties of his family and friends, he relinquished teaching forever. He died Aug. 10, 1843.

Garnett, son of Prof. Robert and Annie (Pollock) Adrain, for many years a lawyer of New Brunswick, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 20, 1815. His preparatory education was received in the Rutgers College Grammar School, and in 1829 he entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1833. After his graduation he entered the law-office of his brother, Robert Adrain, who was then a leading lawyer in New Brunswick; was licensed as an attorney in 1836, and as counselor in 1839. After his admission as an attorney he at once entered upon the practice of his profession in New Brunswick, where he became eminently successful both as an advocate and counselor, and where he remained in continuous practice until his death on Aug. 17, 1878.

He inherited the genius of his father and a good deal of his independence of spirit. His star gradually rose with undimmed lustre until about twenty years before his decease, when an affection of the throat led him to be more careful. He was recognized by the members of the bar of the State as a legal light of the highest order, and as a forcible, ready, witty, eloquent speaker who had few equals in the State. He was conspicuous as an advocate, never refused to lend his aid to any cause that claimed his services, and known as one of the first criminal lawyers in the State. Mr. Adrain was pleasant to everybody, rich and racy in his conversation, and his society was highly enjoyable. Upon the opening of the September term of the County Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer after his decease, Mr. A. V. Schenck, senior member of the Middlesex County bar, addressed the court, and among other resolutions moved the following, which was passed, and the court adjourned:

"Resolved, That by the death of Garnett B. Adrain the bar of the county of Middlesex has lost one of its most distinguished members, a gentleman of high literary tastes and acquisitions, an able, earnest, and eloquent advocate, a genial and warm-hearted companion and friend, and a valuable citizen."

Other addresses were delivered by Judge John F. Hageman, of Princeton, and Judge Scudder, of Trenton, then holding court in New Brunswick.

In politics Mr. Adrain was a Democrat of the old school. He was an ardent adherent of Stephen A. Douglas, and concurred with him in the position he took on the Lecompton Compromise issue. In 1856 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District, was elected, and served his term. In 1858 there was a "bolt" from the regular congressional convention of Democrats at Somerville, and he was put in nomination by the bolting party and elected. His career in Congress was an active one, and was characterized by great ability and earnestness. Among the more noteworthy speeches delivered by him during his terms in the House were one on the "Treasury Note Bill," one on the "Neutrality Laws," "Against the Admission of Kansas," "Impeachment of Judge Watrous," "Election of Speaker," "Organization of the House," and one on the "State of the Union." After his retirement from Congress he took no active part in politics. He died Aug. 17, 1878. His wife, whom he married Jan. 3, 1838, is a daughter of Joseph C. Griggs, who for many years was one of the leading merchants of New Brunswick. There are four children who survive him, three daughters and one son, Robert, a graduate of Rutgers College in the class of 1873. He studied law with his father, was admitted as an attorney in 1876, as counselor in 1879, and is practicing his profession in New Brunswick.

Charles T. Cowenhoven studied law with A. V. Schenck, and was the first law judge of the Common Pleas, appointed in 1871. He was prosecutor of the pleas from 1877 to 1882.

Robert Adrain was a brother of Garnett B., and son of Dr. Robert Adrain, LL.D.,¹ Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers College. He was an able and learned lawyer, but labored under the disadvantage of being deaf in a measure. The case in which he displayed his abilities most signally was that of *Rue vs. Rue* (reported in 1 *Zabriskie*, 369, January Term, 1848), argued by Robert Adrain and Col. J. W. Scott for the plaintiff, and by R. S. Field and J. S. Green for the defendant. Of Mr. Adrain's argument in this case that eminent jurist, Chief Justice Green, remarked that it was the only argument that had ever changed his first convictions with regard to any case argued before him, a very high and yet justly-deserved compliment to Mr. Adrain's great powers as a lawyer.

He was a very courteous man, and exceedingly sensitive upon the subject of his deafness. If a per-

son addressed him a question which he did not distinctly hear or understand he would simply reply, "Yes, yes." This habit at one time led to a laughable mistake while Mr. Adrain was surrogate. The administrator of an estate entered the surrogate's office and asked Mr. Adrain, who happened to be alone and otherwise engaged, whether it would be proper for him as an administrator to proceed and sell some lands of the intestate. Mr. Adrain, not fully hearing or comprehending the question, with his accustomed suavity of manner, replied, "Yes, yes; oh, yes!" The administrator, acting upon this advice, sold the land without an order from the court for that purpose, as required by the laws of New Jersey. The public and the profession were astonished at such a result from such a source, and it ended in a general laugh, in which Mr. Adrain himself joined, when it became understood that Mr. Adrain had answered the question proposed to him without knowing what was asked.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County in February, 1805. He was a son of Rev. Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, D.D., the principal founder and first President of Queen's (now Rutgers) College. Dr. Hardenbergh was president of the college before the Revolution, and aided in procuring its charter in 1770, while he was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Raritan, now Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J. In 1785 the trustees of the college united with the consistories of New Brunswick and Six-Mile Run in calling Dr. Hardenbergh to be at once pastor of the two churches and permanent president of the college. He accepted, and continued in office, greatly beloved, until his resignation, a few months before his lamented death, in 1790.

The son, Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, was born in Somerville, N. J., and was educated under his father's auspices at Queen's College, now Rutgers. After his admission to the bar he practiced but a short time, the stronger inducements of business leading him into various active enterprises, which he followed with great ability and success. For many years he was president of the Bank of New Brunswick; founded the Bloomfield Works near Spotswood, where for many years he carried on a saw-mill, grist-mill, powder-mill, and large farm. He was an enterprising and useful citizen, filling many places of trust and responsibility, and discharging the duties of all with conscientious fidelity. He died on the 13th of February, 1841, and his wife died on the 23d, ten days afterwards.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Cornelius Low, of New Brunswick. They had the following-named children, viz.: 1, Cornelius L., mentioned below; 2, James, married Miss McKnight, and died when a young man at Spotswood; 3, Rutzen, married Mary, daughter of John Pool, of Raritan Landing (he was at the time of his death, about 1829, cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, of which his brother, Cor-

¹ Dr. Adrain was born at Carrick-Fergus, Ireland, the home of the ancestors of General Andrew Jackson, Sept. 30, 1775, and died Aug. 10, 1843.

nelius L., was president); 4, Lewis D., married Ellen Voorhees, of Middlebush, N. J. (he was a lawyer in New Brunswick, admitted May term, 1825, and as counselor in 1828, and in later years was secretary of the Hudson County Insurance Company, in which office he died); 5, Frederick, married Emeline, daughter of Gen. James Morgan, of South Amboy, who was a member of Congress about 1828; 6, John, died in infancy; 7, Theodore, studied medicine with Dr. Charles Smith, and was house physician of the New York City Dispensary for more than twenty-five years, and died in New Brunswick, April 19, 1877; 8, Catherine, died unmarried, aged seventy-nine; 9, Maria, died single at the age of twenty-five; 10, Joanna, married Rev. Ransford Walls, of Conajoharie, N. Y.

CORNELIUS LOW HARDENBERGH was born in New Brunswick July 4, 1790. He was the eldest son of Jacob Rutsen and Mary (Low) Hardenbergh, and was prepared for college at the Somerville Academy, entered Princeton, and studied there about a year, when he entered Rutgers, and graduated in the class of 1810. After studying law with his father, he was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1812, and became a counselor in September, 1815. He was called to be a sergeant-at-law in 1828.

He was a lawyer of superior abilities, excelling before a jury in criminal causes, and was an ambitious and indefatigable student, so much so, indeed, that he injured his eyes, becoming partially blind in 1836; by surgical skill one of his eyes was restored, but he was again attacked in 1843, and after seeking relief in vain for three or four years his blindness became permanent. He did sometimes afterwards plead causes when retained through the preference and urgency of personal friends. But his career as a lawyer, otherwise brilliant and promising, may be said to have ended with the loss of his sight. Besides his professional work he was engaged in business, and to some extent in politics. He followed his father as president of the Bank of New Brunswick, bought his father's works near Spotswood in 1836, and carried them on for a number of years; he was a member of the Legislature in 1835, and mayor of the city of New Brunswick in 1837.

Mr. Hardenbergh was married four times:

First, to Catharine, daughter of James Richmond, of New Brunswick, by whom he had one son, James R., now living in California.

Second, to Helen Mary, daughter of John Crook, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. One son was born of this union: J. Rutsen Hardenbergh, of New Brunswick.

Third, to Mary Hude, daughter of John G. Warren, of New York. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage, of whom three sons are living. Warren Hardenbergh, one of the sons, is a member of the present bar of the county of Middlesex, in active and successful practice; A. Augustus Hardenbergh, another son, president of Hudson County Bank at

Jersey, and a member of Congress, now in his third term in that body. Mr. Hardenbergh died July 17, 1860, in New Brunswick.

JOHN C. ELMENDORF was born on the old Elmen-dorf homestead, near Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., on March 6, 1814. His father, William Crook Elmen-dorf, was of German extraction, and came from Esopus, now Kingston, N. Y., where his ancestors in this country first settled. His mother was Maria, daughter of Peter Du Mont, of Huguenot ancestry. Mr. Elmendorf received his preliminary education in his native county, and graduated at Rutgers College in 1834. He studied law with Judge James S. Nevius, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1837, and as a counselor in September, 1841. After his admission he commenced practice in Flemington, N. J., where he remained about two years, and in 1839 removed to New Brunswick, which has since been the place of his residence.

In 1847, Mr. Elmendorf received the appointment of prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex County. After serving a full term of five years he was re-appointed in 1852, and served another full term, being succeeded in 1857 by George A. Vroom, who served one term, up to 1862, when Mr. Elmendorf was again appointed, and finished his third term as prosecutor in 1867. On the 14th of May of the same year he was appointed a register in bankruptcy, which office he still holds.

In October, 1857, he was united in marriage to Maria Louisa Frelinghuysen, daughter of Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, father of the present Secretary of the United States. They have one son, John Edward Elmendorf, a graduate of Rutgers College in the class of 1878, and a member of the bar, having been admitted as an attorney in February, 1882, after having studied with his father and also in the office of Abraham V. Schenck, Esq.

WOODBIDGE STRONG was born in Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1827, and came to New Brunswick with his parents when quite young. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1849, studied law with John Van Dyke, and has practiced his profession in New Brunswick ever since, except during 1849 and 1850, when he was in California and Oregon, and five years during which he was law judge of the Common Pleas, 1876-81.

Judge Strong has two sons in the profession who are his law partners; their names will be found in list of members of the bar.

JAMES M. CHAPMAN, son of Rev. James Chapman, was born at Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 15, 1822, and was educated at Perth Amboy and at Paterson. He read law with Judge Elias B. D. Ogden, and immediately after his admission to the bar he became the law partner of Walter Rutherford, with whom he remained for about four years, and nearly to the time of that gentleman's death. Mr. Chapman subsequently opened a law-office in Wall Street, New



J. W. Chapman

York, where he has continued the practice of his profession since. He was instrumental in building the branch railroad from Rahway to Perth Amboy, and has been a director since its construction. He labored earnestly to get the connection now being made with the Camden and Amboy Road for twenty years. Mr. Chapman served as mayor of Perth Amboy for 1869-70. He married, April 23, 1851, Louisa, youngest daughter of Robert Stockton Johnson, a prominent iron merchant of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, once a leading lawyer of Hunterdon County. He has one son and five daughters. He resided in Jersey City from the time of his marriage until 1865, when he settled on the homestead at Perth Amboy with his brother, Joseph E., who was formerly a merchant in New York.

The history of his father is in the history of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy.

GEORGE CRAIG LUDLOW, Governor of New Jersey, was born at Milford, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 6, 1830. His father was Cornelius Ludlow, and his grandfather, Gen. Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris Co., a leading Democrat of his time. At the age of five years his parents removed to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He entered Rutgers College, and graduated therefrom in his twentieth year in 1850, and soon afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of W. H. Leupp, in New Brunswick. He also studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. In 1853 he was admitted as an attorney, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in New Brunswick. In due time he was called to the bar as counselor, and earned for himself the reputation of being a sound and careful lawyer. He was selected as counsel for the city of New Brunswick, and acted in the same capacity for several corporations and many of the citizens of his county. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex County, and for a number of years was president of the board of education of the city of New Brunswick. In 1876 he was elected senator from Middlesex County; in the second year of his term, 1878, he was chosen president of the Senate, which office he filled with ability and impartiality. He was nominated at the Democratic State Convention in 1880 for Governor, and after a closely-contested canvass was elected by a plurality of six hundred and fifty-one votes.¹

CHAPTER LXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Early Physicians.—Probably the earliest physician who practiced in Middlesex County was the subject of the following sketch:

HENRY GREENLAND was one of the early settlers of Piscataway. His name appears in the annals of that town as one of those for whom lands were surveyed. He was styled "doctor" in 1678, and subsequently "captain," by which title he is designated in some disorderly proceedings in 1681, for which the General Assembly declared him incapable of holding any office, an act, however, disallowed by the proprietaries. He was probably the person alluded to in the following extract from Coffin's "History of Newbury, Massachusetts," pp. 64, 66, 67: "1662, Doctor Henry Greenland and his wife came to Newbury. He appears to have been a man of good education, but passionate, unprincipled, and grossly immoral. He of course soon became involved in difficulties with his neighbors, and caused great excitement among the sober citizens of the town, who had not been accustomed to such specimens of immorality as he had displayed before them." In March, for some gross offense against good morals, the court sentenced him to be imprisoned till the next sessions of the court, then to be whipped or pay a fine of thirty pounds, and be bound to good behavior. One of the witnesses in his behalf testified that "he had been a soldier, and was a gentleman, and they must have their liberties." Another asserted that as he was "a great man," it would be best not to make an uprore, but to let him go away privately." In September following (1664) he was convicted, with one other, of an assault, for which he was again fined and bound to keep the peace. He appealed to the General Court, but his sentence was confirmed, and he was ordered to "depart the jurisdiction, and not to practice physick or surgery." From 1666 to 1672 he resided at Kittery, and it is probable that soon after this he became a resident of New Jersey.

On a map of Hillsborough township, made in 1685, Dr. Greenland is noted as a purchaser of a lot of land at the mouth of Stony Brook, on the Millstone River. In the court minutes of Middlesex County for 1686 is the following entry: "Hugh Staniland, of Nothingham, West Jersey, having formerly accused Doctor Henry Greenland for buying and receiving stolen hogs and marked hogs of the Indians, came into court, and in open court acknowledged that he, the said Hugh Staniland, had falsely and maliciously slandered him, the said Henry Greenland, and desired God and the Court to forgive him."

MOSES BLOOMFIELD resided and practiced medicine in Woodbridge. He was a son of Joseph and Eunice Bloomfield. Dr. Bloomfield was twice married,—first to Miss Ogden, of Elizabethtown, and second to the widow of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Cumberland County. His son Joseph, by the first marriage, born in 1755, was Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey, and had a brother Samuel who was a physician.

Dr. Bloomfield was considered one of the best physicians of his day. He was a man of fine appear-

¹ Legislative Manual, p. 45.

ance and of more than ordinary ability and culture. He was one of the constituent members of the New Jersey Medical Society upon its organization in 1766; was efficient in promoting its welfare, and for many years its secretary. He and Dr. Cochran, of New Brunswick, were the committee of the society to secure the passage of an act for the regulation of the practice of medicine in New Jersey, which act was framed by them and adopted by the Legislature in September, 1772. During the war of the Revolution he was an active patriot, and was commissioned surgeon United States Hospital, Continental army, May 14, 1777. He became senior surgeon.

In local no less than in public affairs his opinion was highly valued and his services much sought. He was named as one of the trustees in the charter of the Presbyterian Church, 1756, and subsequently one of the trustees of the free school lands of Woodbridge. Being a "good penman," he was usually chosen clerk or secretary of the town-meetings of his town.

The daughters of Dr. Bloomfield were Hannah and Ann; the former married Gen. Giles, of Burlington, N. J.; the latter married Dr. Wall.

In the *New Jersey Journal* of Aug. 31, 1791, is an obituary notice of the doctor, from which we extract the following:

"He maintained an eminent character as a scholar, a physician, and a Christian. In the early part of his life he became acquainted with men as well as with books. When the war commenced he took an early and decided part in favor of his country. He served in civil offices of trust and honor. When his assistance as a physician was called for by the public he cheerfully stepped forward, and served with faithfulness and reputation as senior physician and surgeon until near the close of the war, when he retired to private life of his own accord. As a physician he was skillful, attentive, and successful; easy and familiar in his manners and address. He was benevolent and liberal to the poor without ostentation, religious without bigotry, never ashamed to own in any company that he was a Christian, nor would he neglect his duty to God or to his fellow-men on any account whatever. His last illness, which lasted more than two years, he bore with an uncommon Christian patience and fortitude. In his death the State has lost a worthy citizen, and the Presbyterian Church an important member."

The following inscription is on his tombstone in the graveyard at Woodbridge:

"In memory of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, forty years a physician and surgeon in this town, senior physician and surgeon in the Hospital of the United States, representative in the Provincial Congress and General Assembly. An upright Magistrate, Elder of the Presbyterian Church, etc. Born 4th Dec., 1729, died 14th Aug., 1791, in his 63d year. Tim. i. 12: 'I know in whom I have believed.'"

JOHN COCHRAN was the son of James Cochran, a farmer in Pennsylvania, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and purchased lands in the province of Pennsylvania, which as late as 1828 were in the possession of his descendants. The ancestor of James migrated from Paisley, Scotland, to the north of Ireland in 1570. John was born in Chester County, Pa., Sept. 1, 1730. Being desirous of entering a learned profession, his father sent him to a grammar school in the vicinity of his home, conducted by Dr. Francis

Allison, one of the most correct and faithful grammarians that ever taught in this country. Having finished his preliminary studies, he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster. About the time when he completed his medical studies, the war of 1758 commenced in America between England and France. As there were at that time no great hospitals in the colonies, Dr. Cochran perceived that the army would be a good school for his improvement in surgery, as well as for the treatment of general disease. He obtained the appointment of surgeon's mate in the hospital department, and continued in that office during the whole of the war, enjoying the friendship and advice of Dr. Munro and other eminent English physicians. While lying off Oswego in a British vessel during that war, a shot from the French fleet entered the place where he was operating and carried away the operating-table and his instruments. He quitted the service with the reputation of an able and experienced practitioner. He then settled in Albany, N. Y., where he married Gertrude, then a widow, the only sister of Gen. Schuyler. In a short time he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he continued to practice his profession with great reputation. He was one of the founders of the State Medical Society in 1766, and in November, 1769, was elected president, as successor to Dr. Burnet.

"Dr. Cochran became a zealous Whig when the events occurred which resulted in war between the mother-country and her American colonies. After hostilities commenced he was driven from New Brunswick by the British, who burned his house. His family after this event went to the manor of Livingston, on the Hudson River, a daughter of Mrs. Cochran by her first husband having married the lord of the manor. The doctor offered his services in 1776 as a volunteer in the hospital department. Gen. Washington appreciated the value of a physician who joined an enlarged experience to diligence, fidelity, and sound judgment, and in the winter of 1777 recommended him to Congress in the following words: 'I would take the liberty of mentioning a gentleman whom I think highly deserving of notice, not only on account of his ability, but for the very great assistance he has offered us in the course of this winter merely in the nature of a volunteer. This gentleman is Dr. John Cochran, well known to all the faculty. The place for which he is fitted, and which would be most agreeable to him, is surgeon-general of the Middle Department. In this line he served all the last war in the British service, and has distinguished himself this winter particularly in his attention to the smallpox patients and the wounded.'"

"He was accordingly appointed, April 10, 1777, physician and surgeon-general in the Middle Department. In the month of October, 1781, upon the resignation of Dr. William Shippen, Congress was pleased to commission him director-general of the hospitals of the United States, an appointment that was the more honorable because it was not solicited by him. He was attached to headquarters, to Gen. Washington's staff. His pay was five dollars a day. When he received his commission from Congress he was with the army at New Windsor. It was sent to him by Samuel Huntington, president of Congress, by letter, under date of Jan. 18, 1781.

"Upon the breaking up of the army at Newburg, upon the ratification of the treaty of peace, Washington manifested his friendship and cordial relations with his army surgeon by giving him all his headquarters' furniture. One piece only is now left in the family, a small tea-table, now in the possession of Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, the doctor's grandson. That cordial relations were formed early in the war between the commander-in-chief and Dr. Cochran appears from a letter from the former, which is published in Irving's 'Life of Washington,' vol. iii. page 477, ed. 1861.

"The historian remarks of the letter that 'it is almost the only instance of sportive writing in all Washington's correspondence.' The

¹ Elmer's Reminiscences; Dally's Woodbridge; Wickes' History of N. J. Med., pp. 150, 151.

letter informs the doctor that he has asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with him on the next day, and says that his table is large enough to hold the ladies, but deems it more essential to inform him 'how it is covered.' 'Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a dish of beans or greens, almost imperceptible, decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case to-morrow, we have two beefsteak pies or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which without them would be twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a question if in the violence of his efforts we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beefsteak. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates once tin, now iron (not become so by scouring), I shall be happy to see them.' The dinner party was at headquarters, West Point, 1779.

"It is hardly necessary to observe that Dr. Cochran was indebted very much to his observation and experience while in the British service for the great improvement he made in the hospital department from the time it was put under his charge. He seems to have been providentially raised up and trained for his work as no other surgeon in the country was. Nor is it necessary further to observe, and it is to his honor to add, that while others high in the medical staff were disgusting the public with mutual charges and criminations, Dr. Cochran always preserved the character of an able physician and an honest and patriotic man.

"Soon after peace was declared he removed with his family to New York, where he returned to the duties of his profession in the quiet of civil life. Upon the adoption of the new constitution his friend, President Washington, 'retaining,' to use his own words, 'a cheerful recollection of his past services,' nominated him to the office of commissioner of loans for the State of New York. He held this office till a stroke of paralysis disabled him in the discharge of its duties. He therefore resigned and retired to Schenectady, N. Y. . . . Dr. Cochran died at Schenectady, April 6, 1807, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. . . . His remains were removed to Palatine, Montgomery Co., N. Y., by his sons, where his wife died in March, 1813, in the eighty-ninth year of her age, and where she was buried by the side of her husband. When the doctor's sons afterwards removed to Utica they caused the remains of their parents to be removed thither. There they now repose in Forest Hill Cemetery.

"Dr. Cochran had three sons,—John (who was killed when quite young by the kick of a horse), James, and Walter Livingston. James married (1) Elenor Barclay, of Philadelphia, and (2) Catherine V. R., youngest daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler; he died at Oswego, N. Y., at an advanced age. They had no surviving issue. Walter L. married Cornelia W., only daughter of Peter Smith, of Peterboro', and sister of the late Gerrit Smith. He died in the city of New York, Aug. 13, 1857, aged eighty-six, leaving sons and daughters, of whom the eldest is Hon. John Cochran, of New York.

"A notice of the doctor, with a portrait, was published in the American Historical Record of July, 1874."¹

EDWARD CARROLL.—Little has been recorded of the life of this physician, except what is engraved on his monumental stone in the Episcopal churchyard at New Brunswick, to wit:

"In memory of Edward Carroll, M.D., who departed this life 1840, *Æ*. 73. Formerly of the Island of Jamaica, but for many years a reputed inhabitant of this town. He was a physician alike eminent for the Christian graces and virtues that adorned his life, and for the medical skill and science that ranked him high in his profession. The loveliness and purity of his character secured to him the esteem of all and the friendship of many."²

Dr. Carroll did not practice after removing to New Brunswick. He had been a practitioner in Kingston, island of Jamaica, and had become wealthy. He came to New York, looking for a place to settle and enjoy leisure for the rest of his life. In that

city he married a Miss Crawford, who was the aunt of the widow of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is said that she afterwards married an actor named Ball, who was an adventurer and soon squandered her property. Dr. Carroll became totally blind after his removal to New Brunswick. He died without issue.

HENRY DRAKE.—Born in New Brunswick in 1773. His father was James Drake, the proprietor and keeper of the Indian Queen Hotel of that place. As New Brunswick was on the route of travel between New York and Philadelphia, this hotel was noted as a resting-place for travelers. John Adams, Jefferson, Burr, and other distinguished men sought the comforts of the hostelry. The elder Wallack, while traveling in his own carriage, met with an accident while crossing the Raritan bridge, by which his leg was fractured. He became an inmate of this house during his enforced confinement. The New Jersey Medical Society when it met at New Brunswick frequently met "at the house of James Drake." The son studied medicine, and was reputed as a man of some talent and skill in his profession. He, however, abandoned practice and assumed the management of the hotel, becoming its proprietor. He died Dec. 24, 1817, aged forty-four, and his remains are buried in Christ churchyard.³

LEWIS DUNHAM was a son of Col. Azariah Dunham, grandson of Rev. Jonathan Dunham, of Piscataway, and great-grandson of Edmond Dunham, who was the first white child born in Middlesex County. His father, Azariah, was an active Revolutionary patriot, a surveyor by occupation, and an honored public servant in every capacity of trust from the local town committee to the Provincial and Continental Congress.

Dr. Dunham was born in New Brunswick in 1754, and died Aug. 26, 1821. He commenced practice in New Brunswick, and continued it till the breaking out of the war. He was commissioned surgeon, Third Battalion, First Establishment, Feb. 21, 1776; surgeon, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; surgeon, Third Regiment, resigned. He became a member of the State Medical Society in 1783, and was constant in his attendance upon its meetings. He was elected president in 1791, and again in 1816. Upon retiring from the chair the first time he read a dissertation on the beneficial effects of bathing. His character is set forth in the monumental inscription over his remains in the Presbyterian churchyard of New Brunswick:

"HERE LIES THE REMAINS
OF
DR. LEWIS DUNHAM,
WHO DIED AUGUST 26, 1821,
AGED 65.

"Few men have ever shown greater energy of character wisely and uniformly directed in all the relations of life. Truly a patriot during the whole war of Independence, he was to his country a devoted son.

¹ Wickes' Hist. N. J. Med., pp. 204-10.

² Ibid., p. 238.

³ History of New Jersey, p. 238.

In peace he resumed his profession in this his native place, and during a practice of more than forty years he was indefatigable beyond expression. He was tender and skillful, to multitudes the blessed instrument of restored health. As a friend and a relative he knew no change. Affectionate and ardent in social life, sincere and independent in his principles, he early acquired and always retained the highest confidence of his fellow-citizens. He crowned a life of usefulness with a walk and example so Christian; he died so calm and collected, so full of hope and of humble trust in the Blood of the Atonement as to leave to all the consoling belief, 'The spark that animated him from Deity given, now beams a glorious star in Heaven.'

JACOB DUNHAM, brother of Dr. Lewis Dunham, was born in New Brunswick, Sept. 29, 1767, and died Aug. 7, 1832. When nineteen or twenty years old he attended lectures at Philadelphia, where he was a classmate of Dr. William P. Dewees, with whom he remained a life-long friend and correspondent. The latter always sent him "authors' copies" of his works as they were published.

The doctor had an extensive practice in New Brunswick and the adjacent country, extending to Bound Brook on the north, to Six-Mile Run and Berrien's tavern (Rocky Hill) on the west, to Millstone (Dunham's Corner), Washington, Old Bridge, and Cross-Roads on the south, and to Piscataway, Woodbridge, and Metuchen on the east. His tombstone, in the churchyard of Christ Church, New Brunswick, bears the following inscription:

"IN MEMORY
OF
JACOB DUNHAM, M.D.,
WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
AUGUST 7TH, 1832,
AGED 65 YEARS."

MELANCTHON FREEMAN practiced in Metuchen, and attained considerable reputation as a medical man. He was a native of Piscataway township, born in 1746, and died in 1806, aged sixty years. Dr. Freeman's remains were buried in Metuchen. He had a son and a grandson, each bearing his name, who were physicians. Dr. Freeman was commissioned "surgeon of State troops, Col. Forman's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 21, 1776."

HARRIS.—Two physicians of this name are mentioned in Middlesex County: one "Dr. Harris" among the members of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, 1786, and Dr. Isaac Harris, of Piscataway township. The latter was born in 1741, and was educated in East Jersey. He married Margaret Pierson, of either Morris or Essex County, and had four children, two of whom studied law, and the third, Isaac, became a physician, and practiced at Woodstown, Salem Co., until his death, April 16, 1811. A son Samuel by a second marriage practiced medicine in Camden for twenty or thirty years previous to his death, which occurred in 1830.

Dr. Isaac Harris resided and practiced in the early part of his professional career near Quibbletown, Piscataway township, where he owned an elegant residence and farm, which were purchased by the father of Lewis Stille, and afterwards occupied by the

latter. Dr. Harris, while residing and practicing here, was one of the first movers for the formation of a medical society, and was the sixth signer of the "instruments of association." He possessed a good medical library, and had the reputation of a prominent man in his profession.

In 1771 he removed to Pittsgrove, Salem Co., where he died in 1808, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In the war of 1776 he was commissioned a surgeon in Gen. Newcomb's brigade, State troops.

ADAM HAY was a physician in Woodbridge as early as 1737. At least he resided in the town, for in that year his name is found attached to a subscription for raising a fund for inclosing the ground and plastering the church of St. Peter, Amboy, of which he was a vestryman in 1739. In his will, dated Nov. 12, 1739, he is styled "Adam Hay, Doctor of Physick." Admitted to probate June 3-5, 1741.¹

JOHN JOHNSTONE.—We find in Dr. Wickes' "History of New Jersey Medicine" the following sketch of Dr. John Johnstone and his son, Lewis Johnstone, physicians at Perth Amboy:

"The head of the Amboy family, supposed to be a son of John of Ochiltree, was of the company of emigrants on board the ill-fated 'Henry and Francis' that arrived in December, 1685. He was a druggist in Edinburgh, 'at the sign of the Unicorn.' He is said by Woodrow to have been married to Eupham, daughter of George Scot, before embarkation, but the family tradition has been that they were married on the voyage or soon after their arrival. An old record, the correctness of which there is no reason to question, confirms the latter supposition by giving as the date of their marriage April 18, 1686.

"On the 28th of July, 1685, in consideration of certain acts promotive of the advantage and interest of East Jersey, the proprietors in England granted five hundred acres of land to George Scot, on condition that he should reside in the Province with his family. In January, 1685-86, his daughter petitioned the proprietors to have the same confirmed to her, and on January 13th, following, her husband, Dr. Johnstone, was put in possession of the tract in Monmouth County. The doctor established himself first in New York. It is not known when he first removed to Amboy. It must have been before 1707, as in that year he is mentioned as 'of the Jerseys,' being the bail of the Rev. Francis Makemie, when arrested under the persecutions of Cornbury. For several years prior to that he spent much of his time on a plantation in Monmouth County, named in his patent 'Scotchchesterburg.' In 1709 and the following year he was a member of the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey, but was still occasionally styled as of New York. He soon after removed there, and was mayor from 1714 to 1718. In 1720 he was a member of Governor Burnet's Council for that Province. About that time he removed to New Jersey and permanently resided there, but was not superseded in the Council till 1723.²

"A few stones remained until recently on the banks of the Raritan designating the site of the doctor's mansion. It was not entirely destroyed until after the Revolution. It was a double two-story brick house, with a large barn and other outhouses, and attached thereto was a spacious garden, a well-chosen collection of fruit-trees and a fine orchard, of which a few aged trees marked the site in 1856.

"In his profession he was skillful, and availed himself of the opportunities it gave to exhibit his goodness of heart, his charity, and his estimable character. On his death the following obituary appeared in the Philadelphia *Weekly Mercury*:

"Perth Amboy, Sept. 19, 1732. On the 7th inst., died here in the 71st year of his age, Dr. John Johnstone, very much lamented by all who knew him, and to the inexpressible loss of the poor, who were always his particular care."

James Alexander, writing to the doctor's friend, Governor Hunter, Sept. 20, 1732, says,—

¹ History of New Jersey Medicine, pp. 278-79.

² Valentine's Manual.

"Dr. Johnstone died the 7th of this month, being spent with age and fatigue in going about to serve those who wanted his assistance. I believe his family is left in tolerable good circumstances. I drew his will for him a few years before he died, when, although he was worn almost quite away, he retained his good sense and spirit, and so I am informed he did to the last.

"He represented the people of Middlesex County and of Amboy thirteen years in the General Assembly of the Province, and for ten of them held the office of Speaker. He was one of the commissioners for settling the boundary between New York and New Jersey,¹ and at different times held other offices with credit to himself. He had several children, a full record of whom is given in 'Whitehead's Contribution to East Jersey History,' from which this sketch of Dr. Johnstone is obtained."

"LEWIS JOHNSTONE, sixth son of Dr. John Johnstone, was born in October, 1704. He resided in Amboy, in the house then standing near the site of the present mansion of Mr. Paterson, to which it gave place in 1795. He adopted the profession of his father, and was much respected as a man and a physician. His education was principally received at Leyden, in Holland, then the resort of all who sought the highest scholarship. After his return to this country he kept up a literary correspondence with several eminent men of Europe. Some interesting letters to him from Grovonijs, the botanist, written in 1735-39, are in the possession of Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., extracts from which he has given in his 'Contributions,' etc.

"That he held a high place in the respect and confidence of his associates in the profession appears in the fact that in 1767, one year after the organization of the New Jersey Medical Society, it was resolved to appoint a committee 'to wait upon Dr. Johnstone and invite him to join the Society.' The committee subsequently reported that they had waited upon him, and that 'the doctor declined to become a member, yet assured the committee that he highly approved of the institution of the society, that he would countenance the same at all times, particularly that he would use his whole interest with the Legislative body of this Province whenever requested, in order to obtain a law, etc., for the countenance, honor, and advancement of the Society.'

"Dr. Lewis Johnstone died Nov. 22, 1773, at an advanced age. The announcement of his death is made in the papers of the day, with the remark that he was 'a physician of the highest reputation, and very greatly beloved by all who knew him.' He married Martha, daughter of Caleb Heathcote, of New York. They had two sons and two daughters.²

"Dr. Johnstone seems to have been a large land-owner in this county. In *Rivington's Gazette* for Jan. 27, 1774, James Parker, John Smith, and Heathcote Johnstone, executors, give notice to the debtors and creditors of Dr. Johnstone's estate for the settlement of unsettled accounts with the same, and on

the 10th of February advertise to be sold the following tracts of land, being parts of the estate:

"660 acres adjoining the farms of Nicholas Van Vinkle and John Pue, situated on the west side of and adjoining the Matchepoon River, eleven miles from New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, and four from South river landing, in the neighborhood of two mills and two iron-works, 'both ready markets for all kinds of country produce, and has a fine outlet for cattle and hogs.' The place in the possession of John Van Schaeck, and improved by a good house, a Dutch barn, and a young bearing orchard. 300 acres are cleared land, 20 of which are good meadow and a great deal more may be made: is very well watered. The upland well timbered and proper for any kind of grain, and may be conveniently divided into two or three plantations.

"670 acres, formerly the property of Hugh Taylor, about thirteen miles distant from New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, and adjoins the lands of John Combs, Jacob Sydam, and John Johnston, with a large framed house and framed barn, a young orchard of about 200 apple-trees, 200 acres of cleared land, 30 acres of meadow, with a considerable quantity of bog meadow, capable of being made valuable by improvement.

"550 acres opposite Perth Amboy, adjoining the land of John Stevens, Esq., and the Raritan river; well timbered and so situated that the timber and firewood can be very easily transported to New York. 60 acres of this tract is described as 'cleared land whereon is a house and well-built barn, and a young bearing orchard of 200 apple-trees, grafted with the best fruit.'

"790 acres 'situated on the west side of South river, and near Manalapan river, being one-half of a tract remaining unsold and held in company with the desires of Andrew Johnston, deceased,' surrounding the village of Spotswood; well wooded and timbered, and a great part of it in a fine rich swamp adjoining 'the mills and iron-works of Messrs. Perry & Hayes, which lay in about the centre of it; the nearest part of it about half a mile and the most distant part about three miles from South river landing.'

"The tracts are offered entire or to be divided to suit. Title clear and indisputable."³

JOHN LAWRENCE was a practicing physician at Perth Amboy at the breaking out of the Revolution. He was a son of John Lawrence, of Monmouth County, born in 1747, graduated at Princeton, 1764, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1768, being one of the first ten who received literary honors from that institution, and the recipient of the first medical degree in America. He commenced practice in Monmouth County, but removed to Amboy prior to 1776, as in July of that year Maj. Duyckink, who had been sent there by order of Gen. Washington, with the Middlesex militia, for the protection of the town, arrested the doctor, with eight others, and sent them to Elizabethtown. He was ordered by the Provincial Congress to Trenton, as a medical man, on parole.

In April, 1777, he, with others, including his father, was arranged before the Council of Safety. He finally withdrew from the State to New York, where, and in its vicinity, he practiced medicine, and was also in command of a company of volunteers for the defense of the city. In 1783 he returned to New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days.

"That Dr. Lawrence was held in high esteem in Amboy, is evident from the fact that the ladies of that town petitioned the convention which held him under arrest, that the doctor might be permitted to remain there, 'apprehending fatal and melancholy

¹ This is an error. He was one of the royal commissioners to determine the north station-point in 1719,—the commission for settling the boundary line.

² Whitehead's Contributions.

³ MSS. Hist. Notes, J. M. Toner.

consequences to themselves, their families, and the inhabitants in general if they should be deprived of the assistance of Dr. Lawrence.' The following courteous reply was ordered to be sent to Mrs. Franklin, one of the petitioners, signed by the president :

"Madam, I am ordered by Congress to acquaint you, and through you the other ladies of Amboy, that their petition in favor of Dr. John Lawrence has been received and considered. Could any application have procured a greater indulgence to Dr. Lawrence, you may be assured yours could not have failed of success. But, unhappily, Madam, we are placed in a situation that motives of commiseration to individuals must give place to the safety of the public. As Dr. Lawrence has fallen under the suspicion of our generals, we are under the necessity of abiding by the steps which are taken, and are Madam, yours, etc."

He used to say that his residence in Amboy was the happiest part of his life, for the reason that the officers of the crown resident there formed a social circle superior to that of New York or Philadelphia.¹

After his return to New Jersey he resided at Upper Freehold. He never married, but lived with his three sisters. He was quite wealthy, was full of life, and fond of convivial pastimes, fox-hunting being his favorite sport. He died while playing a game of chess in Trenton, April 29, 1830, aged eighty-three years.

NEHEMIAH LUDLUM was an early physician in this county. His ancestors lived on Long Island, whence he probably came to New Jersey. He graduated at Princeton in 1762, and in 1768 became a member of the New Jersey Medical Society, dying, a few months after his election, in early manhood. The following is the inscription on his gravestone at Cranbury :

"HERE LIES THE
BODY OF DOCTOR NEHEMIAH LUDLUM,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 2D DAY OF
OCT., 1768, AGED 29 YEARS."

NATHANIEL MANNING practiced medicine for a time in Metuchen prior to 1771, in which year he went to England, and was ordained by the Bishop of London minister for Hampshire Parish, Hampshire Co., Va. In 1775 he was its incumbent. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1762, and appears in the catalogue as a clergyman, the profession probably having been entered at a later date. He received his medical education under the tuition of the "Faculty of Philadelphia," and upon testimonials from that body became a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1767. He was considered in Metuchen a most able and excellent physician, and upon leaving the country received a certificate from the society. He was present for the last time at its meetings in 1772.

REV. ROBERT MCKEAN, the first president of the New Jersey Medical Society, was ordained in 1757 to the mission of New Brunswick by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His mission embraced the towns of Piscataway and Spotswood. In 1763 he removed permanently to Perth Am-

boy, his health being greatly impaired by his incessant labors.

As a physician he evidently ranked high, having been one of the original seventeen who founded the Medical Society in July, 1766, and having received the honor of being chosen its first president. In a letter dated Oct. 12, 1767, Rev. Dr. Chandler, of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, informed the society that, "wasted away with a tedious disorder, the worthy, the eminently useful and amiable Mr. McKean is judged by his physicians to be at present at the point of death." He adds, "a better man was never in the society's services." He died October 17th. His remains rest in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church, Amboy, where a monument has been erected by Hon. Thomas McKean, an early Governor of Pennsylvania. It bears the following inscription :

"In memory of REV. ROBT. MCKEAN, M.A., Practitioner of Physic, etc., and Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to the city of Perth Amboy, who was born July 13th, 1732, N.S., and died Oct. 17th, 1767. An unshaken Friend, an agreeable Companion, a rational Divine, a skillful Physician, and in every relation in life a truly benevolent and honest man. Fraternal love hath erected this monument."²

ALEXANDER ROSS practiced medicine in New Brunswick. He was originally from Scotland, and later from the Island of Jamaica. While in New Brunswick he resided at Ross Hall, on the east bank of the Raritan, one mile above the city. Dr. Charles A. Howard, who studied medicine with Dr. Ross, after the death of the latter, married his widow, and resided on the Ross property.

Dr. Ross married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Thomas Farmer, of New Brunswick, a lady celebrated for her beauty. Her father removed from Staten Island to Amboy in 1711. He was a man of distinction, being second judge and subsequently presiding judge of the province. He was also representative of Middlesex County in the Assembly from 1740 to 1743, during Governor Morris' administration. Dr. Ross died at his home at the age of fifty-two, and was buried in Christ churchyard, where his monumental stone bears the inscription :

"In Memory of
DR. ALEXANDER ROSS,
Who Died the 30th of November, 1775,
Aged 52 years."³

MOSES SCOTT was one of the noted early physicians of New Brunswick. His tombstone, now somewhat defaced, stands in the Presbyterian churchyard, and bears the following inscription :

"In the
Full triumph of Christian Faith
And the Certain Assurance of a Blessed
Immortality
MOSES SCOTT, Esquire, M.D.,
Repaired to his Mansion Not Made
With Hands, Eternal in The Heavens,
On the 28th Day of Dec., 1821."

² Hawkins' Missions of the Church of England. Barber and Howe's Coll.

³ Wickes' New Jersey Medicine, pp. 376-77.

¹ Whitehead's Contributions, etc.

He was a son of John Scott, of Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa., born in 1738. At seventeen years of age he accompanied the unfortunate expedition under Gen. Braddock, and shared the privations incident to that memorable campaign. At the capture of Fort Du Quesne, three years afterwards, he had risen to be a commissioned officer, but he soon resigned his position, and by the advice of friends entered upon the study of medicine. He seems to have first settled at Brandywine, whence he removed to New Brunswick about 1774, having already acquired some distinction as a practitioner. On Feb. 14, 1776, he was commissioned surgeon of the Second Middlesex Regiment, and was subsequently made surgeon in general hospital of the Continental army. He was liberal in making provisions for his outfit, procuring a supply of medicine and surgical instruments from Europe, chiefly upon his own credit; but almost before they could be used they fell into the hands of the enemy, who suddenly invaded New Brunswick. He had barely time to save himself from capture, being obliged to desert his dinner upon the table and escape, leaving his house and its entire contents in the possession of the British soldiers. The doctor's cases of medicines were emptied into the streets by the cautious officers, a Tory neighbor having reported the story that the doctor had poisoned them on purpose to destroy the British troops.

In 1777, Congress took the entire direction of the medical staff, and Dr. Scott was commissioned as senior physician and surgeon of the hospitals and assistant director-general. He was present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. At Princeton he was near Gen. Mercer when he fell.

On the restoration of peace he resumed the duties of his profession at New Brunswick, where he continued to reside until his death. He became a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1782, and was chosen its president in 1789. His reputation drew to his office young men from all parts of the State for instruction in medicine. In 1814 he was made a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Dr. Scott during his life was an earnest Christian and a pillar in the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. He was an efficient elder and treasurer of the board of trustees. His death occurred Dec. 28, 1821, at the age of eighty-three. His wife's maiden name was Anna Johnson. She died Aug. 7, 1833, aged eighty-eight. Their children were Hannah, unmarried; Mary, married Dr. Charles Smith; Jane, married Abraham Blauvelt; Joseph Warren Scott, who became an eminent lawyer, died in New Brunswick, aged ninety-four; Anna, married Dr. Ephraim Smith, a practitioner in New Brunswick, who was mayor of the city and president of the State board; Margaret, unmarried; and Eliza, married Rev. Mr. Rousse.

CHARLES SMITH, physician of New Brunswick, was born near Princeton in 1768. By his own exertions he procured the means of acquiring a classical and professional education. He graduated at Princeton College in 1786, and studied medicine with Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, receiving his degree of M.D. from Queen's (Rutgers) College, in the first class which obtained its honors from that institution in 1792. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, and married his daughter, Mary Dickinson Scott. He was a surgeon in the State troops in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794; was elected a trustee of Rutgers College in 1804.

Dr. Smith was a skillful and successful practitioner, and was considered the most scientific and accomplished physician of his day in the county of his residence. In 1814 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but acquired an ample fortune. In his person he was large and of fine presence, genial in his manners, and without egotism.

He died without issue, leaving an estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The most of his property was left to ex-Governor Olden, who was a son of his sister. His death occurred May 7, 1848, aged seventy-eight years.

HEZEKIAH STILES practiced as a physician at Cranbury. He was descended from John Stiles, one of the original emigrants to New England, who afterwards migrated to Hempstead, L. I., and became one of the first grantees of that township. He lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty-two or one hundred and twenty-three years, and when upwards of one hundred was able to walk forty miles a day. His grandson, William, settled at Springfield among the first inhabitants, where his son John also resided, who was the father of Hezekiah. The latter was born in 1726, and, as we have said, practiced in Cranbury, in this county. He became a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1767, and was chosen its president in 1775. He married the daughter of James Patten. Upon the erection of the Presbyterian Church in Cranbury in 1785, he gave the congregation a bell. His remains rest in its graveyard, and by the inscription it appears that he died Nov. 17, 1790, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and that his wife died April 14, 1794, in her fifty-seventh year.

AUGUSTUS R. TAYLOR was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in May, 1782. He received the rudiments of his education partly under the paternal roof and partly at Queen's College, in which his father was the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He removed to Schenectady, his father having been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College, of which the celebrated Dr. Nott was then president, and graduated in 1800 with the highest honors of his class.

Having determined to pursue the profession of medicine and surgery, he returned to New Brunswick and entered the office of Dr. Moses Scott. In the following winter he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, becoming a student of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and received his degree in the spring of 1803, the subject of his thesis being "Insanity." At their parting interview Dr. Rush presented him with a pocket-case of lancets, and impressed upon him the necessity of bleeding in all cases, which advice he faithfully followed as long as he lived.

He returned to New Brunswick and immediately commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. He became a member of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey upon its reorganization in 1816, and was chosen one of the first board of directors under section second of the charter adopted that year, with Drs. *Lewis Dunham*, John Van Cleve, *Jacob Dunham*, Nicholas Belleville, William McKissack, *Nathaniel Manning*, *Enoch Wilson*, *Charles Smith*, Peter I. Stryker, *Matthias Freeman*, *Ralph P. Lott*, *Moses Scott*, *Charles Pierson*, and *Ephraim Smith* as associates.¹

At this meeting committees were appointed to form district medical societies in the counties of Middlesex, Somerset, Monmouth, Essex, and Morris, agreeably to the third section of the act of incorporation. Dr. Taylor, living on the north side of Albany Street, was a resident of New Brunswick, and at the same time in Somerset County, and was appointed a member of the committee to form the Somerset District Medical Society. The entire committee consisted of Peter I. Stryker, Ferdinand Schenck, William McKissack, *Augustus R. Taylor*, *Ephraim Smith*, *Moses Scott*, and Henry Schenck. The committee to form the Middlesex District Society were *Lewis Dunham*, *Jacob Dunham*, *Enoch Wilson*, *Matthias Freeman*, *Charles Smith*, *Nathaniel Manning*, *Ralph R. Scott*, and *John Van Cleve*.²

At the annual meeting of the State Society in 1816, Dr. Taylor was appointed chairman of the committee to revise, correct, and amend the act of incorporation of that society, and in April, 1830, he procured the passage of an act by the Legislature amending the charter of the Medical Society of New Jersey, under which he was elected first president.

He married, in 1804, Catherine Schuyler Neilson, daughter of Col. John Neilson, of the city of New Brunswick. They had eight children,—six sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy; the other five are filling responsible positions in different parts of the country. The two daughters married clergymen of the Reformed Church.

Dr. Taylor's political friends sent him to the Legislature in 1839, and in consequence of the sudden

change from active to sedentary habits the disease was brought on which caused his death the following August. He was an excellent and successful physician, and an eminently useful citizen, possessing in a high degree the esteem and affection of his patients and the confidence of his professional brethren. A friend of his paid him a proud but just compliment when he remarked that "Dr. Taylor never rose by depressing another." Those who desire to possess further information respecting his traits of character are referred to the tribute paid him by Dr. Pool, of South River, Middlesex Co. Dr. Taylor was eminently distinguished for science, beloved for the simplicity of his manners and the benevolence of his heart, respected for his inflexible integrity and his pure and unaffected piety. In all the relations of his professional life he was sagacious, candid, diligent, and humane. Few men ever united professional and personal worth in a higher or happier manner than did Dr. Augustus R. Taylor. He died at New Brunswick Aug. 19, 1840, and was placed in the family vault in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

AUGUSTUS FITZ RANDOLPH TAYLOR, son of Dr. Augustus R. and Catharine Schuyler (Neilson) Taylor, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1809. He attended Capt. Partridge's Military School at Middletown, Conn., two years, during 1825 and 1826, at the expiration of which time he entered the Sophomore Class of Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1829. He immediately entered his father's office at New Brunswick as a student of medicine, and continued there till the winter of 1831-32, when he became a student in the office of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, in the city of New York, and at the same time attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the spring he returned to his father's office, intending to resume his studies and lectures in New York in the fall; but, on account of the breaking out of Asiatic cholera in New Brunswick in July, 1832, he was detained in practice in that city. The fatal disease had made its appearance simultaneously on the 16th day of July in Quebec, New York, and New Brunswick, and according to observations taken at that time the wind had blown steadily from the east for eleven consecutive days. New Brunswick was filled with laborers on the Delaware and Raritan Canal then in construction, among whom cholera began to make its deadly ravages. The contractors organized a hospital and placed Dr. Taylor in charge of it, although he had not yet been licensed to practice. He was also placed in charge of the hospital devised by the citizens, and fought heroically against the ravages of the fearful epidemic till autumn.

In the fall of 1832 he received a license to practice from the Medical Society of New Jersey, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was subsequently conferred upon him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. Dr.

¹ Those in *italics* belonged to Middlesex County.

² Those in *italics* living in New Brunswick.

Taylor has practiced medicine in New Brunswick for half a century, and is still consulted professionally, although he has suffered the loss of sight for many years, having been totally blind since 1866. He is a gentleman well up in his profession and in general information.

In 1839, as chairman of the committee of the Medical Society of New Jersey to whom was referred that portion of the president's address at the last annual meeting relating to a State Lunatic Asylum, he made an able and elaborate report on that subject, recommending that a petition be presented by the society to the Legislature. This was agreed to, and Dr. Taylor was appointed to get the memorial printed and place it on the desks of the members of the Council and Assembly at Trenton, which he did. The Legislature thereupon appointed a commission consisting of five persons, viz.: Hon. Lewis Condict, of Morris; L. Q. C. Elmer, Esq., of Cumberland; Dr. L. A. Smith, of Essex; Dr. Charles G. McChesney, of Mercer; and Dr. Augustus F. Taylor, of Somerset, to ascertain the number, age, sex, and condition of the lunatics and idiots of this State. The commission met and organized for action, distributing the territory among the members as follows: to Dr. Condict, Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties; to Dr. Smith, Essex, Bergen, and Passaic; to Dr. Taylor, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon, and Gloucester; to Dr. McChesney, Mercer, Burlington, and Monmouth; to Mr. Elmer, Cumberland, Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean Counties.

The report of this commission and the valuable information furnished by it to the Legislature were the means of inaugurating the measures which resulted in meeting the long-felt want of thoughtful and benevolent men throughout the State in the founding and establishment of the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. In the work of founding this institution Dr. Taylor took a prominent part, and his friends may well be proud of the fact that it will stand in some sense as a monument to his memory, and that of his co-workers, long after he shall have passed from the scene of his earthly labors.

Dr. Taylor married, in 1833, Cornelia A. Holcomb, daughter of Samuel Holcomb, Esq., of New Brunswick. She died April 30, 1872. Two daughters survive.

"NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY."—Under this heading the *Lebanon (Ohio) Gazette*, dated February 23d, comments as follows on the ninetieth anniversary of the birthday of Dr. John Van Harlingen, who graduated from Rutgers College in 1809:

"On Sunday last, February 19th, Dr. John Van Harlingen, well known to most people throughout this country, was ninety years of age. It has been a usual custom for his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren to celebrate these occasions by gathering at one of their many cheerful firesides and enjoy the hospitalities that were ever ready and waiting for one and all. On this anniversary the day for celebrating was deferred till Monday, and the place selected was at the beautiful cottage home of his daughter Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Hill. All the relatives save the doctor were notified of the event, but some were so far distant that it was impossible to be present. There were present

his sons, Dr. R. L., Edward M. (of Columbus), and George, and members of their families, Mrs. Mary Shewey and son, of Fairfield, Dr. James Clark and daughter, Miss Julia Soule, and J. C. Van Harlingen and wife. The number present making twenty, with the doctor and his wife. A good time was had in social conversation and relation of incidents of the past before and while enjoying an excellently prepared and most sumptuous repast, which was continued afterward, while Dr. John smoked a 'pipe of peace' that a nephew of the Rev. Hill purchased from the great Indian chief Osceola fourteen years ago. At a late hour in the afternoon the Rev. Hill gathered us all together and, after a few of his characteristic, well-thought remarks in regard to the doctor and his descendants, read the 23d Psalm, followed by a prayer of thanks for the preservation and enjoyment of the blessings of life, and asking for their continuance, when all present joined in 'Old Hundred' till their voices echoed through the house, that of the doctor being prominent for clearness and sweetness among them, and the voices of some present were by no means bad. Then the benediction was pronounced, when we all took our departure, feeling that perhaps the same persons would never meet again on a similar occasion."

Dr. Van Harlingen was born at Milltown, in this county, and formerly resided on the southwest corner of George and Church Streets, in this city. He graduated from Queen's (now Rutgers) College in 1809, with William Croes, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, William Van Deursen, all of this city, and Rynear Veghte, of Somerset County. Dr. Van Harlingen is the oldest living graduate of Rutgers College.

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, of Spotswood, practiced medicine and died there, May 11, 1828. He had a son, Cornelius Johnson, Jr., M.D., born Aug. 22, 1783, died Feb. 1, 1857. The senior Dr. Johnson was the father-in-law of Dr. Henry Du Bois Lefferts, of Spotswood.

HENRY DU BOIS LEFFERTS was born in Bucks County, Pa., on March 11, 1808, and died on Aug. 11, 1849, at Spotswood, N. J. He was the son of Leffert Lefferts, whose father also bore the same name, and all residents of Bucks County, Pa. He received his primary education at Middletown, Monmouth Co., studied medicine with Dr. Hubbard, of Linton Falls, Monmouth Co., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

RALPH P. LOTT was of English descent, and was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1770. He studied medicine with Dr. Hezekiah Stiles, at Cranbury, and graduated at the Medical College of Philadelphia, and practiced in Cranbury about forty years, having a large country practice. He often rode thirty and forty miles to visit patients. He was of a decided and somewhat original character, well versed in his profession, and highly esteemed. His characteristics have been given as follows: "He was skillful as a surgeon, exceedingly eccentric, terribly profane, and passionately fond of music; he would often dance, sing, and play the violin at the same time."

Dr. Lott married Annie Scudder, and had a son, a physician, mentioned below. He died of pneumonia, Sept. 17, 1845, and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Cranbury.

John W. Lott, son of Dr. Ralph P. Lott, succeeded his father in the practice of medicine a short time at Cranbury, and then went West and founded Jerseyville, in Illinois. He subsequently left that place,

and since then nothing has been known of him, though it has been rumored that he was killed in a duel in Texas.

William P. Lott was the son of Dr. John W. Lott, and grandson of Dr. Ralph P. Lott. He was born at Cranbury in 1825, studied with Dr. Selah Gulick, and graduated at the University of New York. He was never married. Owing to feeble health his practice was quite limited, but turning his attention to speculation in grain, he was quite successful. As a man, he was kind and genial; as a friend, true and steadfast. He possessed an unusual amount of information. His death occurred May 3, 1872, of consumption, being the last of the Lott family in this section.

SELAH GULICK, an old practitioner at Cranbury, was of German descent, born in Kingston, N. Y., about 1807. He died on the 24th of April, 1879, aged seventy-two. He studied with Dr. Howell, of Lawrence, and graduated in medicine at one of the colleges in Philadelphia. Dr. Gulick first located at Allentown, Monmouth Co., and after a short time spent there, removed to Cranbury, where he practiced fifty years. He had an unusually large obstetric practice, and was noted for his success in fevers. He was faithful to all his patients, never refusing a call to any one; worked very hard, was a poor collector, and consequently died poor. As a man, he was friendly, but talked little. His motto was, "Speech is silver, but silence is gold." He has left a memory dear to the people among whom he lived and practiced for half a century. He married Cornelia Jobs, and had a family of ten children, three daughters and seven sons.

HENRY B. POOLE was born in London, England, in 1790. He died at Washington, South River, Middlesex Co., N. J., Nov. 29, 1861. In the year 1802 he immigrated with his parents to America, landing in the city of New York. At the age of seventeen he entered Rutgers College, having had the early advantages of common-school instruction under his father, John Cyrus Poole, who was one of the most celebrated teachers of his time. He graduated after due course of study, attracting the particular notice of his preceptors for his proficiency in the languages and mathematics, and after graduation held for some time the position of private teacher to the Van Rensselaers of Albany. He then returned to New Brunswick and took the rectorship of the Lancasterian school, which he conducted for a number of years with great ability and success. Retiring from this school he commenced the study of law in the office of Abraham Blaufelt, Esq., but soon abandoned that for the study of divinity under Bishop Croes. Not being satisfied with the latter, or considering himself not adapted to it, at the age of twenty-six he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, with whom he continued until he received his diploma from the Medical Faculty of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, in New York, in 1828.

He first commenced practice at Middletown Point, where he remained one year and then removed to Flemington, N. J., and after practicing there two years removed to Washington, South River, in the year 1832, where he practiced his profession during the remainder of his life. As a physician he was one of the most careful, ever experimenting, always exercising his good judgment, which, together with his usually quick perception, enabled him to secure the full confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of fine literary attainments, having added to his college studies a knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, both of which he spoke fluently. For some years before his death he was quite closely confined to his room by a stroke of paralysis.

As a business man he was successful and useful to the county where he resided, being the ready local scribe and the authority on all things requiring mathematical calculation. He left a wife, one daughter, and four sons. "His affection for his family was of the most devoted kind, his whole soul appearing to be taken up in considering their welfare."

CHARLES MCKNIGHT SMITH, of Perth Amboy, died on the 3d of February, 1874. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest physicians in practice in the State. He was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1803. His father, Samuel Smith, was a lawyer, who pursued the profession in Rockland County, N. Y. On the side of his mother he was named after his grandfather, Dr. Charles McKnight, one of the prominent surgeons connected with the American army during the Revolution. He studied medicine at Haverstraw with Dr. John Cornelison, and received his degree at the New York Medical College in April, 1827.

After practicing a short time in Maryland he removed to Perth Amboy, where he continued to reside, and was recognized as the most prominent physician until the day of his death.

He was no less prominent as a citizen in civil and political affairs, taking an active part in the municipal government, and filling many stations of usefulness and trust. He was collector of the port of Perth Amboy almost continually from 1841 till his death, his first commission being given under President Harrison, renewed under President Taylor, 1848, under Gen. Grant in 1869, and again under Grant in 1873. For many years he was the health officer of the city where he resided, and vestryman of St. Peter's Church.

E. FITZ RANDOLPH SMITH was born near New Brunswick in the year 1786. He pursued his literary studies under the care of Prof. Lindsey, of Newark, and entered the College of New Jersey in the year 1804; graduating thence he commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Moses Scott, and finally graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1808. He filed the office of treasurer of the State Medical Society, was elected

vice-president in 1830 and 1831, and president in the year 1832. As a physician he was eminently qualified for his profession, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the community in which he lived. As a man and citizen he received many marks of esteem and public favor; he was for many years president of one of the most successful banking institutions, and it was largely through his instrumentality that it acquired and maintained its stable reputation. He was elected the mayor of the city of New Brunswick in the year 1842, which office he adorned. He fully retired from practice in the year 1854, devoting himself to the care of his property and especially to agriculture, of which he was very fond. Here the same results followed that had attended him in other walks of life. He was renowned for his good judgment and success. His final illness commenced in May, 1865, when he was found almost insensible from an attack of hemiplegia; he lingered with gleams of consciousness for three weeks, when the powers of nature sank exhausted. *He was a just man.* "The memory of the just is blessed."¹

JACOB T. B. SKILLMAN was born on the 10th of March, 1794, at Three-Mile Run, N. J., where his father, an intelligent and industrious farmer, lived in comfortable circumstances. After having pursued the usual course of instruction at a primary school, he was sent to the academy at Basking Ridge, then under the care of Rev. Dr. Finley. In 1816 he entered Union College, and in due course of time graduated with honor. One of his classmates was the late William H. Seward. After some time spent as tutor in Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in which he gained a high reputation, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, of New Brunswick, and was licensed to practice in November, 1825. He at first settled in Woodbridge in partnership with Dr. Freeman, when a practice of three years enabled him to acquire much experience and skill, particularly in the cure of fevers. He afterwards settled and practiced for about two years in Rahway, and upon the solicitation of friends left that place and a good practice and removed to New Brunswick. Here during a period of thirty years he had the confidence and patronage of a large class, and was held in high esteem. It is said of Dr. Skillman that he did not refuse to call even where no compensation could be expected, but was remarkably liberal and generous towards the poor; he was also exact in the observance of professional etiquette, and at the same time firm and tenacious of his own rights. But that which most of all distinguished Dr. Skillman was his upright, moral, and religious character.

He was a member of the New Jersey Medical Society and its president in 1849. As a member of the District Medical Society of Middlesex County he was ever active and efficient, doing all in his power to

promote true learning and science. He was president, and held other offices in the society.

Soon after his return from Virginia he married Miss R. C. Ayres, of Six-Mile Run, N. J. Of the children of this union only a son and a daughter survive.

In early life Dr. Skillman made a profession of religion, and was connected, both as a member and officer, with the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick. He died of paralysis June 26, 1864, in the seventy-first year of his age.

WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN was born in the city of New Brunswick, May 16, 1791. He graduated² from Queen's College in the year 1809, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the year 1814, during the period when lectures were delivered in Barclay Street. Dr. Van Deursen was elected a member of the board of trustees of Rutgers College in the year 1823. He was first settled in Imlaystown, and afterwards at New Brunswick, at which place he secured an extensive practice. He was especially distinguished for his skill in surgery. In all the departments of his profession he was remarkably well read; he had many students who entered the profession from his office, among others Dr. W. A. Newell, late Governor of this State. In person Dr. Van Deursen was about the medium height, erect in his carriage and punctiliously neat in his dress; his manner was courteous, but guarded by a dignified reserve which forbade familiarity. For more than fifty years he was esteemed the leading physician of the town, and finally, full of years and of honors, he died on the 16th day of February, 1873, leaving the legacy of a good conscience, and bearing his testimony to the reality of the Christian faith, at the ripe age of eighty-two.²

SAMUEL ABERNETHY was born in Tinicum township, Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 22, 1806. He was deprived of both parents by death before he was thirteen years of age, and was sent to pursue his studies with Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Newtown, Bucks Co., and was in due time sent to Union College, in 1827. He graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and was directly after appointed surgeon in the Hospital of Philadelphia, and honorary member of the medical society of that city. In March, 1831, he removed to Rahway, where, at the age of twenty-five, he commenced practice, and which was the scene of his labors until his death, which occurred Feb. 13, 1874.

He had an extensive practice, and was widely known as an eminent physician and surgeon. "His genius was too great to allow his reputation to be merely local. Neighboring cities and States acknowledged him a peer and brought to him their tribute. Notwithstanding his great merits he was peculiarly unostentatious, and was never known to speak of what he

¹ H. R. Baldwin in Transactions, 1866.

² Ibid., 1873, pp. 120-21.

had done, but seemed always to be looking forward to what he could do in the future."

Forty-three years he practiced his profession and lived among the people of Rahway, letting shine around him the light of his rare genius, his kindly spirit, and his practical usefulness. He thus endeared himself to the people in a manner rarely known.

The District Medical Society of the County of Union, of which he was the first president, attended the funeral services in a body, and drafted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The District Medical Society of the County of Union has heard with heartfelt regret of the death of its oldest and one of its most esteemed members, Dr. Samuel Abernethy, of Rahway; and while we would be submissive to the will of an all-wise Providence, we would place on record our tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the ability and devotion he so long manifested in his profession, in his kindness and courtesy of manner, shown both to his professional brethren and to his patients, and in the characteristics of a good citizen, he has endeared himself to all who knew him.

"Resolved, That his memory will be cherished with respect and grateful remembrance.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Rahway Advocate and Times*, *National Democrat*, *Elizabeth Journal*, and the *Central New Jersey Times of Plainfield*.

"T. N. McLEAN,
"Recording Secretary."

CHAPTER LXX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.—(Continued.)

District Medical Society for the County of Middlesex.—"The following physicians and surgeons having convened at New Brunswick on the first Tuesday of May, 1816, for the purpose of forming themselves into a society by the style and name of 'The Medical Society of the State of New Jersey,' agreeably to an act of incorporation passed at Trenton, Feb. 16, 1816, and being so convened did proceed to appoint a chairman and secretary *pro tem.*, when Dr. John Van Cleve was unanimously elected chairman and William McKissack secretary.

"Present, Drs. John Van Cleve, Lewis Dunham, Augustus R. Taylor, Jacob Dunham, Enoch Wilson, Nathaniel Manning, Ralph P. Lott, Ephraim Smith, James Elmendorf, Charles Pierson, Ferdinand Schenck, Jos. Quimby, William D. McKissack, Matthias Freeman, John Reynolds, Samuel Forman, William McKissack.

"It was moved and seconded that the present meeting proceed to appoint fifteen managers agreeably to the second section of the Act of Incorporation, when the following gentlemen were duly appointed:

"Drs. Augustus R. Taylor, Lewis Dunham, John Van Cleve, Jacob Dunham, Nicholas Belleville, William McKissack, Nathaniel Manning, Enoch Wilson, Charles Smith, Peter I. Stryker, Matthias Freeman,

Ralph P. Lott, Moses Scott, Charles Pierson, Ephraim Smith.

"A motion was made and seconded to proceed to the appointing of county or district societies in the counties of Middlesex, Somerset, Monmouth, Essex, and Morris, agreeably to the third section of the said Act of Incorporation, when Doctors Lewis Dunham, Joseph Dunham, Enoch Wilson, Matthias Freeman, Charles Smith, Nathaniel Manning, Ralph P. Lott, and John Van Cleve were duly appointed for the county of Middlesex, to hold their first meeting on the second Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the city of New Brunswick.¹

"Agreeably to the foregoing appointment the committee met, every member attending, at Runyan's tavern, in the city of New Brunswick, on the day appointed. Dr. Lewis Dunham was chosen chairman, and John Van Cleve secretary of the meeting.

"The committee then proceeded to the formation of a society by electing by ballot Dr. Charles Smith president, Matthias Freeman vice-president, Jacob Dunham treasurer, and John Van Cleve secretary, whereupon Dr. Smith took the chair and the society proceeded to business."²

The first business transacted was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Lewis Dunham and Matthias Freeman, "to examine into the qualifications of such gentlemen as should make application for admission into the society." While the committee were attending to their duty a general discussion was had by the members present upon the subject of the by-laws of the society, after which a committee was appointed to draft a system of by-laws and report to the next meeting.

The committee appointed to examine into the qualifications of applicants for membership reported that Josiah B. Andrews, John Van Dyke, and William Van Deursen had given satisfactory testimonials of their having been regularly admitted to the practice of medicine and surgery; whereupon the society resolved that they be admitted without further examination.

Drs. Charles Smith, Enoch Wilson, and John Van Cleve, the committee on by-laws, reported the following at the next meeting, Dec. 11, 1816, which after suitable discussion and amendment were adopted:

BY-LAWS.

"I. This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of The District Medical Society for the County of Middlesex, in the State of New Jersey.

"II. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, to be chosen at each anniversary meeting of the society by ballot, to serve for one year; and should no election take place at the usual period they shall continue in office until others be chosen in their stead.

"III. It shall be the duty of the president to open the society with an address at the first stated meeting after his appointment, to preside at all meetings of the society, to preserve order, to regulate the debates,

¹ Minutes of the New Jersey Medical Society.

² Minutes of the District Society.



Clifford T. Morrey M.D.

to state and put questions, and declare the sense of the meeting after a vote shall have been taken, and to adjourn the society.

"IV. In the absence of the president the vice-president shall perform all the duties of the president, and when both president and vice-president are absent the society shall elect a president *pro tempore*.

"V. It shall be the duty of the secretary to take minutes of all the proceedings of the society, and to record them accurately in a book to be provided for that purpose. He shall keep a list of all the members, which he shall call over as soon as the society shall have convened.

"VI. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys due to the society, and make an entry thereof in a book to be kept for that purpose; he shall pay all drafts made on him by the president, and exhibit a complete statement of his accounts at every annual meeting of the society, or oftener if required; and at the expiration of his office shall deliver over to his successor all moneys and other property belonging to the society that may be in his hands.

"VII. The society shall at every annual meeting appoint five members, whose duty it shall be to examine all candidates who may apply for license to practice physic and surgery touching their knowledge in the said faculties, and if approved shall recommend them to the president of the medical society of New Jersey as fit persons to receive a license accordingly; not less than — of the committee shall be present every examination.¹

"VIII. The stated meetings of this society shall be held on the Wednesday of each week in June and December, and five members shall constitute a quorum to do business.²

"IX. No person shall be balloted for as a member of this society unless he shall have been admitted to the practice according to law, and shall, moreover, produce testimonials of his moral character and professional acquirements from at least two members of the society.³

"X. Every member shall on his election and subscribing the by-laws pay to the treasurer for the use of the society the sum of one dollar, and annually thereafter the sum of fifty cents.

"XI. No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless by order of the society, and certified by the president or presiding officer.

"XII. That it shall be the duty of every member to record accurately and circumstantially every extraordinary case in physic or surgery which may occur in his practice and its treatment, and lay the same before the society at their next meeting.

"XIII. Two or more members shall be appointed whose duties it shall be to keep accurate meteorological observations, together with a history of the prevailing diseases of the different seasons and their treatment, and lay the same before the society at its stated meetings.⁴

"XIV. The exercises of the society shall be conducted in the following order:

"1st. Calling the roll.

"2d. The president's address.

"3d. Reading minutes of last meeting.

"4th. Reports of committees.

"5th. Essays and communications.

"6th. Election of officers.⁵

"XV. It shall be the duty of the members of this society to discountenance irregular practitioners of physic, and not to consult or hold any professional intercourse with them.

"XVI. No member shall be expelled from this society unless by the concurring vote of two-thirds of the members present.

"XVII. That the table of fees and rates of charging for sundry articles and services in medicine and surgery as agreed upon and established June 12, 1810, by the Medical Society of New Jersey for the government of its members, be adopted by this society.⁶

"XVIII. That these laws shall not be altered or amended unless the alteration or amendment shall have been submitted to the society at a previous stated meeting, and approved by two-thirds of the members present."

We find in the record the following names subscribed to the laws:

Lewis Dunham.*†

Charles Smith.*

William Van Deursen.*

John Van Cleave.*

Nathaniel Manning.*

Jacob Dunham.*

Joseph B. Andrews.†

Enoch Wilson.*

Ralph P. Lott.*

Matthias Freeman.*

John A. Pool.*

J. T. B. Skillman.*

Solomon Andrews.*

Lewis A. Hall.†

James Clark.*

Garrist P. Voorhees.*

Benjamin E. Tomlinson.*

F. R. Smith.*

Lewis Drake.*

H. D. B. Lefferty.*

George M. Maclean.†

Ellis B. Freeman.*

Theodore Hardenbergh.†

Samuel Abernethy.*

John H. Van Deursen.*

A. D. Newell.*

Clifford Morrogh.*

Charles H. Voorhees.*

Augustus F. Taylor.

Charles Dunham, Jr.*

John C. Thompson.†

Henry M. Stone.*

James W. Leighton.*

Henry R. Baldwin.

George W. Britton.*

Joseph Stennett Martin.†

Ezra M. Hunt.

George H. Sears.†

L. T. Baker.*

C. McKnight Smith.*

Samuel E. Freeman.†

Ambrrose Fregernowan.

George W. Stout.

F. S. Barbarin.

N. Kæmmerer.

J. W. Meeker.†

C. E. Woodward.†

John J. De Motte.†

C. M. Slack.

A. S. Tisworth.†

David Stephens.†

Samuel St. John Smith.*

A. P. Knapp.*

John Helm.*

D. C. English.

D. C. Van Deursen.†

S. V. D. Clark.

F. F. Corson.†

D. Brainerd Hunt.†

George J. Janeway.

Rush Van Dyke.

Henry T. Pierce.†

Nicholas Williamson.

Samuel P. Harned.

Thomas T. Delavan.

W. E. Mattison.

George E. Blackham.†

J. H. Crawford.†

J. I. Marley.†

C. H. Andrews.

William V. Wilson.

F. B. Norton.

P. A. Shannon.

William W. Hubbard.

John G. Wilson.

Roland H. Stubbs.†

James B. Wainright.

Clifford M. Stille.

George G. Clark.

OFFICERS.—The following have been officers of the society since its organization in 1816:

Presidents.—Charles Smith, 1816; Matthias Freeman, 1817; Nathaniel Manning, 1818; Jacob Dunham, 1819; William Van Deursen, 1820; Josiah B. Andrews, 1821; Charles Smith, 1822; Jacob Dunham, 1825,* Charles Smith, 1826–28; Jacob Dunham, 1829; Lewis A. Hall, 1830; J. T. B. Skillman, 1831; James Clark, 1834,* F. R. Smith, 1835; Charles Smith, 1836–37; Lewis Drake, 1838–39;† F. R. Smith, *pro tem.*, 1840; Samuel Abernethy, 1841; Ellis B. Freeman, 1842; John H. Van Deursen, 1843; A. D. Newell, 1844–45;† Ellis B. Freeman, 1846.

From the above last date until 1857 the society was discontinued. The record of its reorganization appears in the minutes, as follows:

SOCIETY REORGANIZED.—"New Brunswick, Jan. 21, 1857. A meeting of Physicians of Middlesex County having been called for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society, Dr. Augustus F. Taylor was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Henry R. Baldwin Secretary. It was then unanimously

¹ This article was subsequently expunged.

² Time of meeting changed in 1831 to first Tuesday in May and November.

³ Amended June 24, 1857.

⁴ Amended June 24, 1853. No record of the meeting kept.

⁵ Amended Aug. 14, 1872.

⁶ Subsequently amended.

* Deceased; † Removed; ‡ Withdrawn.

⁸ No meeting recorded between 1822 and 1825.

⁹ No record between 1831 and 1834.

¹⁰ No meeting held in 1839.

¹¹ No meeting, 1845.

"Resolved, That we physicians of Middlesex County do hereby organize the District Medical Society of this county, and adopt its constitution and by-laws."

"It was then moved and seconded that Drs. Leighton, Janeway, Dunham, and Morrogh be appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the State Medical Society, and that the delegates and officers proceed to Trenton on Tuesday, the 27th inst. (Signed) HENRY R. BALDWIN, Sec."

The following is added:

"The delegates were cordially received by the State Medical Society, and the District Medical Society received in good standing."

Presidents since the Reorganization.—Since the reorganization of the society the following have held the office of president:

Augustus F. Taylor, 1857; Clifford Morrogh, 1858-59; J. T. B. Skillman, 1860; H. M. Stone, 1861; Henry R. Baldwin, 1862-64; Ezra M. Hunt, 1865; A. Fregernowan, 1866; Charles Dunham, Jr., 1867; Charles H. Voorhees, 1869; S. St. John Smith, 1870; A. Fregernowan, 1871; D. C. English, 1872; Rush Van Dyke, 1873; C. M. Slack, 1874; W. E. Mattison, 1875; Nicholas Williamson, 1876; T. T. Devan, 1877; P. A. Shannon, 1878; C. H. Andrews, 1879; J. W. Rice, 1880.

Secretaries.—The secretaries of the society from the first have been John Van Cleve, 1816; William Van Deursen, 1817-36; Jacob T. B. Skillman, 1836-46. Since the reorganization, Henry R. Baldwin, 1857; Charles Dunham, Jr., 1858; L. F. Baker, 1859; J. S. Martin, 1860; S. E. Freeman, 1861-64; George W. Stout, 1865; J. W. Meeker, 1866-68; David Stephens, 1868-74; Rush Van Dyke, 1874-76; W. E. Mattison, 1876-80; George G. Clark, 1880-82.

Treasurers.—Jacob Dunham, 1816-18; William Van Deursen, 1818; Nathaniel Manning, 1819-25; John A. Pool, 1825-38; Garret P. Voorhees, 1838; John A. Pool, 1839; Ellis B. Freeman, 1840-44; F. R. Smith, 1844-46; Henry M. Stone, 1857-60; J. C. Thompson, 1860; Joseph S. Martin, 1861-66; F. S. Barbarin, 1866-68; Charles Dunham, Jr., 1868-75; T. T. Devan, 1875; D. C. English, 1876-82.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE SOCIETY.—The following persons have been delegates from the District Medical Society of Middlesex County to the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey:

Joseph B. Andrews, Charles Smith, William Van Deursen, John Van Cleve, 1819-20; Matthias Freeman, Nathaniel Manning, Joseph B. Andrews, 1821-22; Joseph Dunham, John A. Pool, 1823; William Van Deursen, 1824; John A. Pool, Jacob Dunham, 1825; Joseph B. Andrews, Matthias Freeman, William Van Deursen, 1826; Joseph B. Andrews, William Van Deursen, Lewis A. Hall, 1827; Joseph B. Andrews, Lewis A. Hall, 1828-29; William Van Deursen, J. T. B. Skillman, Solomon Andrews, J. A. Pool, 1830; Charles Smith, J. T. B. Skillman, L. A. Hall, William Van Deursen, 1831; Garret P.

Voorhees, James Clark, 1832-33; William Van Deursen, George McLean, James Clark, J. T. B. Skillman, 1834-35; Garret P. Voorhees, J. T. B. Skillman, 1836; Lewis Drake, Garret P. Voorhees, Ellis B. Freeman, William Forman, 1837; Lewis Drake, Garret P. Voorhees, H. D. B. Lefferty, S. Abernethy, 1838; Samuel Abernethy, Lewis Drake, Garret P. Voorhees, H. D. B. Lefferty, 1839; Samuel Abernethy, Ellis B. Freeman, Theodore Hardenburgh, J. T. B. Skillman, 1840-41; Ellis B. Freeman, Samuel Abernethy, John H. Van Deursen, J. T. B. Skillman, 1842; Ellis B. Freeman, A. D. Newell, J. H. Van Deursen, J. T. B. Skillman, 1843; A. D. Newell, Samuel Abernethy, Ellis B. Freeman, J. H. Van Deursen, 1844-46.

From this date no delegates attended the State Society from the District Society of Middlesex till the annual meeting in January, 1857, when G. J. Janeway, C. Morrogh, Henry R. Baldwin, and C. Dunham were the delegates. From this time the District Society was represented as follows: C. Morrogh, J. C. Thompson, H. M. Stone, J. S. Martin, 1858; Clifford Morrogh, Ezra M. Hunt, S. St. John Smith, 1859-60; J. S. Martin, E. B. Freeman, S. St. John Smith, A. Fregernowan (alternates, Henry R. Baldwin, H. M. Stone, L. F. Baker, Clifford Morrogh), 1862; A. Fregernowan, J. C. Thompson, Henry M. Stone, S. E. Freeman (alternates, Clifford Morrogh, Henry R. Baldwin, Charles Dunham, Jr., Ezra M. Hunt), 1863; A. Fregernowan, C. McKnight Smith, R. I. Benmagin, J. S. Martin (alternates, Ellis B. Freeman, Henry M. Stone, J. C. Thompson, G. W. Stout), 1866; Charles Dunham, Jr., C. McKnight Smith, A. Fregernowan, 1867; S. St. John Smith, J. J. De Motte, C. H. Voorhees, 1868; J. W. Meeker, John Helm, A. P. Knapen, 1869; D. C. English, D. B. Hunt, S. V. D. Clark, D. C. Van Deursen, 1870; R. Van Dyke, C. Morrogh, J. W. Meeker, H. T. Pierce, 1871; R. Van Dyke, Ezra M. Hunt, C. H. Voorhees, C. Morrogh, J. W. Meeker, Charles Dunham, Jr., 1872; C. H. Voorhees, R. Van Dyke, D. C. English, J. W. Meeker, A. Fregernowan, 1873-74; William V. Wilson, C. H. Voorhees, — Holmes, R. Vandyke, 1875; G. J. Janeway, C. H. Voorhees, N. Williamson, C. M. Slack, 1876; T. L. Janeway, C. H. Voorhees, H. B. Garner, D. C. English, N. Williamson, 1877; C. H. Voorhees, T. L. Janeway, James B. Wainwright, George G. Clark, D. C. English, 1878; George G. Clark, D. C. English, C. H. Voorhees, C. H. Andrews, W. E. Mattison, 1879; C. H. Andrews, John Helm, D. C. English, Clifford M. Stelle, C. H. Voorhees, 1880; Clifford Morrogh, D. C. English, — Rice, W. V. Wilson, J. B. Wainwright, 1881.

Drs. Rush, Van Dyke, and P. A. Shannon, delegates to the American Medical Association held at Philadelphia, June 6, 1876; N. Williamson and C. H.

¹ No delegates appear to have been appointed from 1863 to 1866.



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Voorhees, 1878; Clifford Morrogh and John Helm, 1881.

The annual meetings of the Medical Society of New Jersey, with but one or two exceptions, were held at New Brunswick until 1852. In that city the society was first organized in 1766; here it was re-organized after its suspension in 1807, and again re-organized under a new charter in 1816; and in this city also, in the chapel of Rutgers College, was held the centennial or one hundredth anniversary of the society in 1866. In 1852 the annual meetings of the society were removed to Trenton, where they have since been held.

LICENSES GRANTED BY THE NEW JERSEY MEDICAL SOCIETY
TO RESIDENTS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY FROM 1816
TO 1842.

John A. Pool, Nov. 13, 1816.	George M. McLean.
James A. Scott, Dec. 20, 1816.	Benj. C. Tomlinson, Nov. 20, 1830.
George Van Nest, June 11, 1817.	Benj. P. Howell, June 14, 1831.
George O. Trenchard, 1818-19.	Selah Ghulick (diploma), May 14, 1833.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, 1818-19.	Ellis B. Freeman (license), Sept. 24, 1833.
Samuel R. Smalley, 1818-19.	Fred. W. Buckelew (license), Sept. 24, 1833.
Henry S. Harris, 1818-19.	Andrew Todd (license), June 18, 1834.
William R. Griffith, 1825-26.	Theodore Hardenburgh (license), June 18, 1834.
Garret Voorhees, Jan. 4, 1827.	Jonathan C. McChesney (license), June 8, 1835.
Elías Joseph Marsh, 1827-28.	Nelson Stelle, Sept. 3, 1835.
Solomon Andrews, 1827-28.	Isaac B. Hutchinson, June 8, 1835.
James Clark, May 12, 1828.	John N. Woodhull, Sept. 27, 1836.
Lewis Drake, May 12, 1828.	John H. Deursen, 1840.
Jacob P. Thornton, June 10, 1829.	Azariah D. Newell, 1840.
Charles C. Blauvelt, July 7, 1829.	
Henry Vandervere, Aug. 19, 1829.	
Samuel C. Thornton, Dec. 17, 1829.	
Richard Marsh, Jr., Dec. 17, 1829.	
Samuel L. Howell, June 24, 1830.	
J. J. Dunn, July 1, 1830.	

Since 1816 the following physicians of this county have been officers in the Medical Society of New Jersey:

Presidents.—Lewis Dunham, 1816-17; John Van Cleve, 1818-19; Augustus R. Taylor, 1822; Augustus R. Taylor, 1831; J. T. B. Skillman, 1848.

Vice-Presidents.—Enoch Wilson, 1816; John Van Cleve, 1817; Augustus R. Taylor, 1821-22; Joseph Dunham, 1825-26; George McLean, 1839; J. T. B. Skillman, 1845-47; Augustus F. Taylor, 1847-48; C. C. Blauvelt, 1854-56.

Treasurers.—Ephraim F. Smith, 1818-30.

Corresponding Secretaries.—William Van Deursen, 1822-26; Augustus F. Taylor, 1844-45.

Recording Secretaries.—John Van Cleve, 1820-23; William Van Deursen, 1827.

CHARLES H. VOORHEES, physician, New Brunswick, N. J., descended from immigrants to America from Holland in 1670, a grandson of David Voorhees, a soldier in the Continental army, and a son of Ira C. Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, Aug. 3, 1824; graduated from Rutgers College Grammar School, entered the Jefferson Medical College, and from that institution received his degree of M.D. in the spring of 1850. In the same year he established himself as a practitioner in New Brunswick.

He is a member of the Middlesex County Medical

Society; was president of that organization in 1870. Since 1858 he has been frequently its representative (with others) in the conventions of the New Jersey State Medical Society; from the State Society he has been a delegate to the State Societies of Vermont and Pennsylvania, and to the American Medical Association.

He is a member of the New Jersey Microscopic Society, New Brunswick Society, New Jersey Sanitary Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, and Board of Health of the city of New Brunswick. He was county physician of Middlesex County for sixteen years, and served as surgeon of volunteers in the Union army from Feb. 1, 1862, to 1865.

Dr. Voorhees has assisted Dr. Wickes in the "Medical History of the State," gathering and compiling the materials in Middlesex County, and we are indebted to him for valuable aid in the preparation of the present chapter.

CLIFFORD T. MORROGH, M.D., was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on July 31, 1821, and was consequently in his sixty-first year of age at the time of his decease, March 13, 1882. His father's family was an old, well-known family of Cork, and his mother, a Miss Plowden, came from one of those English families that had continued loyal through good and bad fortune, and through all the changes of State religion, to the Roman Catholic Church. The family, consisting of father, mother, and ten children, came to this country in 1834. Two sons entered the medical profession, one became a distinguished lawyer in New York, another a jurist of note in Louisiana, the youngest, ordained a priest in Rome, was for many years pastor of a prominent church in New York City, whilst one died quite young. The eldest sister married John L. Burtell, of New York; the second, Cavaliere Sussarelli, of Genoa; and two others successively married Gen. Avezzana, who took a very prominent part in all the wars for the unification of Italy. Dr. Morrogh entered the Medical School of the University of the City of New York, whence he graduated March 6, 1847, and came to New Brunswick the same year. His brother, Dr. Archibald Morrogh, came with him, and also achieved considerable reputation, afterwards went to the West Indies, but after some years returned to New York, where he died.

For some time after settling in New Brunswick Dr. Clifford T. Morrogh found difficulties almost insurmountable, but some fortunate and skillful operations gave him a reputation, and after that his progress was rapid and steady until he stood among the first in the State of New Jersey among physicians, and as a surgeon his reputation extended far beyond it. The same year of Dr. Morrogh's settlement in New Brunswick, Dr. A. F. Taylor being the township physician of Franklin, it became necessary to amputate a leg from each of two colored people in the

town's charge, and Dr. Taylor called Dr. Morrogh to perform the operation. They made use of chloroform for the first time in this section of the State, and the operations were successful. A year or two afterwards he performed an operation for stone in the bladder upon a lad twelve years old. This operation, always difficult and dangerous, was the first one in the city, and was skillfully executed. He afterwards performed the operation thirty-two different times. He once performed a very difficult removal of a carious bone from the ankle-joint, the first time it had been attempted in this country, with a number of original and important modifications, yet it was not till some years after, when Dr. John Carnochan had received great praise for a successful operation of that kind without the ingenious modifications, that Dr. Morrogh was persuaded to make public the fact that he had previously done the same thing. With all his skill, Dr. Morrogh was so modest as never to take any steps to extend his reputation, nor would he often prepare for medical publication papers describing his operations.

As a physician he excelled in diagnosis, and would never give up a case until he thoroughly understood it, and rarely made a mistake. During the war he was summoned by Director Simpson after all the great battles on the Peninsula, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc., to assist the government in treating the wounded.

A part of the doctor's great success was doubtless owing to his ingenuity and fertility of resource in difficulty, which was well illustrated upon an occasion where he saved a woman from bleeding to death by an instrument which he devised and made on the spot from a stair-rod and the handle of a whisk-broom. In the sick-room he was like a ray of sunshine. There seemed to be healing in his very presence. The eye that had been dull and the face that had been languid would brighten at his approach. There was something about him that inspired implicit confidence, for, while full of life and wit, he was never undignified. He did not rely upon long words or professional utterance to inspire one with an idea of his importance, but his very simplicity conveyed the idea of power, and it was only necessary to mention his name among the surgeons of repute in New York to find in what estimation he was held by them. Careless of his own personal comforts, to his social surroundings he was singularly particular, his house, his offices, his vehicles, and all ministering to his recreation; his yachts and boats were models in their way and witnesses to his taste, to his ingenuity, and to his skill. In fact he never undertook anything the details of which he did not first master, and he possessed the faculty, peculiar to the few, of seeming himself to be instructed while he was imparting knowledge.

Dr. Morrogh never sought any public offices. He at one time took great interest in the Young Men's

Catholic Association, and made the society a munificent donation. He was a member of the Middlesex County and New Jersey State Medical Societies, and the week before his decease was elected a delegate to the United States Medical Association, which is to meet in May, 1882, in St. Paul, Minn. He was a director of the old State Bank, and was one of the founders of the New Brunswick Savings-Bank, in which he always took a great interest, and of which he was at the time of his death vice-president, and had been since the death of Sheriff Voorhees, acting president.

It was through the doctor's influence that the lots on which St. Peter's Church now stands were purchased. He drew the plans on which the church was built (which included a height for the steeple of one hundred and ninety feet from the sidewalk to complete the design), was appointed treasurer, and issued bonds to the amount of \$60,000, which he succeeded in placing; and in great part by his exertions, when he went to Europe in 1868 but a few thousand dollars were outstanding. He was largely instrumental in securing for the church the chime of bells, which cost \$4000, contributing liberally himself, and inducing many of his Protestant friends to contribute liberally also. He also took much interest in St. Peter's Hospital, and gave the Sisters \$8000 for it; but the city did not as yet need such an institution, and it was discontinued.

Dr. Morrogh was twice married. Of his father's large family he outlived all but an elder brother, a lawyer in New York.

Following Dr. Morrogh's decease the board of managers of the New Brunswick Savings Institution held a meeting, March 15, 1882; the New Jersey State Microscopical Society held a meeting at Rutgers College, March 20, 1882; and the District Medical Society for the County of Middlesex held a meeting, March 15, 1882, and passed resolutions fitting the great loss they had sustained in the death of their associate and counselor.

Bishop O'Farrell, on the occasion of his funeral, said "that his acquaintance with Dr. Morrogh had been but brief, but from his knowledge of him he had looked forward with great hope that he would be a very great helper to the church in New Brunswick, by the nobility of his character in its example to the young, by the generosity of his soul and that simplicity of faith which is so admirable in a man of such superior intellectual abilities. Nowhere is such simple faith more admirable than in a man of that profession, whose intimate knowledge of the wonders of the physical frame often blinds them to the wonders of the soul and those higher mysteries which are revealed to us by the same God who created these wonderful physical frames. When, after taking charge of this diocese, I spoke of opening a house for young children in this city, the first response I had came from Dr. Morrogh, and I had looked to him to



S M Disbrow

be almost a father to those orphans, and those little helpless children would have had one who would feel as deep an interest in them as a father in his children, and whose skill and scientific knowledge would have been of great service to them."

STEPHEN M. DISBROW, M.D.—Mr. Disbrow is the great-grandson of John Disbrow, a hero of the Revolution, whose son, Nicholas Morgan, married Mary, daughter of Judge Cornelius P. Vanderhoef. Among their children was Andrew J., the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, who married Miss Margaret R. Searle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had five children. One of this number was Stephen M., whose birth occurred Nov. 30, 1846, at Old Bridge, where his life until the age of seventeen was passed. During this period he improved the opportunities for education afforded at the public school, and also performed some labor upon the farm of his father. He then enlisted as a soldier in the Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers for one hundred days, and served in the trenches in front of Petersburg. At the close of this period of service, and on his return, he became a student at the New Jersey Scientific and Classical Institute at Hightstown, N. J., where he pursued a course in civil engineering. At the close of his studies he returned to his home, and while occupied with the superintendence of the farm engaged in practical surveying, having been appointed deputy surveyor of East New Jersey, which position he still holds.

Dr. Disbrow determined in 1873 to adopt medicine as a profession, and began his studies with Dr. J. C. Thompson, of South River, N. J. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in February, 1877, and during his term of study had charge of the almshouse, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, and smallpox hospital of Hudson County, N. J., under the direction of Dr. Stout, then county physician.

He in 1877 chose Old Bridge as a desirable point of settlement, and there began the practice of his profession, where he has since remained. He speedily, by close application, acquired an extended field of labor, and now enjoys both a large and successful practice. The doctor is engaged in business aside from his profession, being the owner of a general merchandise store at Old Bridge, and largely interested in the culture of cranberries at Deep Run. He also holds the position of township physician for East Brunswick and Madison.

Dr. Disbrow is in politics a pronounced Republican, though more devoted to his profession than to politics; he holds the appointment of notary public and also of commissioner of deeds.

The doctor was on the 26th of February, 1880, united in marriage to Miss Anna Estelle, daughter of Capt. William Rogers, of Old Bridge.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, M.D.—The father of Dr. Thompson was Pierson Thompson, a native of Mon-

mouth County, N. J. In early life he married Miss Eleanor Campbell, of Freehold, N. J., and settled near Englishtown, where he carried on the business of chairmaking until his death in 1851, Mrs. Thompson having died in 1842. They left four children, two sons and two daughters. Their eldest son, John C., was born Sept. 27, 1828, and spent his early years with his parents, where he followed the usual routine of labor and study. He meanwhile acquired a knowledge of civil engineering, and was commissioned deputy surveyor to T. W. Brinley, Esq., then surveyor-general, and for years performed the duties pertaining to that position.

In the mean time, an opportunity for studying medicine having been kindly offered him by Dr. Daniel D. Polhemus, of Englishtown, he entered his office as a student in the spring of 1850, and remained under his instruction for six years, graduating in March, 1856, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In May of the same year he established himself at South River, and on the 3d of April, 1858, married Miss Julia L., daughter of Thomas McDowell, of that village. Their only child, Ira Van Giesen, who was born June 19, 1859, died Aug. 6, 1862, his death having immediately followed that of his mother, which occurred on the 1st of the same month. In May, 1865, the doctor married Mary M., daughter of D. P. Merrick, of Rahway.

Politically, Dr. Thompson is a Democrat, though he feels little interest in party struggles and is never a participant in those contests. He has for many years been a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and has attained an enviable rank in his profession, his reputation being extended rather than local. Since his first settlement in South River his professional skill has been greatly in demand, and his practice now reaches far beyond the confines of his own county. This is due no less to a thorough knowledge of the science of which he is an exponent than to untiring devotion to the interests of the community in which he resides. The doctor has no children.

DR. JOHN C. BARRON, of New York, who possesses an experience and record as surgeon in the late war of which he may well feel proud, was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., in 1837, and this county having been his home until the beginning of the war he is entitled to notice in connection with the medical profession of this county. For a full sketch of his life see biography of the Barron family of Woodbridge.

HENRY R. BALDWIN was born in the city of New York, Sept. 18, 1829, and is the son of Eli Baldwin, M.D., D.D., and Phoebe Van Nest. He received his early education in the schools of New York, prepared for college at Rutgers College Grammar School, graduated at Rutgers College in 1849, studied medicine, and took his degree at the College of Physicians in the city of New York in 1853. The same year he

entered Bellevue Hospital as interne, and after leaving the hospital practiced about eight months on Staten Island, when he became surgeon of the steamship "Baltic."

On Dec. 27, 1855, he settled in New Brunswick, where he married Elizabeth V. C. Rutgers, and has had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters still survive.

Dr. Baldwin's career as a practitioner has been remarkably successful. But as he is still in the prime of life, and his practice has not yet probably attained its maximum extent and usefulness, it would be premature to speak of it more fully here. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, has been president and treasurer of the State Medical Society, and president of the District Medical Society of the county of Middlesex.

As a citizen he has taken an active part in the local municipal government and in affairs of public interest of the city of New Brunswick, having been identified with the establishment of the water-works, and for twelve years a member of its board, also of the board of aldermen and chosen freeholders, and for seventeen years a member of the board of education of the city of New Brunswick.

Dr. Baldwin has instructed about forty students in medicine during the twenty-six years of his practice in New Brunswick.

LIST OF DECEASED PHYSICIANS.

Augustus R. Taylor, New Brunswick.	— Latham, New Brunswick.
William Van Deursen, New Brunswick.	David C. English, New Brunswick.
John Van Deursen, New Brunswick.	Selah Gulick, Cranbury.
David Clark Van Deursen, New Brunswick.	Hezekiah States, Cranbury.
James Anderson, ¹ New Brunswick.	Ralph P. Lott, Cranbury.
Jacob T. B. Skillman, New Brunswick.	William P. Lott, Cranbury.
Nicholas Kammer, New Brunswick.	John W. Lott, Cranbury.
Charles Dunham, New Brunswick.	Nehemiah Ludlum, Cranbury.
William Campbell, ¹ New Brunswick.	— Clow, Cranbury.
John Adams Pool, ¹ New Brunswick.	H. B. Lefferts, Spotswood.
J. Hatfield Smith, ¹ New Brunswick.	Cornelius Johnson, Spotswood.
Theodore Hardenbergh, New Brunswick.	C. McKnight Smith, Amboy.
John Neilson, ¹ New Brunswick.	Solomon Andrews, Sr., Amboy.
Ralph Mundy, ¹ New Brunswick.	S. St. John Smith, Amboy.
Peter Joseph O'Neill, ¹ New Brunswick.	Solomon Andrews, Jr., Amboy.
Frederick Baker, ¹ New Brunswick.	Henry M. Stone, Amboy.
William Waldron, ¹ New Brunswick.	George Stout, South Amboy.
John De Motte, New Brunswick.	Henry B. Poole, Washington, S. R.
A. C. Booram, ¹ New Brunswick.	W. S. Willis, Old Bridge.
Richard Manly, ¹ New Brunswick.	A. N. Knapen, Jamesburg (U. S. Navy).
	— Knight, Metuchen.
	Robinson Mundy, Metuchen.
	Lewis A. Hall, Metuchen.
	— Runyon, New Market.
	— Coriell, New Market.
	Matthias Freeman, Woodbridge.
	Ellis B. Freeman, Woodbridge.
	Samuel Abernethy, Rahway.
	Clifford T. Murrigh, New Brunswick.

¹ Never practiced here.

CHAPTER LXXI.

THE PRESS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Guardian and New Brunswick Advertiser was established by Abraham Blauvelt in 1792. The paper was a zealous Federal organ, and one of the oldest and best papers then published in the country. In addition to home news, carefully selected foreign intelligence, etc., it had unusually able correspondents, and their articles would compare favorably with the best found in the leading papers of the country to-day. It evidently was extensively circulated in Monmouth, Somerset, and adjoining counties, as seen by its advertisements. The number for Dec. 24, 1799, is in deep mourning for the death of Washington.

Abraham Blauvelt, the publisher of this paper, was one of the most enterprising of the early citizens of New Brunswick. He died about 1834. He was born in Rockland County, N. Y., near Old Tappan, and also, in connection with his newspaper business, was to some extent a book publisher. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, and had the following-named children: Cornelius,¹ who was a physician in Paterson, N. J.; Helen, who died young; John Scott Blauvelt, a lawyer in New Brunswick; Charles, a physician of Hightstown, N. J.; and Isaac Alston, a teacher by profession.

Mrs. John Scott Blauvelt, whose maiden name was Mary Boggs, Robert Boggs, James Lawrence, Jane Mitchel, and Frances Brenton Blauvelt are the surviving descendants in New Brunswick.

Under the head of the "City of New Brunswick in 1799" will be found many interesting items taken from an old file of *The Guardian*, or *New Brunswick Advertiser*, for that day. We take from the columns of this paper, September, 1816, in the possession of Mr. Albert L. Blue, of *The Home News*, the following cut and *fac-simile* of the advertisement of one of the sailing packets plying between New Brunswick and New York before the days of railroads and steam navigation. (See page 529.)

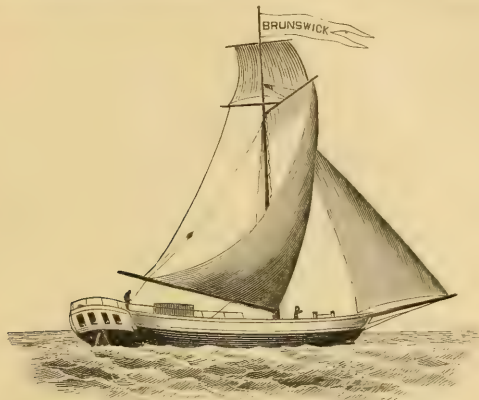
The New Brunswick Fredonian was established on the 10th of April, 1811, by the brothers James and David Fitz Randolph, who were born in the township of Piscataway, Middlesex County. They served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Gazette*, at Alexandria, Va., and were but little past their majority when they commenced the publication of the *Fredonian*. The paper was at first printed on a medium sheet, issued weekly, and presented a creditable typographical appearance, the Randolphs being good practical printers in their day. The Randolphs were earnest Republicans of the Jeffersonian type, and advocated the principles

¹ Father of the Rev. William Blauvelt, D.D., of Laramont, N. J., who has been in the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church there over fifty years.

of that party in the *Fredonian*, which at once took high rank in importance and influence in the State, the paper circulating largely in all the counties. The editorials were mainly written by James F. Randolph, were models in style, terse, vigorous, and brief, full of the advanced and cultivated thought of the day, and in consequence were quoted

sharing equally the emoluments of any office or business in which either of them was engaged. They did not confine their labors solely to the printing business, but also engaged in other mercantile affairs a large portion of the time of their connection with the *Fredonian*. During the years 1828, '29, '30, '31, and '32, James was a member

New-Brunswick & New-York Packet,



THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have commenced running, as a regular PACKET, between this City and New-York,

THE NEW SLOOP BRUNSWICK,

A. DEGRAW, MASTER.

She will sail, (wind and weather permitting) every Tuesday from Flagg and Degraw's wharf, New-Brunswick; and every Friday from the White-Hall wharf, New-York. The most assiduous attention will be paid to all

ORDERS for or with freight, and every convenience and comfort in the power of the Master will be afforded to passengers, the vessel having good accommodations.

J. C. Van Dyke,
Flagg & Degraw.

New-Brunswick, Sept. 1816.

N.B. Coarse and Fine Salt, Plaister of Paris, &c. (at New-York prices, adding freight) for sale; and the highest price given for Corn and Produce generally, at Flagg & Degraw's Store, on the wharf next below the bridge.

largely in other newspapers, and made their mark upon the times. The brothers were active in all the social, religious, and political movements in town, county, and State, and frequently filled places of honor and trust in the community. They were honored with such offices as alderman, justice of the peace, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, mayor, county clerk, postmaster, etc., the brothers

of Congress, and took an important part in the debates therein. In consequence of a growing deafness he resigned his seat in Congress in 1832. He continued very deaf during the remainder of his life. About the year 1848 James went to Easton, Pa., to reside, and there engaged in the wholesale coal business, in which he succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He still continued to

write the leading editorials of the *Fredonian*, which were regularly forwarded to it each week until the paper passed out of the hands of the Randolphs, in 1854. James was the father of Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey from 1869 to 1872. During the period that the *Fredonian* was published by the Randolphs the paper supported the national administrations of Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Harrison, Taylor, and Fillmore, advocating the doctrines of the Whig party during the whole period that party was in existence. The brothers were model citizens, and highly respected wherever known. David died in New Brunswick in 1863, and James at Easton, Pa., in 1872. After publishing the *Fredonian* for a period of forty-three years, the establishment was sold to John F. Babcock on the 12th of April, 1854, Mr. Babcock having occupied a subordinate position in the office during the previous fifteen months. While the Randolphs published the *Fredonian* very little attention was given to the publication of local news, their efforts having been almost solely directed to State and national affairs. Under the editorship of Mr. Babcock the character of the paper was materially changed. Believing that the people of the county and vicinity were more interested in matters occurring immediately around them, the new editor devoted his attention mainly to the collection and publication of local news, national and foreign matters having only a secondary importance in the paper. This change proved to be a popular one, and a large increase in the number of subscribers followed, its present list not being exceeded by more than three or four newspapers in the State. Local news still continues to occupy the largest share of space in its columns. Upon the organization of the Republican party the *Fredonian* at once adopted its leading principles, and its editorial and political columns have ever since been in harmony with them. The *Weekly Fredonian* for many years of late was printed on a sheet twenty-eight by forty-two inches in size, and with its frequent supplements furnished a large amount of reading matter during each year,—more than the majority of the weekly newspapers in the State. The weekly edition of the *Fredonian* was discontinued in April, 1882, and its place supplied by the *Semi-Weekly Fredonian*, published every Tuesday and Friday, for two dollars a year in advance. The *Semi-Weekly Fredonian* is printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-eight inches in size, eight columns on a page, and has become even more popular with its readers than the *Weekly Fredonian*, because of the large amount of reading matter furnished and its frequent issues.

On Jan. 15, 1855, Mr. Babcock commenced the publication of a daily evening paper, which was at first called *The Daily New Brunswicker*. The title was changed in 1857 to the *Daily Fredonian*, which it has ever since maintained. The *Daily Fredonian*

possesses the same general characteristics as the *Weekly and Semi-Weekly Fredonian*, mentioned above, being devoted largely to local affairs and Republican in politics. It is printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-eight inches in size, eight columns on a page, and sold for three cents a single copy, or six dollars a year in advance. It has a large and growing circulation.

In connection with the *Fredonian* office is a large book and job printery, with four steam-power presses and all the appliances of a modern printing establishment, which is located at No. 36 Dennis Street.

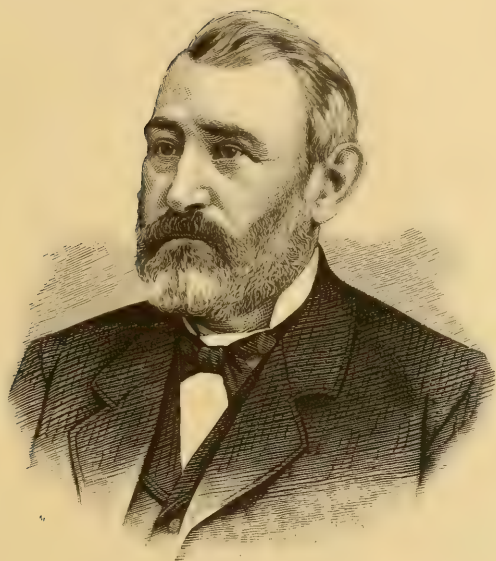
The Targum, a sixteen-page monthly paper, edited by the students of Rutgers College, and conducted in their interest, is printed and published at the *Fredonian* office.

In the summer of 1856, David N. Merritt bought an interest in the *Fredonian* establishment, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of "Babcock & Merritt" until the spring of 1861, when Mr. Merritt retired from the concern.

On the 1st of January, 1869, Samuel L. Johnson purchased an interest in the office, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of "Babcock & Johnson" until April, 1879, when Mr. Johnson retired, and the business continued since then by John F. Babcock alone.

JOHN F. BABCOCK, editor and proprietor of the *New Brunswick Fredonian*, was born in New York City, Aug. 20, 1825, the only son of John Babcock and Sarah Patch. The progenitor of the Babcock family here was one of the Roger Williams colonists in Rhode Island, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Springfield and Northampton, Mass.

His grandfather, Elisha Babcock, resided at Northampton, was a chair manufacturer, and reared all his sons to the same business. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and at the advanced age of ninety-four years died about 1842. His wife was a Miss Windwell Burt. John, son of Elisha Babcock, born at Northampton, Mass., married Sarah Patch, and soon after his marriage, in 1824, settled in New York City, where he established the business of chair-making and fancy chair-painting on John Street. His business career was prematurely cut short by his death at the age of twenty-six years, on May 30, 1826. His widow and son John F. removed west, where she was afterwards married again, and resided until her death, which occurred at Cambridge, Mich., in 1873. The son, John F., is the subject of this sketch, and at the age of fifteen came to Dansville, N. Y., and for four years was an apprentice in learning the printing business. He went to New York City in 1844, where he was connected with the *Home Journal* publishing office, and became foreman and private secretary for the publishers, Morris & Willis. In 1850 he went into the phonetic office of that city, where he remained for two years, and for several years thereafter he was the only phonographer in the State of



John F. Balcock

New Jersey. Mr. Babcock had by this time become thoroughly conversant with publishing, and desiring to be master of his own pen he came to New Brunswick in 1852, and for two years was the superintendent and foreman in the *Fredonian* office. On April 12, 1854, he purchased this paper, and has remained its editor and proprietor since, a period of twenty-eight years. Under Mr. Babcock's management the circulation of the *Fredonian* has increased from three hundred and fifty to twenty-three hundred subscribers, and for many years has been not only one of the largest local papers, but has wielded an influence second to none in the State. He is a logical, terse, spirited writer, and his editorials and the whole tone of his paper are intended to place before his readers facts, and serve as an educator in all that pertains to locality, State, and nation.

Mr. Babcock was one of the founders of the State Editorial Association in 1857, secretary of the same for twenty-one years, treasurer for three years, and was elected its president in January, 1882. Since his residence in New Brunswick he has been prominently identified with the Republican party, and through his newspaper has unflinchingly advocated its principles of reform, not hesitating to criticise its measures when opposed to justice and right.

Mr. Babcock served the city as clerk in 1859-60, and was secretary of the New Jersey Senate for four years, 1861-64. He was united in marriage on May 1, 1851, to Gertrude Ann, daughter of William Williamson, of Franklin township, Somerset Co., N. J., by whom he has one son, F. Ford Babcock, foreman of the *Fredonian* news-room, and one daughter, Emily Augusta Babcock.

The New Brunswick Times and General Advertiser was started June 1, 1815, and was "printed and published every Thursday morning by Deare & Myer at 'Washington's Head,' New Brunswick, New Jersey." Its introductory editorial speaks of the growing importance of New Brunswick as a commercial and manufacturing town, and of the demands for the publication of a newspaper. It was "published at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the time of receiving the first paper after subscribing." The publishers announce that they are "attached to and the paper is conducted in the interest of the Federal-Republican party." Mr. Gordon has a number of *The Times* (vol. ii., whole No. 71), dated Oct. 3, 1816.

At what date *The Times* passed into the hands of Mr. Albert R. Speer we have not been able to ascertain, but he continued to conduct the paper until his death in 1869. He was an able and influential journalist and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, except for a brief period subsequent to 1846, when he espoused Free-Soil principles and turned over his paper to the advocacy of that faction of the Democratic party. This gave occasion for the establish-

ment of the *New Jersey Union* as a regular Democratic organ by Alphonso E. Gordon in the latter part of May, 1847.

Alphonso E. Gordon was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1826, and learned the printer's trade in the office of *The Delaware State Journal*, at Wilmington, Del. He was just past twenty-one, and was engaged in *The Emporium* office, at Trenton, N. J., when the opening occurred for starting the new Democratic paper, the *Union*, at New Brunswick. He immediately repaired thither, and issued the first number late in May, 1847.

First Daily in New Brunswick.—*The Daily News* was started by Mr. Gordon in March, 1851. It was conducted by him in connection with the *New Jersey Union* until February, 1855, when *The Times*, under Mr. Spear, having returned to its "first love," and there being two Democratic papers in the city, Mr. Gordon sold the good will of both the daily and weekly to Mr. Speer, and removed his printing materials to Grand Rapids, Mich. *The Daily News* and *New Jersey Union* were then merged with *The Times*, which latter Mr. Speer conducted till his death, as mentioned above, when *The Times* was sold to Hon. William B. Guild, then, as now, of the *Newark Journal*, who started the *Daily Times* in November, 1869.

Dec. 28, 1871, Alphonso E. Gordon bought *The Times* establishment, and has since conducted the *Daily and Weekly Times*.

The Home News (Daily) was started Feb. 1, 1879, by Albert L. Blue and Joseph Fischer, as a penny daily paper, in Hope's building, Hiram Street, New Brunswick, N. J. It started with an issue of seven hundred copies.

Summary.—The papers now published in the county are the following, viz.:

The New Brunswick Fredonian. New Brunswick. Daily and weekly. The weekly was first issued April 10, 1811; the daily, Jan. 15, 1855. The daily published in the afternoon, the weekly on Thursday. Daily, \$6; weekly, \$2. Republican. John F. Babcock, Dec. 15, 1852, editor and proprietor. Edward Tindell, 1863, local editor. Abraham B. Buzzee, 1849, accountant.

The New Brunswick Times. New Brunswick. Daily and weekly. The weekly was first issued in 1815, the daily in October, 1869. Daily published in the afternoon, the weekly on Thursday. Daily, \$7; weekly, \$1.50. Democratic. Alphonso E. Gordon, Dec. 28, 1871.

The Targum. New Brunswick. Monthly. First issued January, 1869. \$1.50 per year. Devoted to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Edited by students. Published by the Targum Association. Walter D. Hasbrouck, 1879, business manager.

Middlesex County Democrat. Perth Amboy. Weekly. First issue May 23, 1868. Published on Saturday. \$2 per year. Democratic. Henry Farmer, 1868.

The Independent Hour. Woodbridge. Weekly. First issued April 13, 1876. Published on Thursday. \$2 per year. Independent. Peter K. Edgar, 1879.

The Home News. New Brunswick. Daily. First issued Feb. 1, 1879. Published in the afternoon. \$3 per year. Independent. Hugh Boyd, November, 1879.

CHAPTER LXXII.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Members of the Legislature from Middlesex County.—The records of the Council from 1682 to 1750 are not to be found at Trenton, either printed or in manuscript, nor those for the years from 1750 to 1776. The records of the Assembly are imperfect up to 1740, previous to which time the only ones extant are those for the years 1710, 1716, 1723, 1733, and 1738. On the 2d of July, 1776, the State Constitution was adopted, from which time forward we find perfect minutes of the proceedings of the Legislature. The present constitution, ratified by the people Aug. 13, 1844, changed the title of the Upper House from Council to Senate, and the term of service of senators from one to three years. Several amendments to the constitution were ratified by the people Sept. 7, 1875.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND SENATE.

1750. James Hude.	1822. Ercurius Beatty.
1776. John Wetherill.	1823-24. Robert McChesney.
1777-79. Jonathan Deare.	1825. William Edgar.
1780. Benjamin Manning.	1826. Robert McChesney.
1781-82. John Beatty.	1827-28. James T. Dunn.
1783. Benjamin Manning.	1829. James Cook.
1784-85. Samuel Fitz Randolph.	1830. Samuel Edgar.
1786-87. Samuel Randolph.	1831. Robert McChesney.
1788. Benjamin Manning.	1832. John T. McDowell.
1789-94. Samuel Randolph.	1833. Josiah B. Howell.
1795. Ephraim Martin.	1834. Andrew Snowhill.
1796. Samuel F. Randolph.	1835. John Perrine, Jr.
1797. Ephraim Martin.	1836-39. George T. McDowell.
1798-99. Andrew Kirkpatrick.	1840-44. David P. Appleget.
1800-5. Ephraim Martin.	1842-44. Abraham W. Brown.
1806-7. Ercurius Beatty.	1845-46. David Crowell.
1808. James Schureman.	1847-49. Adam Lee.
1809. Ercurius Beatty.	1850-52. Edward Y. Rogers.
1810. James Schureman.	1853-55. Ralph C. Stulta.
1811. John James.	1856-58. Henry V. Speer.
1812. James Schureman.	1859-61. Abraham Everitt.
1813. John Neilson.	1862-70. Amos Robbins.
1814-17. Ercurius Beatty.	1871-76. Levi D. Jarrard.
1818. John N. Simpson.	1877-79. George C. Ludlow, Gov- ernor.
1819. James T. Dunn.	1880-82. Isaac L. Martin.
1820. Andrew Kirkpatrick.	
1821. James T. Dunn.	

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1710. Thomas Farmer.	1723. ³ John Kinsey.
Adam Hude.	Moses Rolph.
1716. ² Charles Morgan.	1733. ⁴ John Kinsey, Speaker.
John Kinsey.	James Hude.

¹ Under new constitution changed from Council to Senate, and elected for three years.

² No names recorded from 1710 up to 1716.

³ No names recorded from 1716 to 1723.

⁴ No names recorded from 1723 to 1733.

1738. ⁵ James Hude.	1776. John Coombs.
Edward Autil.	Daniel Moores.
1740. ⁶ Thomas Farmer.	Benjamin Manning.
Robert Hude.	1777. Benjamin Manning.
1741. Thomas Farmer.	Matthias Baker.
Robert Hude.	Jacob Vandike.
1742. Thomas Farmer.	1778. Benjamin Manning.
Robert Hude.	Jacob Schenck.
1743. Thomas Farmer.	Ebenezer Ford.
Samuel Nevill.	1779. John Neilson.
1744. Robert Hude.	Thomas Steele.
William Ouke.	Matthias Baker.
1745. John Heard.	1780. Jacob Schenck.
John Moores.	Jacob Suydam.
1746. John Heard.	Melancthon Freeman.
Philip Kearney.	1781. Jacob Suydam.
1747. John Heard.	Jacob Martin.
Philip Kearney.	John Conger.
1748. John Wetherill.	1782. Jacob Suydam.
James Smith.	John Conger.
1749. John Wetherill.	John Combs.
James Smith.	1783. John Combs.
1750. John Wetherill.	James Schureman.
James Smith.	Samuel Fitz Randolph.
1751. John Wetherill.	1784. John Combs.
Shobald Smith.	James Shureman.
1752. John Wetherill.	Moses Bloomfield.
Shobald Smith.	1785. John Combs.
1753. John Wetherill.	James Shureman.
Shobald Smith.	James Bonny.
1754. John Wetherill.	1786. John Combs.
Samuel Nevill.	James Bonny.
1755. John Wetherill.	James Douglass.
Samuel Nevill.	1787. John Combs.
1756. John Wetherill.	James Bonny.
Samuel Nevill.	James Douglass.
1757. John Wetherill.	1788. John Combs.
Samuel Nevill.	James Schureman.
1758. John Wetherill.	Melancthon Freeman.
Samuel Nevill.	1789. James Bonny.
1759. John Wetherill.	John Beatty, Speaker.
Samuel Nevill.	Thomas McDowell.
1760. John Wetherill.	1790. Thomas McDowell.
Samuel Nevill, Speaker.	Peter Vredenburgh.
1761. John Wetherill.	John Runyon.
Samuel Nevill, Speaker.	1791. Peter Vredenburgh.
1762. John Wetherill.	John Runyon.
Samuel Nevill.	John Combs.
1763. John Wetherill.	1792. Peter Vredenburgh.
Samuel Nevill.	John Rattoon.
1764. John Wetherill.	Thomas McDowell.
Samuel Nevill.	1793. Peter Vredenburgh.
1765. John Wetherill.	John Rattoon.
Samuel Nevill.	Thomas McDowell.
1766. John Wetherill.	1794. Peter Vredenburgh.
Samuel Nevill.	James Morgan.
1767. John Wetherill.	Benjamin Manning.
Reune Runyon.	1795. Peter Vredenburgh.
1768. John Wetherill.	James Morgan.
Reune Runyon.	Benjamin Manning.
1769. John Wetherill.	1796. James Morgan.
Reune Runyon.	Thomas McDowell.
1770. John Wetherill.	Joseph F. Randolph.
Reune Runyon.	1797. James Morgan.
1771. John Wetherill.	Gershon Dunn.
Reune Runyon.	Andrew Kirkpatrick.
1772. John Wetherill.	1798. James Morgan.
Reune Runyon.	Gershon Dunn.
1773. John Wetherill.	Thomas McDowell.
John Moores.	1799. James Morgan.
1774. John Wetherill.	Gershon Dunn.
John Moores.	Thomas McDowell.
1775. John Wetherill.	1800. William Edgar.
Azariah Dunham.	Gershon Dunn.

⁵ No names reported from 1733 to 1738.

⁶ No names reported from 1738 to 1740.

1800. John Neilson.	1826. John T. McDowell.	1846. Simeon W. Phillips.	1864. Miles Ross.
1801. Gershom Dunn.	James T. Dunn.	Ralph C. Stalts.	David B. Wyckoff.
John Neilson.	1827. Charles Carson.	1847. Theodore F. King.	Abraham C. Coriell.
Erkurias Beatty.	James Parker.	Richard McDowell.	1865. Abraham C. Coriell.
1802. Gershom Dunn.	Andrew Snowhill.	Garret G. Voorhees.	Levi D. Jarrard.
Erkurias Beatty.	1828. Charles Carson.	John A. Davison.	James C. Goble.
John Combs.	Andrew Snowhill.	1848. Richard McDowell.	1866. Levi D. Jarrard.
1803. Gershom Dunn.	Nicholas Booraem.	Melancthon F. Carman.	Nathan H. Tizrell.
Erkurias Beatty.	1829. Littleton Kirkpatrick.	Lewis S. Randolph.	John Perrine.
James Voorhees.	Abraham Cruser.	Aaron Gulick.	1867. Levi D. Jarrard.
1804. Gershom Dunn.	Joshiah B. Howell.	1849. Lewis S. Randolph.	Nathan H. Tizrell.
Erkurias Beatty.	1830. John T. McDowell.	Aaron Gulick.	John W. Perrine.
James Voorhees.	Charles G. McCheaney.	William A. Gulick.	1868. George E. Strong.
1805. Erkurias Beatty.	Lewis Randolph.	1850. James Bishop.	Alfred W. Jones.
James Voorhees.	Abraham Cruser.	Henry Van Dyke.	William M. Cox.
Andrew Elstone.	1831. John T. McDowell.	Charles Abraham.	1869. Levi D. Jarrard.
1806. James Voorhees.	Charles G. McCheaney.	Isnel R. Coriell.	Alfred W. Jones.
James Parker.	Lewis S. Randolph.	1851. Ralph M. Crowell.	William M. Cox.
Alexander Dunn.	David W. Vail.	David Dunn.	1870. Levi D. Jarrard.
1807. James Voorhees.	1832. David W. Vail.	Peter W. Dey.	Albert L. Runyon.
James Parker.	John H. Diaborough.	John B. Johnson.	George E. Brown.
Alexander Dunn.	Henry Van Dyke.	1852. Ralph M. Crowell.	1871. Albert L. Runyon.
1808. James Parker.	Simou Mundy.	Josephus Shann.	Isaac L. Fisher.
James Voorhees.	1833. John M. Tufts.	James Applegate.	Edward F. Roberts.
George Boice.	Abraham W. Brown.	1853. Josephus Shann.	1872. Isaac L. Fisher.
1809. James Parker.	Richard S. Field.	Martin A. Howell.	Joseph C. Letson.
James Voorhees.	Samuel C. Johnes.	Abraham Everitt.	Johnston Holcombe.
George Boice.	1834. Richard S. Field.	1854. Martin A. Howell.	1873. Isaac L. Fisher.
1810. James Parker.	Ralph M. Crowell.	Abraham Everitt.	Joseph C. Letson.
James Voorhees.	Elias Runyon.	Samuel E. Stelle.	Harry F. Worthington.
George Boice.	Henry Van Dyke.	1855. Martin A. Howell.	1874. John Van Deursen.
1811. John Brewster.	1835. Ralph M. Crowell.	Samuel E. Stelle.	John F. Ten Broeck.
John L. Anderson.	Elias Runyon.	William Hutchinson.	Joseph E. Magee.
James T. Dunn.	George P. Molleson.	1856. William Hutchinson.	1875. James H. Van Cleef.
1812. James Voorhees.	George T. McDowell.	John T. Jenkins.	Josephus Shann.
Erkurias Beatty.	1836. George P. Molleson.	Amos Robbins.	Joseph C. Magee.
James Parker.	William C. Alexander.	1857. Amos Robbins.	1876. Isaiah Rolfe.
1813. James Voorhees.	Thomas Edgar.	Henry Stults.	Charles A. Campbell.
Erkurias Beatty.	Samuel C. Johnes.	John D. Buckelew.	Daniel Z. Martin.
James Parker.	1837. George P. Molleson.	1858. John D. Buckelew.	1877. John Waldron.
1814. John N. Simpson.	William C. Alexander.	Ellis B. Freeman.	Charles A. Campbell.
William Edgar.	Samuel C. Johnes.	Garret I. Snediker.	Daniel Z. Martin.
Alexander Dunn.	Thompson Edgar.	1859. Ellis B. Freeman.	1878. Isaac L. Martin.
1815. John N. Simpson.	1838. George P. Molleson.	Garret I. Snediker.	Patrick Convery.
William Edgar.	Richard S. Field.	Andrew McDowell.	Vincent W. Mount.
Alexander Dunn.	David D. Appleget.	1860. Ellis B. Freeman.	1879. Isaac L. Martin.
1816. James Parker.	Lewis Golding.	Thomas Booraem.	Patrick Convery.
Hezekiah Smith.	1839. George P. Molleson.	Elias Dey.	Vincent W. Mount.
Allison Ely.	David D. Appleget.	1861. Elias Ross.	1880. Robert G. Miller.
1817. James T. Dunn.	Lewis Golding.	James T. Crowell.	John M. Board.
Allison Ely, Jr.	Adam Lee.	Orlando Perrine.	Stephen Martin.
Fraze Ayres.	1840. Lewis Golding.	1862. Elias Ross.	1881. James H. Van Cleef.
1818. James Parker.	Frederick Richmond.	James T. Crowell.	Manning Freeman.
Allison Ely, Jr.	David Dunn.	Orlando Perrine.	Stephen Martin.
Fraze Ayres.	Cornelius C. Cruser.	1863. James T. Crowell.	1882. James H. Van Cleef.
1819. Charles Caron.	Adam Lee.	Miles Ross.	John Adair.
Samuel Edgar.	John Acken.	David B. Wyckoff.	James H. Goodwin.
James Cook.	Israel R. Coriell.		
1820. James Cook.	Dean Britton.		
Erkurias Beatty.	1842. John D. Field.		
John T. McDowell.	Warren Brown.		
1821. James Cook.	William Patterson.		
John T. McDowell.	William L. Schenck.		
Samuel Edgar.	1843. John D. Field.		
1822. James Cook.	William Patterson.		
John T. McDowell.	William L. Schenck.		
Samuel Edgar.	Joel B. Laing.		
1823. John T. McDowell.	1844. John D. Field.		
James F. Randolph.	William Patterson.		
David Schenck.	William L. Schenck.		
1824. John T. McDowell.	Joel B. Laing.		
James F. Randolph.	1845. Simeon W. Phillips.		
David Schenck.	Ralph C. Stalts.		
1825. John T. McDowell.	David C. Dunn.		
Charles Carson.	Charles Abraham.		
James Cook.	1846. David C. Dunn.		
1826. James Cook.	Charles Abraham.		

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

1683. Samuel Dennis.	1796-1801. Jonathan Combs.
John Palmer.	1796. Ercurias Beatty.
1684-87. Samuel Dennis.	Jonathan Bloomfield.
1688. Samuel Winder.	1797. Ezekiel Smith.
1688-93. Andrew Hamilton. ¹	1798. Elijah Phillips.
1693-97. John Inians. ²	1799. Henry Marsh, Esq.
1697. John Boyce.	Thomas Stelle.
1698-99. Samuel Dennis.	Samuel Randolph.
1708-9. Peter Soumans.	1801. John Rattoone.
1710. Thomas Farnar.	Daniel Agnew.
1711-14. Elisha Parker.	John Dey.
1715-20. Adam Hude.	Ichabod Potter.
1718. Michael Van Veghte.	1803. Benjamin Lindsay.
1719. William Eier.	John James.
1796-1803. Evert Van Wickle, Esq.	1804. Samuel Randolph.

¹ Governor Hamilton.² The founder of New Brunswick.

1804. Nathaniel Hunt. Thomas Hill.	1832 Jacob Van Wickle. 1833. Peter P. Runyon. Simeon Mundy. M. Mundy.	1873. A. D. Brown. 1874. Woodbridge Strong. Andrew J. Disbrow.	1877. Charles S. Scott. 1878. Charles F. Newton. 1879-82. Andrew K. Cogswell.
1806. Andrew Rowan. Thomas Hance. Henry Freemans. William Tindall. Asa Runyon. David Dunham.	1834. A. W. Brown. William B. Manning. James Harriot. Samuel C. Johns.	CLERKS OF COURT.	
1807. Ichabod Potter. John Rattoone. John F. Randolph. John L. Anderson. 1808. John Lewis. Robert McChesney. Jacob Van Winkle. 1809. John James. Samuel F. Randolph.	1835. Jared I. Dunn. John S. Vandyke. Ichabod Potter. Joseph McChesney. 1836. F. Hardenburgh. 1837. Joseph Ford. John La Tourrette. C. M. Campbell. John Perrine, Jr. 1838. Jonathan Booraem. Jacob Van Wickle. D. W. Vail. 1837. Peter Duncan. John B. Mount. Edgar Freeman. 1838. Peter P. Runyon. Simeon Mundy. Peter P. Meassercell.	1803. John Pike. 1684-87. Edward Slater. 1687-90. Joseph Fitz Randolph. ¹ 1690-99. Edward Slater. ² 1709. George Ewbanck. ³ 1711-20. John Barclay. ⁴ 1749-75. John Smythe. ⁴ 1777-96. Jonathan Deare. 1796-1801. William Dunham.	1801-25. William P. Deare. 1825-28. James F. Randolph. 1828-29. Elias J. Thompson. 1829-33. T. S. Van Arsdale. 1833-57. Nicholas Booraem. 1857-62. George A. Vroom. 1862-72. J. Elmer Stout. 1872. Charles S. Hill.
1810. John Whit. George Bolce, Jr. Andrew Elston. Nathaniel Hunt. 1813. David Chambers. Jacob Van Winkle. Robert McChesney. John James. 1814. John Fitz Randolph. 1815. William Tindell. Robert Arnold. John Smith. 1816. Asa Runyon. Joseph McChesney. Thomas Hance. Benajah Mundy.	1839. Isaac Story. A. D. Tisworth. 1840. Joseph Ford. Ichabod Potter. 1841. Charles Abrahams. 1842. Elias I. Thompson. John La Tourrette. Edgar Freeman. Haley Fisk. John Perrine, Jr. Peter Duncan. 1843. Jonathan Booraem. Thomas Potts. Peter P. Meassercell. Simeon Mundy. Peter P. Runyon. D. Fitz Randolph. Jacob Van Wickle. Bergan Scott. James Harriott. James Conever. Andrew Agnew. Joseph McChesney. Matthias Brown. Alanson Newton.	SHERIFFS.	
1817. George Bolce. 1818. Nathaniel Hunt. Robert McChesney. 1819. John N. Simpson. 1820. John Gillman. John Smith. James Harriott. Joseph McChesney. 1821. Benjamin Mundy. N. Booraem, Jr. Bedford Job. Jacob Van Wickle. 1822. Nathaniel Hunt. 1823. R. McChesney. 1824. Samuel Stelle. John Gillman. 1825. John M. Chesney. James Harriott. Ichabod Potter. 1826. Jacob Van Wickle. Joseph Ford. N. Booraem. Thomas Hance. William B. Manning. 1828. Robert McChesney. 1829. N. Booraem. John B. Mount. James Harriot. John S. Vandyke. 1830. Simeon Mundy. Joseph McChesney. William B. Manning. Ichabod Potter. 1831. Joseph Ford. Thomas Hance.	1839-92. John Lyle. 1792-95. Thompson Stelle. 1795-98. John Marsalis. 1798-1800. Robert Ross. 1800-3. Andrew Lyle. 1803-6. Alexander Dunn. 1806-9. Robert Ross, Jr. 1809-12. Alexander Dunn. 1812-15. Abraham Van Arsdale. 1815-18. Abraham Dunn. 1818-21. Abraham Van Arsdale. 1821-24. Charles Carson. 1824-27. Andrew Snowhill. 1827-30. Samuel Edgar. 1830-33. Andrew Snowhill.	SURROGATES.	
	1844. John S. Crusier. M. Mundy. F. Stults. Peter Cortelyou. Asher Martin. S. G. Deith. James N. Wam. Francis Huffman. John Van Breeke. 1846. John Perrine. 1847. A. D. Tisworth. 1848. Edgar Freeman. 1849. D. Fitz Randolph. 1850. Peter P. Runyon. 1851. Alanson Newton. 1852. A. P. Droust. 1853. Bethuel Ward. 1854. James C. Goble. 1857. Abram P. Punost. 1858. Joel B. Laing. 1859. John Perrine. 1862. A. R. Speer. Dayton Decker. 1869. Charles T. Cowenhoven. H. H. Brown. 1872. Elihu Cook.	1804-6. J. Phineas Manning. 1806-26. John Heard. 1826. Charles Carson. 1826-31. David Meenan. 1831-36. Littleton Kirkpatrick. 1836-41. James C. Zabriskie. 1841-46. Josiah Ford. 1782-1823. Peter Vredenberg. 1823-25. William P. Deare. 1826-68. Nicholas Booraem.	1846-51. James G. McDowell. 1851-64. Theophilus M. Holcombe. 1864-66. Robert Adrain. 1866-67. William Dunham. 1867-72. F. Schuerman Holcombe. 1872. William Reiley, Jr.
		COUNTY COLLECTORS.	
		PROSECUTORS OF COMMON PLEAS.	
		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
		1683-87. Edward Slater. James Giles. John Bishop. Samuel Hale. Benjamin Hall. Joseph Fitz Randolph.	1688. John Campbell. John Striker. Samuel Hale. Benjamin Clarke. 1690. Jonathan Bishop. 1691. Thomas Codrington.

¹ Mr. Fitz Randolph is said to have been of royal blood; he was the ancestor of the family of Randolph of New Jersey, among whom was Governor Randolph. His writing in the old minutes, as well as in the records of Woodbridge, is the most peculiar and beautiful to be found in any of the ancient records of the country.

² Probably remained clerk till 1709, as there is a break in the minutes.

³ Appointed by royal commission.

⁴ Barclay and Smythe are reported to have filled the entire time between 1714 and 1717, though the fact is uncertain on account of the records being inaccessible.

⁵ Died in office.

⁶ Elected to fill vacancy.

1691. John Inians.
1692. David Mudie.
James Dundas.
John Royce.
1693. Samuel Dannis.
1694. David Mudie.
1708-9. Cornelius Longfeld.
John Tunison.
John Drake.
1710. Edmond Dunham.
Adam Hude.
John Bishop.
John Pike.
Elisha Parker.
1711. John Field.
Isaac Smalley.
Thomas Yates.
1712. Thomas Leonard.
1714. Moses Ralph.
1715. John Moore.
1717. John Brown.
1718. Robert Gilchrist.
Samuel Walker.
William Eier.
1779. Joseph Olden.
Elias Woodruff.
Jacob Martin.
Jeremiah Manning.
Samuel Fitz Randolph.
James Dey.
Joseph Story.
Nicholls Mesroll.
James Johnston.
Jonathan Johnston.
John Woldron.
Peter X. Connett.
John Voorhis.
Henry Freeman.
1780. John Gilman.
Peter Vredenburg.
1780-87. Nathaniel Hunt.
1781. John Lloyd.
1784. John Vredenburg.
Thomas McDowell.
1784-89. Robert Barclay.
1785. Samuel Fitz Randolph.
James Douglass.
James Bonney.
John Miller.
John Conger.
1785-86. Robert Wilson.
1785-87. Abraham Schuyler.
1785-89. Jacob Suidam.
1786-87. Thomas Steele.
1787. John Beatty.
Moses Bloomfield.
William Lawson.
1788. John Combs.
1789. Thomas McDowell.
Jonathan Rettoon.
1796. Ecuries Beatty.
1797. Ichabod Potter.
Ezekiel Smith.
1798. Jonathan Combs.
Joseph Marsh.
John Combs.
John Dey.
1799. Alexander Dunn.
John Van Dyke.
Andrew McDowell.
Jacob Suidam.
Samuel Fitz Randolph.
John Combs.
Thompson Stelle.
1800. Jeremiah Manning.
James Bonny.
1801. Daniel Agnew.
1801. Robert Wilson.
John James.
1802. Phineas Manning.
1803. Jacob Van Wickle.
Andrew Rowan.
Ephraim Harriott.
George Harrison.
Henry Freeman.
John Randolph.
William Holmes.
Benajah Mundy.
William Tear.
Benjamin Lindsay.
John Postedo.
1804. Samuel F. Randolph.
William Tindall.
Thomas Hill.
Peter Vanderhoef.
1805. John Sanderson.
Daniel Attchley.
1806. Thomas Hance.
Josiah Davis.
David Turvery.
Asa Runyon.
Nathaniel Hunt.
Joseph Marsh.
John Lewis.
Robert Stansbury.
David Dunham.
John James.
1807. Ichabod Potter.
George Boice.
1808. Benjamin Mundy.
John Batteredo.
George Harrison.
Ephraim Harriott.
Robert McChesney.
Jacob Van Wickle.
1809. Peter Vanderhoef.
William Tindell.
Samuel F. Randolph.
John F. Randolph.
William Toan.
1811. Asa Runyon.
Thomas Isaacell.
Samuel Drake.
John James.
Samuel Willett.
Joseph McChesney.
Richard Marsh.
David Hall.
John Lewis.
1812. Jarvis Brasted.
John Vilet.
Josiah Davis.
George Boice.
Andrew Elston.
William Lawson.
1813. John Dey.
James E. Parker.
Nathaniel Hunt.
David Chambers.
Moses Morris.
David Bowne.
Andrew Rowan.
Benjah Mundy.
Robert McChesney.
Ephraim Harriott.
1814. John L. Anderson.
Robert Arnold.
Peter Vanderhoef.
1815. William Tindall.
Samuel P. Amey.
James Winner.
John L. Anderson.
John Smith.
1815. Peter Vanderhoef.
1816. Andrew Rowan.
William Tindell.
William B. Manning.
John James James.
Stephen Hamilton.
David Hall.
Asa Runyon.
Richard Marsh.
Joseph McChesney.
1816-21. Thomas Hance.
Samuel Drake.
Samuel Willett.
1817. Oliver Johnson.
Josiah Davis.
George Boice.
1817-21. Redford Job.
Ichabod Potter.
William Tindall, Jr.
1818. John Hannell.
Moses Morris.
Samuel Gulick.
Nathaniel Hunt.
Nichols Booraem.
James Dunham.
Robert McChesney.
Benjh. Mundy.
John N. Dey.
1819. Josiah Ford.
John Bartode.
Robert Arnold.
John La Tourrette.
John N. Simpson.
1820. John Smith.
James Harriot.
James S. Primer.
Samuel Stelle.
Richard Marsh.
David Van Derhoff.
Andrew Rowan.
Joseph M. Chioney.
Samuel Gulick.
John Hammell.
William Herbert.
1821. Jacob Van Wickle.
1822. John Gillman.
Oliver Johnston.
William B. Manning.
Aaron Gulick.
Nathaniel Hunt.
Peter P. Maesserell.
1823. Nathaniel Booraem, Jr.
John Dey.
John Harriott.
Robert McChesney.
1824. John La Tourrette.
Drake Dunn.
Thomas Arnold.
1825. John B. Mount.
James Winner.
Samuel Gulick.
John Hammell.
Daniel Hutchinson.
John Perrine, Jr.
Henry Shella.
James Harriott.
Joseph R. Kinney.
Richard Marsh.
Andrew Rowan.
Samuel Disbrow.
1826. Samuel Willetts.
William Herbert.
William Tindell.
Jacob Van Wickle.
Simon Mundy.
1827. Enoch Fitz Randolph.
Ichabod Potter.
1827. William B. Manning.
Oliver Johnston.
1828. Robert McChesney.
James Cook.
Jonathan Hey.
N. Booraem.
Joseph Ford.
John T. Hutchinson.
Peter P. Maesserell.
James Dunham.
John Bartodo.
1828-35. John La Tourrette.
1829. C. M. Campbell.
Abraham W. Brown.
John S. Vandye.
Drake Dunn.
John B. Mount.
William Rowland.
Thomas Arnold.
James Harriott.
1830. Merrill Mundy.
Joseph McChesney.
Aaron Hassert.
A. Slack.
Isaac Stony.
Henry Stults.
Andrew Rowan.
John Smith.
Samuel Gulick.
Thomam Blake.
Richard Marsh.
1831. William Tindell.
Oliver Johnson.
Enoch Fitz Randolph.
Abraham J. Van Derver.
Samuel Disbrow.
Thomas Hance.
1831-33. Simeon Munday.
1831-35. Ichabod Potter.
1832. Asch Brokaw.
Jacob Van Winkle.
Peter P. Maesserell.
John Perrine, Jr.
1832-34. William B. Manning.
1833. Peter P. Runyon.
Thomas Potts.
Peter Dunian.
D. Bowne.
Stephen Hull.
Jonathan Booraem.
Albert Cornell.
Henry Lillocks.
Merrill Mundy.
Henry N. Low.
John W. Day.
John Hutchinson.
Samuel I. Emly.
1834. A. W. Brown.
James Harriott.
Samuel C. Jones.
Richard Saulsbury.
Samuel Gordon, Jr.
C. M. Campbell.
William B. Mauning.
John S. Cock.
James Harriott.
William Rowland.
1835. Jared I. Dunn.
John S. Vandye.
Joseph McChesney.
Richard Marsh.
Joseph Ford.
Merrill Mundy.
Isaac Story.
Nathaniel Labuir.
Beverly R. Crawl.
Cornelius Shuddell.

1835. Aaron Hassett.
Jared I. Dunn.
Thamy Huffmay.
Elisha N. Blew.
John S. Vandyeke.
Joseph McChesney.
Henry Stults.
Samuel Gulick.
Abraham S. Van Deuren.
1836. Lewis Allward.
Samuel Disbrow.
E. F. Randolph.
Daniel Urnston.
Ichabod Potter.
Price B. Bills.
James M. Wam.
1837. Peter P. Measerell.
Simeon Mundy.
Job Silver.
Thomas Blake.
Jacob Harbert.
John Perrine, Jr.
Charles Frasier.
John B. Mount.
1838. Jonathan Booraem.
W. B. Gaddes.
Albert Cornell.
Thomas Potts.
Edgar Freeman.
Peter P. Runyon.
John Burlew.
Peter Duncan.
Henry Lillcocks.
John Dey.
Benjamin M. Price.
George G. Nevius.
1839. John D. See.
Jacob Van Wickle.
Joel Dunham.
A. D. Titworth.
1840. Joseph Ford.
Garrett G. Voorhees.
John C. Morris.
Richard Marsh.
John La Tourette.
Isaac Story.
Beverly R. Crawlwell.
James Harriot.
1841. Richard McDowell.
Peter I. Day.
James S. Combs.
Thomas S. McDowell.
George W. Price.
Charles Abrahamas.
1842. Peter P. Maeserell.
Jacob Harbert.
Simeon Mundy.
John Perrine, Jr.
1843. Jonathan Booraem.
Elias I. Thompson.
D. Fitz Randolph.
John Burlew.
Thomas Potts.
Edgar Freeman.
Peter P. Runyon.
Abraham Boiae.
George G. Nevius.
Haly Fisk.
Isaac De Voe.
Courtney Hall.
Peter Dunan.
Benjamin Scott.
Joseph McChesney.
Merrill Mundy.
Matthew Brown.
F. Stults.
James McKelvey.
1843. Alanson Newton.
Freeman Huffman, Sr.
Ichabod Potter.
P. P. Vanderhoeft.
James Harriot.
James Applegate.
James N. Wam.
Joseph Vanderbilt.
Andrew Todd.
1844. Cornelius D. Van Houten.
John S. Cruser.
Bethuel Ward.
Enoch Fitz Randolph.
Asher Martin.
John R. Bergan.
S. G. Deeth.
1845. Peter P. Measerell.
Nathan Ayres.
Pter I. Dey.
Peter Duncan.
Garret G. Voorhees.
John Perrine.
A. D. Titworth.
D. Fitz Randolph.
1846. George F. Webb.
Thomas L. McDowell.
Samuel E. Stelle.
1847. Elijah Brown.
1848. George G. Hull.
1851. Silas P. Leonard.
George McDowell.
William I. Bastedo.
Solomon Andrews.
Peter Duncan.
Jacob Martin.
Richard McDowell.
1852. David Bloomfield.
C. C. Morgan.
Charles Jackson.
William Schanck.
1853. William M. Drake.
John H. Hooker.
1854. Timothy Wood.
William H. Lamberson.
John F. Hunter.
E. S. Conover.
1855. Peter P. Runyon.
Martin Nevius.
William Brown.
Samuel Wilson.
Thomas Huffman.
Samuel C. Ensign.
Joseph Fleming.
John Perrine.
Andrew I. Disbrow.
Isaac Van Nostrand.
John H. Hooker.
1856. Isaac D. Ward.
William I. Bastedo.
Thomas Appelgate.
John Dye.
Henry C. Drost.
John D. Swiss.
James Higgins.
John D. Service.
Adrian Vermeule.
1857. Silas P. Leonard.
Jacob Martin.
1858. William W. Clarke.
John De Graw, Jr.
- 1858-59. Oliver Cox.
1859. W. A. Appleby.
Ebenzer S. Conover.
James Wood.
Winant W. Lamberson.
Alanson Newton.
William Schenck.
- 1859-61. Charles Sham.
1860. Martin Nevius.
Peter P. Runyon.
Thomas Huffman.
Leonard L. F. Appleby.
Edward Paxton.
C. C. Morgan.
Silvanus Cummings.
Abraham N. Conover.
William W. Clarke.
Andrew I. Disbrow.
Thomas B. Liddell.
James H. Webb.
Isaac Van Nostrand.
1861. Isaac D. Ward.
F. Shults.
Hampton Cutter.
James Higgins.
Ambrose Dodds.
Jacob Wyckoff.
William H. Wakeley.
Richard McDowell.
1862. Robert R. Vandenbergh.
Andrew Agnew.
David Voorhees.
1863. William Swain.
Julat Harrington.
Edward Brinley.
1864. John Disbrow.
Winant W. Lamberson.
William B. Stewart.
John D. See.
Alanson Newton.
Nathan Vars.
1865. William W. Clarke.
Peter P. Runyon.
Martin Nevius.
Haley Fisk.
Merrill Mundy.
William A. Wakeley.
Thomas Pearce.
Jacob Wycoff.
Silvanus Cummings.
Augustus Blackford.
Gershom P. Dunn.
John Tomlinson.
Edward Paxton.
Alfred Stults.
1866. James Higgins.
Andrew J. Disbrow.
Richard McDouald.
Hampton Cutter.
Ambrose Dodds.
William H. Hadkins.
Richard McDowell.
John W. Sneath.
Charles Shann.
Jacob Martin.
1867. Newman A. Wood.
William Thomas.
Charles H. Perrine.
Robert R. Vandenburgh.
Charles Shann.
J. V. Henry.
William W. Clarke.
David T. Jeffries.
Andrew Agnew.
1868. James T. Devendorf.
1869. Winants W. Lamberson.
William B. Stewart.
Elihu Cook.
John Disbrow.
Abraham Everitt.
1870. Thomas Pearce.
Peter P. Runyon.
Martin Nevius.
Haly Fisk.
1870. William H. Bergan.
Charles A. Perrine.
Bernard Rodeby.
Isaac Sofield.
Edward Paxton.
G. R. Dunn.
C. C. Morgan.
Jacob Wyckoff.
Newman A. Wood.
Thomas H. Morris.
Harry F. Worthington.
Charles W. Livermore.
1871. Hampton Cutter.
William Clarke.
James Higgins.
L. L. F. Appleby.
Enoch R. Hardy.
William A. Lane.
Henry Gordon.
James H. Wheeler.
Josephus Shann.
C. F. Newton.
1872. John V. Henry.
Ambrose Dodds.
Stoddard W. Stout.
Robert R. Vandenbergh.
William Thomal.
1873. Silvanus Cummings.
Andrew Agnew.
Oliver A. Kibble.
Isaac S. Harned.
Nelson Webster.
James I. Ferris.
1874. Lewis E. Hayward.
John Disbrow.
Richard McDowell.
Michael Hayes.
George W. Packard.
Gilbert W. Mount.
1875. Martin Nevius.
Robert F. Mason.
Charles P. Ford.
William Hatfield.
William H. Bergan.
Jacob Wyckoff.
C. C. Morgan.
Jeremiah Dally.
Andrew J. Farouette.
Ezra W. Arnold.
Stephen Martin.
Isaac Soper.
Thomas H. Morris.
Philip Ruhltham.
James Wood.
1876. William A. Lane.
William Thomal.
Charles F. Newton.
James Higgins.
Theodore A. Wood.
F. Stults.
Charles L. Stout.
Isaac Anderson.
Enoch R. Hardy.
William F. Fisher.
L. W. Johnson.
1877. Samuel J. Giles.
Ambrose Dodd.
B. B. Leupp.
Robert R. Vandenburgh.
Joshua Liddell, Jr.
Nathan Vars.
1878. William E. Condon.
Andrew Agnew.
John F. Hunter.
James L. Terris.
1879. Thomas I. Cloke.
Winant W. Lamberson.

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| 1879. Andrew J. Diabrow.
Cornelius Bergen.
Michael Hayes.
1880. Thomas H. Morris.
Jeremiah Dally.
W. H. Bergan.
John A. Walling.
Leonard T. Coles.
John A. Vigus.
Isaac D. Ward.
Ezra W. Arnold.
Charles P. Ford.
Jacob Wycoff.
Samuel G. Garretson.
Robert P. Mason. | 1880. Samuel Luckey.
William H. Hoffman.
Archibald I. Coddington.
Thomas Pearce.
Thomas Flavell.
1881. Theodore A. Wood.
Charles F. Newton.
S. Cummings.
Frederick Stults.
Isaac Anderson.
William Palmer.
James Higgins.
Daniel S. Dunham.
Henry D. B. Lefferts.
Charles L. Stout. |
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CHAPTER LXXIII.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Situation in 1861.—When the civil war broke out in 1861 no one dreamed of the magnitude to which it would extend. The President of the United States, on the 15th of April, issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand militia out of the existing organization of the States, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged. The quota of this call for New Jersey was three thousand one hundred and twenty men, or four regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each, to be detached from the four general military divisions of the State. The War Department also required that, in addition to the regiments called for, the reserve militia in the several States should be organized as rapidly as possible.

Governor Olden received the requisition of the War Department on the 17th of April, and immediately issued a proclamation directing all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call to report themselves within twenty days. On the same day he notified the War Department that the call for troops would be attended to as rapidly as possible, and issued orders to the major-generals of the several military divisions of the State to detail each one regiment of ten companies, and also to organize immediately the reserve militia in the respective brigades. The major-generals, in detailing the regiments required, were directed to accept the services of volunteers; but if the requisite number did not offer, they were required to draft from the reserve militia to make up the deficiency. No such necessity, however, was anticipated, and the result fully justified the confidence of the authorities. The people everywhere responded with enthusiastic alacrity to the call for troops. The existing military organizations at once opened recruiting-stations; public meetings were held in every town and city; churches and ministers engaged with enthusiasm in the work; committees were appointed to encourage and superintend enlistments. While everywhere the popular heart beat responsive to the spirit in which the call of

the nation's head had been made, in New Jersey the feeling was active and intense. Within a few days over one hundred companies of volunteers, equal to ten thousand men, had offered their services under the Governor's proclamation, and the military departments were so swarming with men and companies offering and pressing their services that many who could not be taken were obliged to wait till a second call was made by the government or go into regiments of other States to have their ambition to enter the public service gratified.

New Jersey's quota under the first call was filled in a few days. The first regimental offer was made by the First Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade on the day following the Governor's proclamation; on the same day Capt. J. R. Cunningham tendered the services of the Camden Zouaves, and these were rapidly followed by similar offers from all parts of the State. The four regiments accepted were formed into a brigade known as the New Jersey Brigade, and placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Theodore Runyon, of Newark. The First Regiment of this brigade was raised in Newark and vicinity, and the Second in Jersey City. It contained no organized company from Middlesex County.

In the Second Brigade of the New Jersey troops mustered under the call of the President issued July 24, 1861, there were nearly five full companies, viz.: Company H of the First Cavalry, and Companies C, E, F, and G of the First Regiment of Infantry (three years' men). Companies A and B of the First Cavalry also had some men in them from this county. Companies A and B of the Ninth Regiment, Companies C, D, E, I, and K of the Fourteenth Regiment were also from the county of Middlesex. These were associated with Union County troops in their regimental organizations, the histories of which will be found in that portion of this volume, and need not be repeated here. In other organizations the Middlesex County men were most largely represented in the Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, serving for nine months.

Twenty-eighth Regiment.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized under the provision of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for nine months on Sept. 22, 1862. A draft had been ordered for this date to fill a requisition made upon the Governor for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. Such was the enthusiasm throughout the State to raise the required quota by voluntary enlistments, and thus prevent the draft, that by the time for the latter the quota for the State was entirely filled. To this creditable result Middlesex County contributed nearly a full regiment, the Twenty-eighth, the balance, Company E, being raised in Ocean County, Company G principally in Gloucester County, Company H in Camden County, and a few of Com-

pany A in Monmouth County. We have condensed the following brief sketch of the regiment:

Company A was recruited from the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth: Captain, B. F. Lloyd; First Lieutenant, J. R. Appleby; Second Lieutenant, Wesley Stoney. Capt. Lloyd was taken sick while the regiment lay near Washington, and died soon after in hospital. Lieut. Appleby then took command of the company, but did not hold the position, being discharged soon after the battle of Fredericksburg. Lieut. Stoney saw service with the three months' men, and was a brave and efficient officer; was promoted to the captaincy after the death of Capt. Lloyd and the discharge of Appleby. J. Dobson and H. D. B. Lefferts were appointed first and second lieutenants after the promotion of Stoney.

Company B was recruited in Middlesex County: Captain, H. S. Disbrow; First Lieutenant, J. H. Gulick; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Laird. Capt. Disbrow was a gallant officer, with rare aptitude for command, and always shared with his men the hardships to which they were exposed. He led his company with conspicuous bravery at Fredericksburg, and after the dismissal of Lieut.-Col. Roberts was for a time in command of the regiment. Lieut. Gulick had seen service with the Ellsworth Zouaves, and was among the bravest of the brave. Generous to a fault, and ever ready for duty, he was universally esteemed in the regiment.

Company C was raised in Middlesex: Captain, Joseph C. Letson; First Lieutenant, William W. Stelle; Second Lieutenant, S. K. Conover. Capt. Letson was an accomplished officer, and led his men gallantly at Fredericksburg in the position of acting major, being wounded in the early part of the day by a rifle-ball through the arm, but still holding his position until the close of the engagement. When his company broke camp to move on Chancellorsville he was at home on furlough, but at once hurried forward and joined his command before the battle, being again severely wounded. Lieut. Stelle, a genuine Christian soldier, fought heroically at Chancellorsville, and was at all times found prepared for duty, however arduous or perilous. Lieut. Conover, also a brave and faithful officer, was seriously wounded at Chancellorsville, and did not return to the regiment.

Company D was recruited in Middlesex County: Captain, William H. Dunham; First Lieutenant, Augustus Hatfield; Second Lieutenant, William J. Cook. Lieut. Hatfield displayed throughout true soldierly qualities, and was engaged in all the actions in which his company took part. He for a time filled the post of quartermaster with zeal and fidelity.

Company F was raised in Middlesex County: Captain, Isaac Inslee, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Benjamin A. Robbins; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Westerfield. Capt. Inslee was a man of ardent patriotism, and entered with his whole soul upon the soldier's life. He

studied closely the welfare of his men, and was universally respected. Always at his post, proud of his command, and solicitous to promote its efficiency, no officer in the regiment has a better record, either as a disciplinarian or as a fighter. Lieut. Robbins, who was promoted to the adjutancy, was a capable officer, and discharged promptly every duty imposed upon him. Lieut. Westerfield being compelled on account of sickness to leave the service some two months after the regiment entered the field, Private S. Marsh was appointed second lieutenant from the ranks.

Company I was raised in Middlesex County: Captain, Joseph L. Crowell; First Lieutenant, James O. Willett; Second Lieutenant, James Fothergill. Captain Crowell led his company at Fredericksburg, and was slightly wounded. Sergt. John H. Tyrill of this company fought with great bravery at Fredericksburg, losing a foot; he was afterwards made lieutenant, but never returned to the field.

Company K was raised in Middlesex County: Captain, George Storer; First Lieutenant, James Brinahan; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Conk. Sergt. J. T. Bolton of this company displayed great gallantry at Fredericksburg, was made a lieutenant, and did much to promote the efficiency of the company.

The Twenty-eighth was mustered into the service at Freehold on the 22d of September, 1862. Its field-officers were as follows: Colonel, Moses N. Wisewell; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. A. L. Roberts; Major, S. K. Wilson; Adjutant, William A. Gulick; Chaplain, C. J. Page; Surgeon, William D. Newell; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin N. Baker.

Col. Wisewell, who took charge of the regiment at its organization, was a man of fine intellectual capacity, and soon acquired a marked hold on the confidence of his men, which he retained until November following, when, obtruding upon his command in a public address certain offensive avowals in reference to the war and the gubernatorial contest then in progress in New Jersey, he became obnoxious to a large portion of his regiment. His courage, however, was undoubted, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he held his regiment with great gallantry, falling severely wounded and being carried from the field, to which he was unable to return until June, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Roberts came from New York, and commanded the regiment from the 14th of December, 1862, until the 2d of January ensuing, when he was discharged for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. John A. Wildrick, who had been a captain in the Second Regiment, then assumed command and by his sound judgment and wise exercise of authority soon made the regiment one of the most effective in the brigade to which it belonged. He led the command with great bravery in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, but being exchanged, returned to the field shortly after, and was discharged with the regiment.

Maj. Wilson commanded the regiment for a short time in January, 1863, and also in the following May, and was discharged with it upon the expiration of its term of service.

Surgeon Newell during the whole term of service performed the duties of his position with admirable efficiency and skill, and was ably seconded in all his efforts to promote the comfort of the men by his assistant, Dr. Baker.

Adj. Gulick acquitted himself with great credit in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was throughout capable and faithful, exercising a controlling influence in the regiment. Resigning his position, he was succeeded, in March, 1863, by Adj. B. A. Robbins, who also proved a capable officer.

The chaplain of the regiment, who at the time of entering the service was pastor of a Baptist Church in Piscataway, was at all times prompt, earnest, and efficient, enjoying the fullest confidence of the men, and proving at once a guide and friend to all who needed counsel and assistance.

The regiment, nine hundred and forty strong, left Freehold on the 4th of October, 1862, and reaching Washington on the night of the 5th, encamped on Capitol Hill, being furnished a few days afterwards with Springfield muskets. On the 13th it marched into Virginia, and was attached to Gen. Abercrombie's command. On the 1st of December it again broke camp, and crossing into Maryland, marched to Liverpool Point, on the Lower Potomac, whence on the 5th it crossed to Acquia Creek, and in the midst of a driving snow-storm went into camp until the 8th, when it proceeded to Falmouth. Here it was attached to the First Brigade (Gen. Kimball's), Third Division (Gen. French's), Second Army Corps.

"During the whole time that the Twenty-eighth was connected with the Army of the Potomac it held a position on the immediate front, within a short distance of the Rappahannock, and was consequently at all times exposed to attack by 'raiding parties' of the enemy. Extraordinary vigilance and activity were thus constantly required, as every alarm, whether trifling or otherwise, summoned the men into line, there to remain for hours, and sometimes for a day and a night at a time, exposed to all the inclemency of midwinter, as well as to many privations which regiments in the rear never experienced."

CHAPTER LXXIV.

RECORD OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

FIRST REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Provost, William S., sergt. Co. G, May 18, 1861; sergt.-maj. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. K, 11th Regt., July 15, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. B, May 4, 1863; disch. Oct. 9, 1863, dis.

COMPANY A.

Dunham, Samuel H., 1st sergt. May 16, 1861; disch. at Gen. Hosp., Fairfax Sem., Va., July 9, 1862, dis.
Crossan, Cornelius, recruit, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. at Camp Banks, Va., Jan. 22, 1863, dis.

COMPANY B.

Kelly, Edward, private, April 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, 1st Batt.; must. out July 20, 1865.
O'Brien, Michael, private, April 25, 1861; must. out July 23, 1864.
Wickoff, Peter, private, April 25, 1861; killed in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
Williamson, William H., private, April 25, 1861; taken prisoner at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Andersonville.
Whitlock, George W. H., private, June 15, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Roberts, Edward F., sergt., May 22, 1861; 1st sergt. June 8, 1861; 1st Lieut. July 2, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
Phelan, Thomas C., sergt., May 22, 1861; 1st sergt. Aug. 4, 1862; 2d Lieut. Oct. 7, 1862; resigned Feb. 12, 1863.
Smith, J. Kearney, corp., May 22, 1861; sergt. June 7, 1861; pro. adjt. 27th Regt. Oct. 9, 1862; pro. capt. Co. K, Nov. 11, 1862; res. Dec. 22, 1862; bvt. maj. U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865.
Stumpf, Philip, corp., May 22, 1861; sergt. Sept. 26, 1861; 1st sergt. Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
Benton, William H., 1st sergt., May 22, 1861; disch. at Camp Sem., Va., Sept. 19, 1861, dis.
Faller, John, corp., May 22, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
Hallman, Henry, corp., May 22, 1861; sergt. Aug. 6, 1862; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Magnie, Patrick, corp., Jan. 16, 1862; sergt. July 7, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Hosp., Phila., by order War Dept., Oct. 11, 1864.
Carrigan, Thomas, private, May 22, 1861; corp. July 2, 1862; paroled prisoner; disch. May 10, 1865.
Cody, Martin, private, May 22, 1861; deserted at camp near Belle Plain, Va., Dec. 10, 1862.
Conover, Thomas, private, May 22, 1861; corp. April 2, 1862; killed in action at Spotsylvania Co. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Cox, James, private, May 22, 1861; killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Cheesman, George, private, May 22, 1861; deserted July 27, 1861, at Camp Princeton, Va.
Dilling, Henry, private, May 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom April 27, 1864.
Diebrow, William H. H., private, May 22, 1862; deserted July 27, 1861, at Camp Princeton, Va.
Foster, John, recruit, Oct. 13, 1861; deserted April 17, 1862; returned to duty; sentenced by G. C. M. to make good time lost; served in Co. A, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
Guinot, Jean F., private, May 22, 1861; deserted Jan. 20, 1863, at camp near White Oak Church, Va.
Hamilton, William, private, May 22, 1861; died at field hosp., May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
Hamilton, Archy, private, May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Lott, Thomas, private, May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Mullin, Patrick, private, May 22, 1861; deserted Sept. 20, 1862, near Williamsport, Md.
Miller, Henry, private, May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Noe, Adam, private, May 22, 1861; deserted July 9, 1863, at Emmitsburg, Md.
O'Neil, John, private, May 22, 1861; died of typhoid fever, etc., at hospital near Mechanicsville, Va., June 15, 1862.
Perry, John J., corp., May 22, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
Reilley, Michael, private, May 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; returned to company Jan. 28, 1864; corp. Dec. 8, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
Roberts, Charles H., corp., May 22, 1861; died at Master St. Hosp., Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
Staford, Joseph, private, May 22, 1861; died at U. S. Army Hosp., Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.

Stafford, Thomas, private, May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Sharbock, William, private, May 22, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1862, dis.
 Tappan, David B., private, May 22, 1861; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1862.
 Welsh, Dennis, private, May 22, 1861; deserted at camp near Belle Plain, Va., Dec. 10, 1862.
 Winchester, Perley F., corp., May 22, 1861; missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; supposed dead.
 Wittenburg, Gustav, private, May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Ailt, Joseph, private, May 23, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Oct. 7, 1862, dis.
 Casney, James H., private, May 23, 1861; deserted April 18, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, 1st Batt.
 Rosser, Warren, recruit, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to navy April 18, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Elkin, Isaac L. F., 1st sergt., May 25, 1861; 2d lieut., *vice* Voorhees, resigned, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H, Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D, March 14, 1863; pro. to adjt. Sept. 20, 1863; disch. as a paroled prisoner March 12, 1865.
 Blue, Albert L., sergt., May 25, 1861; 1st sergt. Sept. 21, 1861; 2d lieut. Oct. 7, 1862; pro. 1st lieut., Co. I, Dec. 25, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 DeHart, James W., sergt., May 25, 1861; 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Smith, George, sergt., May 25, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Taylor, George W., sergt., May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, June 26, 1862, dis.
 Croken, John H., 1st corp., May 18, 1861; 1st sergt. Dec. 8, 1862; deserted March 1, 1863, while on furlough.
 McElhanev, Thomas, corp., May 25, 1861; sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Garrigan, Miles, corp., May 18, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Hughes, William S., private, May 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Voorhees, Richard B., corp., May 25, 1861; private April 18, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Moffett, Benjamin L., corp., May 25, 1861; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; 2d lieut. March 10, 1863; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
 Souville, Lloyd A., corp., May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1862, dis.
 Page, Enoch, corp., May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1862, dis.
 Croken, James A., musician, June 17, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 30, 1864.
 Blake, Price P., wagoner, May 18, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Fredericksburg, Va.
 Barry, Richard, private, June 10, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action there.
 Britton, Edward M., private, May 18, 1861; corp. July 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Burns, James, private, May 18, 1861; died at U. S. A. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Burke, Peter, private, May 18, 1861; disch. Nov. 4, 1862, to join regular army.
 Boyce, Ambrose, private, June 5, 1861; died July 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Breeze, William H. H., private, May 18, 1861; deserted July 31, 1861, at Camp Princeton, Va.
 Cain, Felix V., private, June 10, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1862, dis.
 Currie, Thomas, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., March 5, 1863, dis.
 Cook, Samuel, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Jan. 9, 1863, dis.
 Christian, Henry P., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16, 1863, dis.
 Carroll, Thomas, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 3, 1863, dis.
 Cherry, John B., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., June 20, 1861, dis.

Churchward, Abraham, private, May 18, 1861; deserted June 10, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton.
 Dunn, George A., private, May 18, 1861; taken prisoner at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864; buried there in Nat. Cem.
 Dunn, Patrick, private, June 5, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 4th Regt., June 4, 1864; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 20, 1864, of wounds received in action there; buried there.
 Dobson, Alexander, private, May 18, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Dobson, Henry, private, May 18, 1861; deserted July 18, 1863, on march to Gettysburg, Pa.
 Dinton, James, recruit, Sept. 25, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. April 3, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; com. 2d lieut. Co. F, 33d Regt., Dec. 1, 1864; not mustered; pro. 1st lieut. Co. A, 1st Batt., Feb. 2, 1865; served in Co. C, 1st Batt.
 Engster, John J., private, June 5, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1863, dis.
 Finnegan, Edward, private, June 10, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; sergt. July 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Ferguson, Philip, private, May 18, 1861; deserted July 18, 1863, on march to Gettysburg, Pa.
 Ferguson, Daniel, private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. C, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Ferry, James, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Banks, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, dis.
 Fank, Charles, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Fleming, Christopher, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Feb. 3, 1862, dis.
 Gaisbauer, Charles, private, May 18, 1861; deserted Oct. 25, 1862, at West Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gack, Jacob, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Dec. 27, 1862, dis.
 Guernsey, Silas, private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Haggerty, Bernard, private, May 18, 1861; corp. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; private, Feb. 25, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Hooker, George W., private, May 18, 1861; sergt. March 1, 1863; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Fredericksburg, Va., May 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
 Henry, Walter M., private, May 18, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom May 31, 1864.
 Hazard, John N., private, May 18, 1861; corp. Sept. 1, 1862; deserted July 16, 1863; returned to duty Feb. 10, 1864; must. out Dec. 10, 1864.
 Hickey, Thomas, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Hoagland, Wyckoff V., private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. C, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Hutchinson, John H., private, May 18, 1861; corp. May 25, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Jackson, Charles C., recruit, Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. K; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Kemp, Thomas, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Kinney, Daniel, private, May 18, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Klein, John H., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Feb. 7, 1862, dis.
 Lester, John H., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1863, on account of wounds received in action; leg amputated.
 Lowry, James, private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, 1st Batt.; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McGrath, Morris, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, Jan. 20, 1863, dis.
 McDonald, Martin, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 McGovern, Peter, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 15, 1863, dis.
 Meyers, Julius, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Miller, John, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Martin, John, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Morris, John, private, May 18, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 McSpaden, James, private, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., March 4, 1862, dis.
 O'Connor, John, private, June 5, 1861; trans. to Mississippi Gun-boat Flotilla Feb. 22, 1862.

O'Neil, John, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Osman, George H., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Oct. 18, 1861, dis.

Plum, Benjah M., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 18, 1862, dis.

Pixton, Henry A., private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Page, John D., private, May 18, 1861; disch. U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fairfax Seminary, Va., Sept. 13, 1862, dis.

Prall, David B. S., private, June 18, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., July 5, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm; prisoner of war.

Perdan, Charles A., private, May 18, 1861; deserted May 26, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.

Ryno, Joseph, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 11, 1862, dis.; sergt. May 25, 1861.

Reed, Stephen M., private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out July 6, 1865.

Reames, Patrick H., private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Rhodes, Edward, recruit, May 19, 1864; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 23, 1865.

Riker, Joseph L., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1862, dis.

Royer, Moses H., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., Nov. 4, 1861, dis.

Swan, George W., private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1862, dis.

Stout, William A., private, May 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

Smith, Edward W., private, May 18, 1861; corp. Oct. 20, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Soden, James D., private, May 18, 1861; dishonorably disch. Aug. 9, 1863, at Warrenton, Va.; deserted at Camp Princeton, July 28, 1861; returned to duty July 18, 1863.

Smith, James, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, June 18, 1861, dis.

Ten Broeck, Van Renseler, private, Aug. 13, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; deserted June 28, 1863; returned to duty; disch. by order War Dept., May 17, 1865.

Van Tillburgh, William, private, May 18, 1861; deserted April 28, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.

Voorhees, George W., private, May 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1862, to join regular army.

Welsh, Michael, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Welsh, Patrick, private, May 18, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, May 14, 1863, dis.

Welsh, Thomas, private, May 18, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Wilson, George, private, June 5, 1861; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.; buried at Alexandria.

COMPANY G.

Gilman, Howard M., 1st sergt., May 28, 1861; sergt.-maj. July 20, 1862; 2d lieutenant vice Wyckoff, pro. Aug. 16, 1862; 1st lieutenant Co. E, Nov. 27, 1862, vice Taylor res.; must. out June 23, 1864.

Way, Alexander M., capt., May 28, 1861; pro. maj. July 21, 1863; brev. lieutenant-col. and col. March 13, 1865.

Meserole, Nicholas W., sergt., May 23, 1861; disch. at Trenton Oct. 6, 1862, to accept a com. as 1st lieutenant Co. G, 132d Regt. N. J. State Vols.

Van Liew, Augustus D., corp., May 28, 1861; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; disch. at hosp., Newark, by order War Dept., Aug. 9, 1865.

Halstead, Isaac S., private, May 23, 1861; deserted April 28, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.; corp. May 28, 1861; private April 11, 1862.

Dansbury, William F., corp., May 23, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., New York City, Dec. 1, 1862, dis.

Buzzee, Alexander, private, May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Buzzee, George R., musician, May 23, 1861; taken prisoner at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Dec. 16, 1864.

Abrahams, Austin, recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; served in 4th Regt.; must. out Aug. 26, 1864.

Buckley, John, private, May 23, 1861; taken prisoner at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Bogart, Charles C., private, May 23, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 25, 1865; disch. therefrom Oct. 25, 1865.

Clayton, William H., private, May 23, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864; disch. March 28, 1864, dis.

Davis, William L., recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1863, dis.

Delhanty, John, recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

De Hart, Jacob S., private, May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Lawrence, John, recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. at Strasburg, Va., Aug. 14, 1864; served in Co. D, 4th Regt.

Lewis, John T., recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 4th Regt.; must. out Aug. 20, 1864.

Lewis, William H., private, May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Long, Edward B., private, May 23, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1862, dis.

Minturn, Edward, Jr., private, May 23, 1861; disch. at New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 29, 1862, to accept a promotion.

Minturn, Benjamin G., private, May 23, 1861; disch. at Belle Plain, Va., Dec. 18, 1862, to accept com. as 1st lieutenant Co. C, 92d Regt. N. J. State Vols.

Mesrolo, William, private, May 23, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Phillips, Theodore F., sergt., May 23, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; buried at Fredericksburg, Va.

De Hart, James H., private, May 23, 1861; corp. Oct. 25, 1862; disch. to join the Signal Corps U. S. A.

Price, George W., Jr., private, May 23, 1861; corp. April 23, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Peacock, John, private, May 23, 1861; disch. at Trenton, Nov. 2, 1864; paroled prisoner.

Rausch, Peter, private, May 23, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Regt. Hosp., at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 31, 1862.

Selbert, George, private, May 23, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1863, disability.

Skillman, David, recruit, Aug. 15, 1861; must. out Aug. 19, 1864.

Smith, Osceola, private, May 23, 1861; disch. at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Sept. 6, 1861, disability.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, private, May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Van Dyne, Isaac, private, May 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.

Van Fleet, Abraham, private, May 23, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863, disability.

Van Liew, John H., fifer, May 28, 1861; corp. Dec. 8, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.¹

NINTH REGIMENT.

Gulick, William A., sergt.-maj., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., for disability April 25, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Grover, Charles, 1st sergt., Sept. 17, 1861; 2d lieutenant vice Muller, must. out; res. Oct. 30, 1864.

Stillwell, Symmes H., sergt., Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Applegate, Arunah D., sergt., Sept. 17, 1861; 1st sergt. Jan. 18, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieutenant vice Grover, res.; res. May 13, 1865.

Mount, John G., corp. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864.¹

Clayton, David C., private, Sept. 17, 1861; corp. April 24, 1862; sergt. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Meseroll, Charles, corp., Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Wood, Reuben V. P., corp., Sept. 17, 1862; sergt. Sept. 18, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lieutenant May 22, 1865; not must.; must. out July 12, 1865.

Applegate, John, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. at New York City by telegraphic instruction War Dept., May 4, 1865.

Arlow, Robert, private, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.

Hoagland, Cornelius H., private, Sept. 17, 1861; corp. July 1, 1863; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out July 12, 1864.

Clayton, William, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; missing in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 18, 1864.

Cook, James, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Carman, Luke K., private, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.

Dugan, Thomas, private, Sept. 17, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Newberne, N. C., April 30, 1865.

Fisher, Henry C., recruit, Feb. 29, 1864; corp. Dec. 8, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Garry, John, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. by order War Dept., May 4, 1865.

¹ History of First Regiment (three years' men) included in Second Brigade. See Union County in this work.

Harris, William, private, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Nov. 10, 1865.

Ires, Milton J., private, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Kelley, John E., recruit, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Messroll, B. Isaac, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

McGintay, Michael, private, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom March 18, 1864.

Bonham, Lucius C., corp., Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. June 15, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d Lieut. Co. H Sept. 10, 1864; 1st Lieut. March 16, 1865; capt. *vice* Applegate, promoted; must. out July 12, 1865.

Rolfe, George N., private, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Sept. 21, 1864.

Roxberry, Joseph, private, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Stults, Simeon, private, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864.

Scully, John, private, Sept. 17, 1861; died at field hosp., July 9, 1864, of wounds received in action at Petersburg, Va.

Snediker, Howard, private, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Stout, William K., private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. at hospital, Newark, May 3, 1865.

Stults, Satter S., private, June 5, 1862; died at Charleston, prisoner of war, October, 1864.

Silvers, William H., recruit, Feb. 29, 1864; died at field hospital near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 1, 1864.

Vanhise, Andrew M., private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Vanderveer, David G., private, March 1, 1864; trans. to S. R. S. March 24, 1864.

Witcraft, Albert, private, Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Blackeny, Moses C., corp., Sept. 18, 1861; sergt. May 28, 1863; re-enl. January, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Bennett, John, corp., Sept. 18, 1861; sergt. June 11, 1862; re-enl. Nov. 26, 1863; 2d Lieut. March 16, 1865; 1st Lieut. *vice* Sheppard, pro. April 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

De Hart, Theodore, corp., Sept. 18, 1861; sergt. Oct. 16, 1863; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Hoyes, Eugene M., sergt., Sept. 18, 1861; drowned at foot of Barclay Street, New York City, Oct. 24, 1863, while on furlough.

Vanderhoef, Robert B., private, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Lawrence, John, private, Oct. 6, 1861; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 18, 1862, dis.

Currie, Edward, corp., Sept. 28, 1861; deserted Sept. 5, 1863, at New Brunswick, N. J., while on a furlough.

Acker, Francis, recruit, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Butterworth, Jonathan, private, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 30, 1863, dis.

Buckley, Thomas, private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862, dis.

Bondinot, William B., private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, Nov. 2, 1861, dis.

Bloodgood, Phineas F., private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Oct. 23, 1862; wounded accidentally.

Boorman, Edgar J., private, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 2, 1861; dis.

Breese, Henry, private, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 17, 1863, dis.

Corolan, Patrick, recruit, Oct. 6, 1864.

Cosler, John W., private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 30, 1863, dis.

Clerkin, John, private, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Church, George W., private, Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 26, 1863; disch. at New York May 4, 1865, by order War Dept.

Coburn, Charles A., private, Sept. 18, 1861; deserted April, 1863; returned to duty July 27, 1864; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Cahill, Francis, private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Crawford, James, private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Pierson, John L., corp., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Helena Island, S. C., March 28, 1863, dis.

Collins, William, private, Sept. 26, 1861; deserted Oct. 1, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.

Dye, Walter J., private, Sept. 18, 1861; deserted Oct. 2, 1861, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J.

Dye, Isaac S., private, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 4th Regt., Aug. 21, 1861.

Dauberry, Henry M., private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 30, 1863, dis.

Danberry, William, private, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22, 1863; paroled prisoner.

Dock, Isaac, wagoner, Oct. 2, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Deady, John, private, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner.

Disbrow, Ferdinand, private, Oct. 16, 1861; died at Hosp. Roanoke, N. C., of wounds received in action at Roanoke Island, N. C.

Dye, Walter, private, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. at Newport News, Va., Nov. 20, 1863, dis.

Fowler, Joseph W., private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862, dis.

Gould, Richard N., private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Gray, David V. D., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Norfolk, on detached service Sept. 22, 1864.

Hall, Reuben, private, Feb. 27, 1862; re-enl.

Harrison, George W., private, Aug. 15, 1862.

Hughes, Theodore V., private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Houghton, Michael, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 4th Regt.

Hagerly, Daniel, private, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Hopkins, Simon F., private, Sept. 29, 1864.

Johnson, William, private, Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. June 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Labone, Wallace W., private, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862, of wounds received in action at Roanoke Island.

Lally, Patrick, private, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., March 1, 1863, dis.

Lawless, Peter, private, Sept. 24, 1861.

Moore, William H., Sept. 20, 1861.

Moore, Thomas B., private, Aug. 29, 1861; missing in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

Murphy, James, private, Sept. 5, 1862.

Morris, William, private, Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

Meyers, John, private, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.

Munslow, Isaac P. H., private, Oct. 1, 1861; deserted at Camp Olden, Trenton, Nov. 2, 1861.

McClay, James, private, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31, 1864.

McAndrew, Allen, recruit, Jan. 12, 1864.

Montaloo, Frank, recruit, Feb. 11, 1864.

Nevius, Benjamin F., recruit, Jan. 5, 1862.

Prall, James, musician, Oct. 2, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Pierman, Garret V., recruit, Feb. 27, 1864.

Reynolds, James, private, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Morehead City, N. C., May 7, 1863, dis.

Silcox, Bergen, private, Sept. 24, 1861.

Shardlow, William, private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Skilman, Joakin, private, Sept. 18, 1861; deserted Jan. 8, 1862; returned to duty Aug. 1, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Sherry, Peter, private, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 10, 1865.

Sheehan, John, private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Smith, George, recruit, Sept. 2, 1862.

Tutenberg, Henry M., private, Sept. 18, 1861.

Van Deventer, John, private, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 4th Regt.

Voorhes, John C., private, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., June 23, 1862, dis.

Voorhes, John H., private, Oct. 5, 1864.

(History of Ninth Regiment in Union County, this work.)

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Bonnell, William, recruit, Sept. 13, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.

Culver, William, recruit, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. H (see Co. H).

Cheesman, Augustus, recruit, Sept. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. K (see Co. K).

Christian, Henry P., recruit, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. at draft rendezvous, Trenton, N. J., Oct. 2, 1864; rejected by medical board.

Dunham, Samuel H., recruit, Sept. 12, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.

Timmins, William H., recruit Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. K (see Co. K).

Young, Peter R., recruit, Aug. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. I (see Co. I).

COMPANY D.

- Conover, James W., capt., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Frederick City, Md., Aug. 4, 1864, of wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Bookstover, Henry D., 1st lieutenant, Co. K, Aug. 25, 1862; capt., vice Conover, died; disch. May 22, 1865, disability.
- Conine, Henry J., 1st lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1862; pro. capt. Co. A, Nov. 21, 1863; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Craig, William H., 2d lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1862; 1st lieutenant, vice Conine, promoted Nov. 21, 1863; capt. Aug. 9, 1864; not mustered; disch. Nov. 8, 1864, on account of wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Fletcher, James, 1st sergeant, Co. I, Aug. 11, 1862; 1st lieutenant, vice Craig, disch., Nov. 9, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Riddle, James H., 1st sergeant, Aug. 13, 1862; 2d lieutenant, vice Craig, pro.; com. 1st lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1864; not must.; disch. Oct. 17, 1864, dis.
- Lane, Gilbert, sergeant, July 28, 1862; 1st sergeant, Aug. 31, 1864; com. 2d lieutenant, Co. E, June 26, 1865; not must.; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Reed, John T., sergeant, July 28, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.
- Winder, Jacob S., corp., July 28, 1862; sergeant, July 10, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Borden, Richard, corp., Aug. 18, 1862; sergeant, Dec. 7, 1863; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 15, 1865.
- Conk, Jackson, corp., July 28, 1862; sergeant, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Emmons, John B., private, Aug. 13, 1862; corp. July 10, 1863; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, May 3, 1865.
- Brown, Joseph, private, July 20, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Duncan, Robert T., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.
- Joles, Charles S., corp., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Lacore, William, corp., July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Hampton, Grandon, corp., July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Stillwagon, William, private, July 28, 1862; corp. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Matthews, John H., private, Aug. 26, 1862; corp. Aug. 31, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Harvey, Cornelius, musician, July 26, 1862; pro. to principal musician May 1, 1863.
- Anderson, William A., private, July 29, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Applegate, Asher, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Allen, John, private, Feb. 10, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Addison, William, private, July 28, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 9, 1864.
- Armstrong, Jacob J., private, July 30, 1862; died near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30, 1864, of wounds received in action near that city.
- Anderson, Henry, recruit, March 10, 1864; deserted March 20, 1864, at draft rendezvous, Trenton, N. J.
- Bennett, Joseph L., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Bond, William R., private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Brewer, Isaac, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Brown, William L., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Brower, Charles A., private, July 28, 1862; disch. June 1, 1865, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor; leg amputated.
- Bowden, Charles J., recruit, Feb. 13, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Brown, Nelson P., private, Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom June 29, 1865.
- Brown, Matthias, recruit, March 3, 1864; trans. to Co. E, trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Barker, Robert, private, July 26, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1865.
- Bills, William H., private, Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
- Brown, Peter, recruit, Feb. 25, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., July 9, 1864, of wounds received in action; prisoner of war.
- Clayton, Edward, private, July 29, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Clayton, William, private, Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Clayton, William H., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Clayton, John V., private, July 29, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, Jan. 28, 1864, dis.
- Clayton, Thomas, private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Newark, Aug. 19, 1865, dis.
- Caffery, Charles S., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Newark, Jan. 28, 1864, dis.
- Condit, Charles, recruit, Sept. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C disch. at Newark by order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
- Cook, Abram N., private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Newark by order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
- Cook, Andrew J., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Cook, Samuel, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Curtis, Charles H., corp., Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 19, 1864; disch. therefrom June 20, 1865; corp. Oct. 1, 1863.
- Cottrell, Daniel G., recruit, April 4, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt., June 18, 1865; trans. to Co. K.
- Church, William, 1st sergeant, July 28, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Camp, George H., private, July 28, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 9, 1864.
- Dow, Clinton, private, July 30, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Duncan, Joseph P., private, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Diamond, William, Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Feb. 7, 1863, at Monocacy, Md.
- Emmons, Charles W., private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Estell, Andrew J., private, Aug. 13, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 30, 1862.
- Esiell, James, private, Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; buried there in Nat. Cem.
- Ford, David, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Gaskin, Benjamin W., private, July 24, 1862; disch. at Newark Dec. 13, 1864, dis.
- Girard, Frederick, private, July 24, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1862, to join regular army.
- Gravatt, John, private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Newark Sept. 30, 1863, dis.
- Gorman, William, private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Hagerman, Nicholas, corp., July 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 26, 1865.
- Hall, Joseph, recruit, Feb. 1, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.
- Holmes, Edward, private, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, 1863, dis.
- Hawkins, James, recruit, Feb. 10, 1864; died at Field Hospital, Winchester, Va., of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Havens, Edward, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 20, 1862; buried at Antietam, Md.
- Imlay (or Emley), Thomas, private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. as a deserter to Co. L, 1st Cav. Regt., Aug. 29, 1863.
- Imlay, John, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Jamison, Isaac, private, Aug. 13, 1862.
- Jones, James, recruit, Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.
- Lawyer, Joseph J., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Lewis, Joseph O., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Lewis, William H., private, Aug. 5, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Freehold, N. J., Dec. 7, 1863.
- Longstreet, Abraham, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Matthews, Charles T., private, July 30, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Matthews, James H., private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- McDermott, Charles V., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 15, 1865.
- Matthews, Charles J., private, July 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 18, 1865.
- Minton, James F., private, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Minton, William H., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Moore, William S., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.
- Morton, David W., private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Morton, Nicholas P., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864, dis.
- Martin, Levi, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died of pneumonia at South Amboy, Dec. 11, 1863.
- Patterson, Caleb, private, July 24, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Parker, Jonathan, recruit, Feb. 13, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.
- Pettit, Richard B., private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Pullen, Charles, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Pullen, William H. H., private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Reed, Joseph, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Reynolds, John T., private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Newark, May 4, 1865.
- Reynolds, William P., private, Aug. 13, 1862; corp. July 10, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Riddle, Hyers, private, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy April 10, 1864.

Runyon, Robert H., private, Aug. 11, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1863.

Sherman, Gordon, private, July 24, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Sherman, Benajah, recruit, Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.

Sherman, James W., private, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy.

Shores, William A. N., private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; buried at Antietam.

Sodon, Daniel P., private, Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Stimam, James, private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Strickland, Alexander, private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Strickland, Joseph, sergt., July 28, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea Dec. 3, 1863.

Sutton, Charles, private, July 24, 1862; trans. to Co. E Oct. 11, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Sullivan, Daniel, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Tuax, John, private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.

Van Dusen, Jeremiah, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., of wounds accidentally received at Winchester, Va., Oct. 31, 1864.

Wagoner, Reuben H., private, Aug. 2, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Hosp., Newark, May 3, 1865.

Van Kirk, Henry, corp., July 24, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

Yard, Alexander, private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. as a deserter to Co. L, 1st Cav., Aug. 29, 1863.

Yetman, Tunis, private, July 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 17, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 9, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Bayard, Cornelius, private, Aug. 12, 1862; died of pneumonia at Monocacy, Md., April 12, 1863.

Bodwell, James L., capt., Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, by order of War Dept.

Bloth, William, corp., Aug. 12, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.

Dunham, John B., private, Aug. 9, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Newark, N. J., Jan. 18, 1864.

Doll, Joseph, private, Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1863; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.

Noe, Elmer, private, Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Potter, David J., private, Aug. 1, 1862; deserted April 28, 1863, at Monrovia, Md.

Struby, Lewis B., corp., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Turner, William F., private, July 25, 1862; trans. to navy April 19, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.

Yeteman, Hubbard R., musician, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Wanser, Jarvis, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. F, May 7, 1864; 1st lieut. vice Bailey, pro. Aug. 9, 1864; pro. capt. Co. B, Dec. 1, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.

Everingham, Alexander L., sergt., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.

Hutchinson, John, sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Provost, William D., sergt., Aug. 15, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Ingraham, William I., sergt., Aug. 5, 1862; 1st sergt. May 18, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 26, 1865; not must.; must. out June 18, 1865.

Fairgrieve, George B., corp., July 28, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865, by order War Dept.

Provost, David, sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Van Dorn, John H., corp., Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Carman, Alfred, corp., Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Lott, Henry, private, Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Sept. 18, 1862; returned to duty Feb. 5, 1863; disch. at Trenton, May 3, 1865.

Higgins, James P., corp., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Van Hise, George W., corp., Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom July 21, 1865.

Bradley, Roderick, musician, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to prin. musician May 1, 1863.

McDonnell, John, musician, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Anderson, Henry A., private, Aug. 4, 1862; drowned near Frederick City, Md., July 3, 1863.

Applegate, Thomas F., private, Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Anderson, Joseph, private, Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Arbuthnot, Charles, private, Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 2d Regt.

Brewer, William, private, Aug. 2, 1862; died at rebel prison at Richmond, Va., March 22, 1864.

Boorman, Cornelius, private, Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Burton, Thomas A., private, Aug. 14, 1862; died in rebel prison, Richmond, Va., April 1, 1864.

Cunningham, William, private, July 29, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Carhart, George W., private, Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Camp, Gilbert M., private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865, order War Dept.

Davidson, James, corp., Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at hosp. at Newark, May 26, 1865, dis.

Erwin, Joseph W., corp., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. hosp. steward Jan. 31, 1865.

Emhoff, Frederick, private, July 28, 1862; deserted Aug. 29, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.

Emmons, James H., private, Aug. 14, 1862; corp. June 1, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.

Garigan, Thomas, private, July 31, 1862; deserted Aug. 6, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.

Griggs, Van Winkle, private, Aug. 15, 1862; died at rebel prison, Danville, Va., Dec. 16, 1864.

Grover, Samuel, private, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 26, 1865.

Hendricks, William, corp., Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Hagle, Frederick, private, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Hoagland, William, private, Aug. 15, 1864; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Jolly, Joseph, private, Aug. 7, 1862; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., Dec. 4, 1863, of wounds received at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Kensell, Kasimer, private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Linder, Frederick, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Leggett, John W., corp., Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom July 24, 1865.

Little, James, private, Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Lott, William F., private, Aug. 15, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.

Logan, George, private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

McLaughlin, Patrick, private, July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 16, 1864; disch. therefrom July 13, 1865.

Mchan, Thomas, private, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Mount, David, private, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., May 18, 1865, dis.; corp. Dec. 1, 1863.

Miller, Peter, private, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept. May 3, 1865.

McDermott, Luke, private, Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Feb. 18, 1863, at Monocacy, Md.

Newton, Thomas, private, Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Sept. 17, 1862, at Monocacy, Md.

Perrine, William, private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

Quinn, Michael H., private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 24, 1864, dis.

Ryan, Thomas P., sergt., July 22, 1862; disch. at Frederick City, Md., May 15, 1865, dis.

Rue, Peter, private, Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Rue, Alfred S., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1865, dis.

Richards, Elias, private, Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Aug. 18, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.

Silvers, Elwood K., private, Aug. 16, 1862; killed in action at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Smith, Thomas, private, Aug. 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Brandy Station, Va., April 2, 1864.

Sickles, Tilton, private, Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. therefrom Jan. 22, 1864.

Sperling, Daniel D., private, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Sickle, Solomon, private, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at hosp., Bristol, Pa., June 6, 1865, dis.
 Sneediker, James B., private, July 25, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Sneediker, Daniel P., corp., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, May 4, 1865, by order War Dept.
 Sherman, Charles, private, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Bristol, Pa., May 3, 1865.
 Schults, John, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Sodan, William H., private, Aug. 11, 1862; died June 11, 1864, at Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Silvers, John, corp., Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom July 27, 1865.
 Stewart, John J., recruit, Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 2d Regt.
 Thomas, Charles, private, Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Jan. 18, 1863, at Monocacy, Md.
 Van Hise, Thomas, private, Aug. 15, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Van Pelt, Jacob, private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Van Dusen, Robert A., corp., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward Jan. 31, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Van Dusen, Elwood R., private, Aug. 14, 1862; corp. June 1, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Williams, James R., private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864; disch. therefrom July 6, 1865.
 Walters, William, private, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863, dis.
 Whitlock, John, private, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Nolan, Wilson, corp., Aug. 12, 1862; private Sept. 12, 1862; deserted April 28, 1863; returned to duty Feb. 8, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Davis, Henry M., corp., June 26, 1862; deserted Aug. 30, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Wilson, Cornelius V., musician, July 24, 1862; deserted June 1, 1863; returned to duty Aug. 31, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Weldon, Charles M., private, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 7, 1864, dis.
 Browning, William A., private, July 31, 1862; deserted May 1, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Bruce, Garret, private, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom July 1, 1865.
 Bruce, Joseph, private, Aug. 9, 1862; died at Camp Parola, Annapolis, Aug. 26, 1864, of wounds received in action at Monocacy; leg amputated.
 Bradford, George H., private, July 26, 1862; trans. to navy April 19, 1864.
 Garrison, Almerain, private, July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Hoagland, Ralph, private, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. as a deserter to Co. H, 1st Cavalry, Aug. 28, 1863.
 Johnson, Theodore, private, Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Sept. 2, 1862; returned to duty Sept. 29, 1863; disch. May 4, 1865, by order of War Dept.
 Payton, William, private, July 30, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Perduin, Abraham V., private, Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Rively, George W., private, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. therefrom July 7, 1865.
 Rogers, Jefferson H., private, Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 States, Samuel B., private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Smock, George S., private, Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Sept. 14, 1862; sergt. July 9, 1864; 2d lieut. vice Fisher, disch. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Stonaker, Charles B., private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Trenton by order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
 Smith, Henry, private, Aug. 11, 1862; died at hosp., Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor.
 Stroble, John, private, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Voorhees, Wyckoff, private, July 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. therefrom Aug. 7, 1865.
 Ward, John, private, Aug. 31, 1862; deserted Sept. 2, 1862; returned to duty April 17, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Wright, John, private, July 30, 1862; corp. Jan. 28, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.

Wilson, Jacob, private, Aug. 6, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy Bridge, Md., July 9, 1864.
 Young, Peter R., private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 11, 1863, dis.

COMPANY K.

Janeway, Jacob J., capt., Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to maj. Sept. 19, 1864; lieut.-col. vice Hall, res. Dec. 13, 1864; brev. col. April 2, 1865.
 Manning, John L., sergt., Aug. 6, 1862; 1st sergt. Nov. 12, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. I, Oct. 8, 1864; capt. vice Janeway, pro. Dec. 13, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Fisher, John G., 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. sergt.-maj. Nov. 10, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I, Jan. 11, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Co. E, June 20, 1864; not must.; disch. Aug. 11, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.
 Danberry, Edgar, sergt., Aug. 6, 1862; private June 30, 1864; disch. by order War Department May 3, 1865.
 Hoagliann, James V., sergt., July 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865; disch. therefrom July 12, 1865.
 Hoagliand, John V., corp., July 12, 1862; deserted June 4, 1863, at Mount Airy, Md.
 Holden, Horatio, sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Feb. 1, 1864; disch. therefrom June 19, 1865.
 Kents, Naum, sergt., Aug. 11, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Co. B, June 26, 1865; not must.; must. out June, 1865.
 Meyers, Isaac W., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; died of scurvy at Raleigh, N. C.; prisoner of war.
 Stout, George H., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1864, disability.
 Rynd, David, corp., July 25, 1862; died of consumption at Monocacy, Md., March 21, 1863.
 Terrill, John N., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June, 1865.
 Siddles, Abram G., corp., Aug. 6, 1862; deserted March 10, 1863, at Mt. Airy, Md.
 Gardiner, William G., musician, Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Buckalew, Jacob, private, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Buckalew, Frederick, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Boice, Uriah, private, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 2d Regt.
 Britt, George, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Bennett, Hugh M., private, Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; discharged therefrom July 8, 1865.
 Bethl, John, private, July 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom July 8, 1865.
 Carver, Daniel, private, Aug. 15, 1862; died of fever at Monocacy, Md., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Culver, Jonathan, private, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at the U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, Aug. 12, 1864; disability.
 Culver, William, recruit, Feb. 9, 1864; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., June 26, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Dixon, George T., private, July 31, 1862; deserted April 12, 1864, at Newark, N. J.
 Disbrow, James T., private, Aug. 14, 1862; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., April 3, 1864.
 Daly, Henry, recruit, June 1, 1863; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Fresse, George, private, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Annapolis Junction, Md., May 4, 1865.
 Geipel, Adam, corp., July 29, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Garrigus, Jacob W., private, Aug. 13, 1862; corp. March 22, 1863; sergt. March 2, 1864; 1st sergt. Nov. 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Co. B, June 26, 1865; not must.; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Galligan, David, private, July 29, 1862; killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Grogan, William, substitute, Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Hendricks, Isaac, private, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Trenton, June 28, 1865.
 Hatfield, William H., private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Hardy, Jacob, private, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 15, 1864; disch. therefrom July 5, 1865.
 Hagaman, John M., private, Aug. 11, 1862; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864; buried there.
 Hoagliand, Henry L., private, July 22, 1862; trans. to Co. A, Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 15, 1862, to join regular army.
 Hjetwilt, Thomas, recruit, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 2d Regt.
 Irving, Edward B., recruit, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 2d Regt.
 Lynch, Peter, private, July 31, 1862; disch. at Frederick City, Md., May 3, 1865, order War Dept.

Lake, Henry S., recruit, March 11, 1864; disch. at Newark, N. J., June 18, 1865, wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va.
 Marsh, Vincent R., private, Aug. 15, 1862; corp. June 28, 1863; sergt. July 9, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, Oct. 11, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; capt. vice Patterson, pro. Jan. 30, 1865; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Meserole, Joseph, private, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 27, 1862; disability.
 Outcalt, William E., private, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Trenton, by order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
 Patterson, Thomas A., corp., July 22, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Riley, James, private, July 28, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Sylvester, John, private, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Newark, Aug. 3, 1864, disability.
 Schenck, William H., corp., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 19, 1864; disch. therefrom July 14, 1865.
 Sperling, Ephraim D., private, Aug. 18, 1862; corp. July 9, 1864; sergt. Nov. 20, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Smith, George, private, Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Sept. 1, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Schurm, Nicholas, private, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Stout, Luke, private, Aug. 5, 1862; died of fever at Monocacy, Md., March 31, 1863; buried at Antietam, Md.
 Schenck, Aaron P., private, Aug. 1, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; buried there.
 Ten Broeck, Van Kenselsaer, private, Aug. 5, 1862; died of consumption at hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 24, 1863.
 Ten Eick, Cornelius, private, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1865.
 Ten Eick, John, sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
 Thomas, Henry C., private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Tunison, Cornelius W., Jr., private, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom June 29, 1865.
 Taylor, Benjamin F., private, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Van Deventer, Charles, private, Aug. 8, 1862; deserted Nov. 14, 1862, at Monocacy, Md.
 Voorhees, Stephen, private, Aug. 14, 1862; corp. Feb. 10, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Van Duyn, William, private, Aug. 8, 1862; died of disease at New Brunswick, N. J., June 12, 1863.
 Wessel, James, private, Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
 Wilmot, George, corp., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 18, 1865.
 Walters, John, private, Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Sept. 1, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.

NOTE.—See history of Fourteenth Regiment in Union County, page 151 of this work.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Wisewell, Moses, col., Sept. 15, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Roberts, Edward A. L., lieut.-col., Sept. 15, 1862; cashiered Jan. 12, 1863.
 Wildrick, John A., capt., Co. B, 2d Regt., Jan. 21, 1862; lieut.-col. vice Roberts, cashiered, Feb. 11, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Wilson, Samuel K., Jr., maj., Sept. 15, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Gulick, William A., adjt., Sept. 15, 1862; res. Dec. 3, 1862.
 Robina, Benjamin A., 1st lieut., Co. F, Sept. 15, 1862; adjt. vice Gulick, resigned, March 19, 1863.
 Bordin, William, q.m., Sept. 15, 1862; dismissed Feb. 26, 1863.
 Martin, Moses, private, Co. I, Sept. 15, 1862; q.m. vice Bordin, dismissed, March 11, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Newell, William D., surg., Sept. 15, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Baker, Benjamin N., asst. surg., Oct. 2, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Berg, Joseph F., Jr., asst. surg., Sept. 29, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Page, Christian J., chaplain, Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Giles, John H., private, Co. F; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 22, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Ford, Charles P., private, Co. K; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 22, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Furness, William T., private, Co. K; pro. to com.-sergt. Sept. 22, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Murphy, Arthur C., private, Co. I; pro. to hosp. steward Sept. 22, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Dobson, John, 1st sergt., Aug. 25, 1862; 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1863; 1st lieut. vice Appleby, discharged, March 11, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Lefferts, Henry D. B., sergt., Aug. 25, 1862; 2d lieut. vice Dobson, promoted, March 11, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Barclaw, John L., sergt., Aug. 22, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Vandevender, Christopher, corp., Aug. 25, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Dobsons, George, private, Aug. 28, 1862; corp. May 6, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Floyd, Charles F., musician, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., March 26, 1863, dia.
 Cozzens, William H., corp., Aug. 27, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Appleby, William M., corp., Aug. 25, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Applegate, William, private, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1863, dia.
 Buckelew, Frederick C., corp., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Bush, George P., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regiment July 6, 1863.
 Bennett, Isaac S., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regiment July 6, 1863.
 Bowne, Edmond C., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bloodgood, William R., private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1863, dia.
 Craven, John F., private, Sept. 1, 1862; died of sunstroke at camp near Falmouth, Va., May 18, 1863.
 Culver, Augustus, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Compton, James, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Culver, Jonathan, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cole, George N., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Craven, James L., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Conolly, John, private, Sept. 1, 1862; corp. March 1, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Dolan, Patrick, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Emmons, Gordon, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 French, William, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Gaston, Forman, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Heardman, John, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hawkins, Cornelius H., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Imly, William B., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Letts, Isaac, private, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, April 23, 1863, dia.
 Letts, William, private, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1863, dia.
 Lisk, Theodore, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McGee, John L., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McKeag, Thomas, private, Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Pope, John W., private, Aug. 27, 1862; died of typhoid fever at hosp. 3d Div., 2d Corps, March 12, 1863.
 Perdun, Farmer, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Pearsall, Nelson, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Perdun, Charles A., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Roller, Abraham, private, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted at Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1863.
 Richards, Andrew, private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth, R. I., March 19, 1863, dia.
 Reynolds, Archibald, private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Baltimore March 8, 1863, dia.
 Snoden, Forman S., private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Straley, Jacob, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Smith, Jacob S., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Smith, George, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Service, Theodore, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Smith, Charles, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
Smith, Horatio E., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Vandevender, Theodore, private, Aug. 25, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863, dis.

Ward, Israel, private, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Wheeler, Samuel, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Yates, Samuel, private, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 3, 1863, dis.

COMPANY B.

Chamberlain, Alfred, sergt., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Davison, John J., Jr., 1st sergt., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Standford, Jacob T., sergt., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Budd, Charles G., sergt., Sept. 10, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Brown, Alfred, sergt., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Barnes, William E., corp., Aug. 26, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 24, 1862, dis.

Dutcher, George W., corp., Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Herron, William R., corp., Aug. 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Ferris, Charles E., corp., Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Bue, Edwin, corp., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Shann, Peter, corp., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Gulick, Spencer, corp., Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Henson, Patrick, must. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Amion, William, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Applegate, Thomas, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Applegate, Jacob S., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Bennett, Martin, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Bennett, Isaac, private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Phila., Pa., Feb. 5, 1863, disability.

Bergen, George D., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Brady, Alexander, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Colby, Allen F. G., private, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; leg amputated.

Crawford, George W., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Conover, Edwin, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dean, Aaron, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Davison, William V. P., corp., Aug. 29, 1862; died of diarrhea at Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1863.

Davison, George, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1862.

Dey, Alfred W., corp., Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Davidson, David A., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Everingham, Charles, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Erwin, William E., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Fisher, Henry C., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

French, Cornelius V. N., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Fate, Peter, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Fine, John, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Forman, Selah G., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Griggs, Reuben, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Graft, John, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Grant, Brazilla, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Gavitt, Ellison P., private, Aug. 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Glennig, Daniel F., private, Sept. 5, 1862; disch. at Fort Schuyler Harbor, N. Y., March 31, 1862, on account of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; arm amputated.

Hart, Noah L., private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 25, 1863; disability.

Hammel, John F., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hart, George S., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hulse, Samuel, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hulse, Thomas L., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hoffman, Solon, private, Sept. 9, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Haggerty, Henry C., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Johnson, David, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Jamison, Joseph J., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Johnson, John N., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Jolly, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received in action there.

Legitt, Anthony A., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Lake, William C., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Labaw, George F., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Linder, John, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Larkin, Francis E., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

McDougall, Orlando, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

McDougall, Robert, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Moran, Patrick, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Mount, William G., private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Morse, Garret S., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Merryott, Samuel, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Merryott, Peter B., private, Aug. 29, 1862; disch. at the U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1863, disability.

McIlvain, William, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Millette, William P., private, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at army hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg.

Monaghan, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Newton, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Perrine, Charles H., private, Aug. 26, 1862; disch. at hosp., West Phila. Feb. 4, 1863, disability.

Penson, Henry H., musician, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Pullen, George E., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Rumphy, Carl, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Rhodes, William D., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Rodgers, William H., private, Aug. 26, 1862; died of typhoid fever near Fredericksburg, Va., March 12, 1863.

Rue, Matthias A., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Reamer, Parker B., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Snediker, James, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Snediker, John, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Snediker, Forman, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Sedam, John L., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Silvers, Isaac, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Silvers, Henry, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Soden, Joseph, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., April 10, 1863, disability.

Sparlin, Nelson, private, Aug. 29, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 13, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va.

Stultz, Lewis D., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Slover, Stephen, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863. Thompson, John, private, Aug. 26, 1862; died near Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 25, 1862, of wounds received in action there.

Taylor, Eugene Z., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Van Lieu, Edwin F., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Vantilburg, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Van Arsdale, Peter P., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Wines, John A., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Caldor, Henry C., 1st sergt., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

Sofield, Daniel W., sergt., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

Hillyer, Isaac, sergt., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Brokaw, Isaac C., sergt., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Brantingham, Henry, sergt., Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Conway, Robert S., sergt., Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Leston, Joseph C., Jr., capt., Sept. 3, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

Stelle, William H., 1st lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Conover, Samuel K., 2d lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Gunther, Gustav, corp., Sept. 6, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Clawson, John V., Jr., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dayton, Isaac S., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Munday, Thomas J., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hummer, Adam, Jr., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Stelle, George D., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Coulter, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; corp. April 15, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Drake, Henry C., musician, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

Giles, Joel, musician, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Hummer, Adam, Sr., wagoner, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Field, Jeremiah R., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Adams, Wesley, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Baker, Samuel, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Newark, March 23, 1863.

Bauchman, Benjamin H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Blackford, Jeremiah F., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Boice, Cyrus, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Boice, George D., private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Brundage, Warren, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Car, Andre, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at camp in field April 1, 1863, dis.

Clawson, Jonathan F. R., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Compton, Israel, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Conger, Charles, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at camp in field April 1, 1863, dis.

Cooper, Joseph, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Corsoff, Rudolph, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Cronk, Munson, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dayton, Simon R., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dudling, Benjamin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Davis, Jeremiah, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Gen. Hosp., April 4, 1863, dis.

Davis, William B., private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 31, 1863, dis.

Drake, Calvin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 2, 1863, dis.

Dunham, Daniel V., private, Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dunham, George A., private, Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dunham, Samuel S., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dunlap, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Drum, Jeremiah, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Dutlinger, Kasper, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

End, Felix, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Fisher, Charles, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Freeman, James B., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Garretson, Ralph, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Giles, George F., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Giles, John V., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Giles, George, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1863, dis.

Gleason, Michael, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Green, Clarendo D., private, Sept. 4, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Harris, Lewis, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Henderson, William W., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Lake, Philip, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Lake, George, private, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1863, dis.

Lane, Aaron H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of diarrhoea, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1863.

King, Lewis, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Martin, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Matchet, Amos, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Merrell, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1863, dis.

Langstaff, Joel F., private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Merrell, William C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; died at hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action.

McCray, Martin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Mundy, Phineas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Pennington, Nathan C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Richards, Jacob, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Randolph, Joel D. F., private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Newark, N. J., April 8, 1863, dis.

Robinson, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Ryno, Lewis, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Ryno, Augustus, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of injuries at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

Runyon, Peter F., private, Sept. 3, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Shiney, George H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Smith, David S., private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1863.

Soper, Mahlon, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Stelle, Isaac R., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Stelle, John N., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Straven, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Taylor, Gilbert B., private, Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ten Broeck, John, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Tingley, Charles D., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Titworth, Calvin D., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Toupet, Charles W., private, Aug. 30, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action.
 Van Nest, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Nest, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Wendover, William A., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Wooding, Benjamin, private, Sept. 3, 1862; disch. at hosp., Newark, N. J., March 4, 1863, dis.

COMPANY D.

Dunham, William H., capt., Sept. 4, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Hatfield, Augustus, 1st lieut., Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cook, William J., 2d lieut., dismissed Feb. 26, 1863.
 Voorhees, John H., 1st sergt., Aug. 27, 1862; 2d lieut. *vice* Cook, dismissed, Feb. 27, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Randolph, Alexander F., corp., Aug. 27, 1862; sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cause, Andrew, Jr., sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Denton, Charles, sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Baner, Morris, sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Dunn, Isaac E., sergt., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Martin, Alexander, corp., Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bergen, Adrian W., corp., Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ten Broeck, Gabriel H., corp., Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Alcutt, Howard J., corp., Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Oakley, David V., corp., Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cathcart, Merrit G., corp., Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hall, Reuben, musician, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Danberry, Mark, musician, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Agnew, Robert E., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Applegate, Oscar, corp., Aug. 27, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 23, 1863, dis.
 Baird, David S., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Baker, Nicholas, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ballou, Francis, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Barton, William, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bass, Phineas, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Beggs, Joseph, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bergen, John, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Boice, Theodore, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bowman, Isaac L., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bradley, William H., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Brannagan, Thomas, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Buzsee, John, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Capes, Reuben, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Carolan, John, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Carrigan, Eugene, private, Aug. 29, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 19, 1863, wounds received at Fredericksburg.

Castner, James J., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cavilier, Isaac, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Churchward, Geo. W., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Coddington, Martin S., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Combs, Benjamin P., private, Aug. 29, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Cummings, George W., private, Aug. 29, 1862; died at hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1863, of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg.
 Davidson, Enos A., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ferote, Simeon, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ferote, William, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Finch, James H., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Foster, Francis, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 French, John, private, Sept. 2, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Ferguson, Edward, private, Aug. 29, 1862; deserted Dec. 1, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
 Gamble, William, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Gerhardt, Frederick G., private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., April 2, 1863, dis.
 Grace, Hubert, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Grogan, William, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Haggerty, James, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hargrove, James, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Haviland, Joseph T., private, Aug. 26, 1862; disch. at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 15, 1863, disability.
 Hendrickson, George W., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hickey, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Holman, George, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1862.
 Holcomb, Theophilus M., private, Aug. 28, 1862; died of fever at New Brunswick, N. J., April 1, 1863.
 Jeffries, Joseph C., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Jeffries, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Jones, John J., private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Kenna, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Lally, Martin, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Lovett, Richard, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McLaughlin, Michael, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Meyers, John, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Miller, Adam, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Marsh, William, private, Sept. 2, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 McDavitt, Francis, private, Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Oct. 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
 Mooney, William, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Morris, Michael, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Oakley, Blanchard, private, Aug. 26, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1863, disability.
 Oliver, Francis, private, Aug. 29, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Peyton, John, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Quinn, Henry, private, Aug. 29, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1863, of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg.
 Reed, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Romage, George, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Ross, George W., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Sanderson, Walter E., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Shand, James, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Shellady, George W., wagoner, Sept. 8, 1862; disch. at Falmouth, Va., March 3, 1863, disability.
 Skirm, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Smith, Henry G., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Stryker, David S., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Suydam, Peter W., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Tallman, George H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Taylor, Joseph, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Thompson, Walter, private, Aug. 29, 1862; deserted Sept. 19, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Trout, Garret, private, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Arsdale, James C., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Natta, Aaron, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Nortwick, Henry W., private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Syckel, Jacob, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Watson, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Wilson, Cornelius B., private, Aug. 26, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Wright, Lewis, private, Aug. 31, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Insole, Isaac, Jr., capt., Sept. 15, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Robins, Benjamin A., 1st lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1862; pro. adjt. March 19, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Westerfield, John W., 2d lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1862; resigned Oct. 31, 1862.
 Marsh, Seymour, private, Aug. 30, 1862; 2d lieutenant, vice Westerfield, resigned, Feb. 11, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Barton, John, sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; 1st sergeant, May 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Coats, Charles, sergeant, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McClearence, John S., sergeant, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Harriott, David H., sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Stroud, William F., sergeant, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Martin, Augustus, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Grace, Thomas, corp., Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Giles, David S., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Munn, John, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bloodgood, William H. H., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Payne, Jeremiah F., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Baldwin, William R., corp., Sept. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Baldwin, Alfred, corp., Sept. 3, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bogart, John H., musician, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bessler, John, musician, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Barton, Augustus, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bedam, Charles, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bergen, Charles W., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Blair, David, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bloomfield, Edwin A., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bones, John, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bowman, Henry, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Brobbel, Ulrich, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received the previous day in action.
 Burns, Christopher, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Cahill, Dennis, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Challhepp, John, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Claus, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Clayton, Asher M., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Collins, Arthur, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Connolly, Edward, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Connors, Patrick, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Coddington, William K., 1st sergeant, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Cook, Henry, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cushing, Patrick, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Cutter, Joseph, private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Debold, Peter, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 DeWitt, John C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of measles near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
 Doty, William, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1862.
 Dunning, George C., private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Dunnigan, John, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Foley, Dennis, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Fouratt, George E., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Freeman, John J., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Furlong, William, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Frazee, Henry, private, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at hosp., Phila., Pa., Feb. 9, 1863, dis.
 Gardner, Francis, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Garretson, Albert G., private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Giles, John H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major, Sept. 22, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Gilman, Charles D., sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Grace, Thomas K., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Haggerty, William, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hauxhurst, Richard F., private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hone, Frederick, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Jackson, John T., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Jaques, Mortimore, private, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Johnson, James H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Keller, Christopher, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Kervin, John, private, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McElhany, William, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McClay, John, private, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 McGrail, Patrick, private, Aug. 28, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action there on the 13th.
 Manning, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Point Lookout, Md., April 10, 1863, disability.
 Mott, Samuel, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at hospital, New York Harbor, Feb. 14, 1863, wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Moffett, George B., private, Aug. 3, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Morris, George B., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Mulligan, William F., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Munn, David C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Oliver, Thomas A., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Patterson, William H., private, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Payne, Bethune D., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Presler, Edward, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Roxbury, Andrew J., private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Ruddy, Robert, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Toms, Crowell M., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Temple, Alfred S., private, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Tucker, Patrick, private, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862, at Freehold, N. J.
 Valentine, Mulford D., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Webber, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Welsh, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Wright, George A., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Welsh, David G., wagoner, Sept. 2, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Young, Henry, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Young, Henry S., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Young, Theodore, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Storer, George, capt., Sept. 20, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.
 Bresnahan, James, 1st lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1862; dismissed by order War Dept. May 15, 1863.
 Conk, Thomas, 2d lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Bolton, John T., 1st sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; 2d lieutenant. vice Conk, disch., March 1, 1863.
 Stilwell, Aaron, sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; 1st sergeant. March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Fowler, Charles S., sergeant, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Thorn, William, Jr., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; sergeant. March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Thomas, David, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; sergeant. March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Dusen, David, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Thorn, Andrew C., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hudnet, William, corp., Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Fowler, John C., corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hulsehart, Peter, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Barber, Peter, corp., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Drake, Isaac, corp., March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Thorn, Timothy S., corp., March 1, 1863; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Buzzee, Aaron, musician, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Laforge, John, wagoner, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Applegate, Noah, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Arose, Elisha, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Arose, Abraham, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever near Falmouth, Va., March 14, 1863.
 Bloodgood, Peter, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bloodgood, Michael, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bogart, Abraham, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bolton, Thomas O., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Bray, George W., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Brock, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Feb. 20, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Compton, Henry, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

Culver, George, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Dayton, John D., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Dewan, Michael, private, Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Jan. 14, 1863.
 Diabrow, Cortlandt, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Dunn, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; supposed dead.
 Durham, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; died at U. S. A. Hosp. at Washington, D. C., of wounds recd. in action at Fredericksburg.
 Ford, Charles P., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Furman, William H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Furness, William T., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Githens, Joseph M., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Gordon, Embly S., private, Sept. 22, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hagar, Abraham C., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hogar, David, private, Sept. 22, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hansell, Cornelius, private, Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Jan. 14, 1863, at hosp., New York Harbor.
 Hanzey, Charles, private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hoagland, John H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hulsehart, Cornelius, Jr., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Hunt, Robert, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Jackson, Robert, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 King, Robert, private, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Keough, Thomas, private, Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Sept. 23, 1862, at Camp Vredenburg, Freehold, N. J.
 Lester, Francis W., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Letts, George V., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Martin, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McGraw, Isaac, private, Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 McGrath, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 McNally, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Miller, Charles, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Mollenfels, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 O'Brien, William, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Prink, Jacob, private, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Rightmire, William H., private, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Rogers, Henry A., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Seward, George H., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Seward, John A., Jr., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Shaffer, Philip, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Smith, Charles, private, Aug. 30, 1862; missing in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Soden, James, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Stephens, Miller, private, Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Stolt, John, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Van Nest, Jacob M., private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.
 Voorhees, Peter P., private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 17, 1863, dis.
 Roberts, Jonathan R., private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability in camp, Virginia, Nov. 10, 1862.
 Robert, Isaac, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability near Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1863.
 Passell, John V., musician, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., March 8, 1863, dis.

Heenan, Martin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1863, dis.
 White, Lewis A., sergt., Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., June 6, 1863, dis.
 Warner, Benjamin, private, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with regt. July 6, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Smith, John, private, March 11, 1864; trans. to Co. M.
 Clifford, James, private.

COMPANY B.

Page, Charles W., sergt., Aug. 5, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed by accident Nov. 3, 1864.
 Pomeroy, Christopher F., private, Aug. 7, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1862, dis.
 Van Derveer, Arnold H., private, Aug. 31, 1861; sergt. May 5, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; sergt. May 20, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Wilson, William H., private, Aug. 26, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Jan. 15, 1864; 2d lieutenant. Co. G Jan. 30, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Stewart, Alexander, 1st sergt., Aug. 22, 1861; 2d lieutenant. Co. E May 4, 1862; res. Dec. 22, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Marks, Charles W., private, Oct. 4, 1862; in hosp. at Washington May 31, 1865.
 Lawrence, James, Jr., sergt., Aug. 21, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1863.
 Bailey, Cornelius.
 Cause, Robert B., corp., Aug. 27, 1861; sergt. June 15, 1862; pro. sergt.-maj. Feb. 4, 1863; pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. G Aug. 12, 1863; 1st lieutenant. Co. E March 29, 1864; capt. vice Robins, pro. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Senker, Henry, private, Aug. 21, 1861; corp. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Jan. 30, 1864.
 Suydam, Peter H., saddler, Sept. 7, 1861; pro. saddler sergt., 3d Batt., Feb. 19, 1862.

Shulthise, Jacob.
 Alston, William.
 Andrews, Edward.
 Anderson, Garret T.
 Applegate, George.
 Auld, James M.
 Bobb, James.
 Bush, John.
 Colbith, John.
 Christ, Leonard.
 Corridan, James.
 Cochran, John.
 Cone, Daniel.
 Ectil, John.
 Foster, John.
 Foller, Michael.
 Gray, D. Eugene.
 Glenn, William.
 Hunt, Jonathan.
 Hart, David.
 Hinkley, Charles.
 Hinckle, Theodore.
 Hudson, William.
 Hardy, Pyatt.
 Jackson, William.

Kelly, Walter.
 Kohler, John.
 Labor, Henry B.
 Lettis, George.
 Lettis, John.
 Messeroll, Jonathan.
 McClellan, James.
 McLaughlin, James.
 Norman, Benjamin.
 Onks, John.
 Oliver, John.
 Plumm, John.
 Porter, William.
 Pardunn, Charles A.
 Rappleyea, William.
 Reeder, George.
 Suydam, Stephen.
 Snyder, John.
 Snyder, Stephen.
 Stevens, William.
 Telus, Charles.
 Van Note, Peter.
 Van Heise, Anthony.
 Van Derveer, Arnold.
 Voorhees, Christopher.

tract was said to contain six miles square, and by a provision of the charter was not to comprise more than sixty families unless by special order of the town.

The extreme length of this township east and west is about ten miles, breadth north and south nearly nine miles. It is bounded by Rahway and Westfield, Union Co., on the north, and on the south by Raritan River, east by the Kill Van Kull or Staten Island Sound, and west by Raritan township.

Woodbridge was one of the townships the creation of which was contemplated in an agreement entered into by Daniel Pierce and his associates with Philip Carteret, John Ogden, and Luke Watson, Dec. 11, 1666. This agreement was confirmed by a deed dated Dec. 3, 1667, and on the same day Pierce was commissioned as deputy surveyor to run the boundary lines and lay out the lands to the different associates.

This township was named after Rev. John Woodbridge, of Newbury, Mass. By reference to the history of the Elizabethtown Purchase in Union County the reader will find a copy of the original deed obtained from the Indians on the 28th of October, 1664, which includes this township. John Bailey, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, under permission from Governor Nicolls, obtained from Mattano, Manamowaoone, and Cowescomen, Indians, for "20 fathom of trayden cloth, 2 cotes, 2 Gunnes, 2 Kettles, 10 barres of Lead, 20 handfull of Powder, 400 fathom of white Wampom or two hundred fathom of Black wampum," the whole valued at £36 14s. The survey is bounded on the south "by a river commonly called the Raritan River, and on the east by the River which parts Staten Island and the Maine, and to run Northward up After Cull Baye till we come to the first river which sets Westward out of the Bay aforesaid, and to runn Westward into the Country twice the length as it is Broad from the North to the South of the aforesaid bounds." This was the whole extent of the Elizabethtown Purchase. That part of it which was subsequently formed into the township of Woodbridge was sold by Carteret, Ogden, and Watson to Daniel Pierce and his associates. Woodbridge included ten thousand acres for the town and twenty thousand for the adjoining plantations. This section of the new purchase appears to have been highly estimated by settlers. "Nature had furnished the country with all sorts of wild beasts and fowl, which gave them their food and much of their clothing. Fat venison, turkeys, geese, heath-hens, cranes, swans, ducks, pigeons, and the like. The streams abounded with fish, etc. Here you need not trouble the shambles for meat, nor bakers and brewers for beer and bread, nor run to a linen-draper for a supply, every one making their own linen and a great part of their woolen cloth for their ordinary wearing. Here one may lodge in the fields and woods, travel from one end of the country to another with as much security as if he were locked within his own chamber,

CHAPTER LXXV.

WOODBIDGE.¹

General Description.—Woodbridge is one of the oldest townships in the county of Middlesex, and was chartered as such June 1, 1669. The original

¹ The histories of this township, Piscataway, Raritan, and City of Perth Amboy, have been compiled from data furnished by C. A. Leveridge, of Cranford, N. J.

and if one chance to meet with an Indian town they shall give him the best entertainment they have, and upon his desire direct him on his way."¹

SYNOPSIS OF WOODBRIDGE CHARTER, JUNE 1, 1669.

ART. 1. Specifies the metes and bounds which are particularly described, and the tract is said to be bounded on the east by Arthur Cull Sound, north by Elizabethtown, west by New Piscataway, and south by the Raritan.

ART. 2. Stipulates that the corporation shall consist of at least sixty families, and as many more as shall be thought proper; directs how the land shall be divided, surveyed, etc., each patentee to pay a half-penny per acre annually to the proprietors.

ART. 3. The freeholders to have power to choose their own magistrates, to be assistants to the president or judge of the court, and for ordering all public affairs within the township, to nominate their justices and military officers, to be approved of and commissioned by the Governor.

ART. 4. The majority of the freeholders and freemen to choose their own minister or ministers, towards whose support each inhabitant shall contribute according to his estate; 200 acres of land to be laid out for the use of the minister, and 100 acres for the maintenance of a free school, "which said land shall not be abducted, but shall remain from one incumbent to another forever." The said lands, as well as those for building a church or school-house and for a churchyard and a market-place, to be exempted from the quit-rent; any inhabitant "of a different judgment in matters of Religion" might maintain any other minister without molestation.

ART. 5. Authorizes "a Court of Judicature" to consist of a president (who should be a justice of the peace) and at least two magistrates, a clerk, etc., having jurisdiction over all cases involving the sum of £5 sterling and under; and also for the trial of all criminals and causes of misdemeanor, inflicting fines and punishments such as "stocking, whipping (not exceeding twenty stripes), pillorying, ducking, branding, and the like." No freeholder to be arrested and detained for debt until judgment and execution, unless it could be made to appear that he was about defrauding his creditors by leaving the country, etc.; all fines to be disposed of for charitable or public uses.

ART. 6. Guarantees liberty of conscience according to the terms of the concessions.

ART. 7. The inhabitants to have the privilege of a free trade, unburdened by any excise or tax, save such as may be imposed by the Governor and General Assembly for defraying public charges.

ART. 8. The inhabitants to join with those of other towns in repelling invasion or attacks of Indians, but not to make war unless by consent of the Governor, Council, and Assembly.

ART. 9. The freeholders to choose two deputies to the General Assembly.

ART. 10. The freeholders to submit themselves to the laws and government of the province, to swear allegiance to the proprietaries, and to have full liberty to remove and dispose of their lands.

ART. 11. Provides for the general ordering of affairs for the good of the township by a majority of the freeholders.²

The document concludes with a proviso that as Amboy was to be reserved (not included in Woodbridge) by the Lords Proprietors, "in lieu of the seventh part mentioned in the concessions," it was understood and agreed that the nine hundred acres of upland was to be on and about Amboy Point, as then surveyed by the surveyor-general, and for the hundred acres of meadow (one thousand acres being the quantity reserved). It was to be laid out in the most convenient place nearest thereto.

It was signed by Philip Carteret, Governor; James Bollen, Nicolas Varlett, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vauquellens, William Pardon, and Robert Bond, and confirmed under date of 7th September, 1672, by Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret themselves.

At this time (1672) Woodbridge contained thirty thousand acres, and one hundred and twenty families.

Natural Features.—The surface of the township presents a variety of topographical features. The soil in the northeasterly and southwesterly parts is of a clay loam, and it is a fine farming region, mostly in a high state of cultivation. In the extreme southerly part and ranging easterly are the clay beds, which are of great commercial interest and value. The Woodbridge fire-clay beds belong to one of the most important members of the plastic clay formations. On account of the value of much of its material and the important uses to which it is put this clay has been excavated at many points and widely explored for additional workings. There are, in consequence of these openings and explorations, the best facilities for studying its geological relations, structure, and character. It has been named from its development and the many pits where it has been opened and worked in this township.

SANDY CLAY, INCLUDING LEAF BED.—In the clay reports of this township mention is made of this bed, that it is easily traced by its contact with the fire-clay and by the leaf-prints or impressions so numerous in it. This fossil-clay bed, as it may properly be called, has many distinguishing features, and careful explorations will in time no doubt result in the discovery of fossil remains. It is difficult to determine accurately the thickness of this leaf-bearing sand-bed. Lignite and pyrite are also common in this bed.

PIPE-CLAY has been represented in the columnar section given in the report as ten feet thick, but, like the sand bed underneath, its thickness varies in different localities. In Watson's bank there is eight feet of pipe-clay. Generally there is a thin and sandy stratum interposed between two layers of pipe-clay, as if the middle of the bed had received a larger percentage of sand. There have been found a few shells and casts of shells, and one particular species, viz., *Cucullea antrorsa*. They were found in Valentine Brothers' bank, on the Raritan River. Additional localities and specimens of this shell, as well as of other species, are anticipated as the results of further diligent search for such fossil remains.

LAMINATED CLAY AND SAND.—This member of the clay series is well developed in many of the banks about Woodbridge, and also in those along the Raritan. This bed crops out at Florida Grove, in the north bank of the Raritan, and is also seen in the south bank, also near Kearney's dock. It furnishes nearly all the clay which is dug in this district for the manufacture of red or common brick, and the extent of these beds is quite equal to the largest demands.

MICACEOUS SAND BEDS.—In this section twenty feet has been assigned as the thickness of this bed. Micaceous sand and sandy clay, dark-colored to

¹ Denton's "Brief Description."

² Dally's Hist. Woodbridge.

black, make up the mass of this bed, not uniformly mixed, but more or less in layers of varying thickness, but the sand predominates over the clay and gives character to it, distinguishing it from the more clayey beds under it. Mica also appears more abundant here than in some of the lower strata of this formation. It occurs in the form of very minute flakes or scales. No organic remains other than those of plants occur in it.

FELDSPAR AND KAOLIN BEDS.—The columnar section represents these as distinct beds. They are, however, so intimately connected that for the purposes of description these layers and the thin sandy clay stratum which is found generally accompanying them are here included under one head, one subdivision, as it were, of this formation.

The names *feldspar* and *kaolin* as used everywhere in this clay district to designate these strata and their materials are applied incorrectly. The *feldspar* is more properly a *kaolin*, although not answering fully to all the characters implied in that well-known term. It is a mixture of a rich clay with white quartzose sand and fragments of quartz, nearly all of which are slightly rounded. The upper layer of sandy clay is not seen everywhere accompanying the *feldspar* and *kaolin*. It is quite often wanting.

This township is rich in these clays, which are in constant demand for making earthenware for the common purposes of daily life. The source from whence these clays was derived is not plainly apparent as yet. They join on their northwestern edge the red sandstone and shell formation from Woodbridge almost to Trenton.

The surface is nearly level, and contains fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty acres, and is well watered by streams running throughout the township, and the Kill von Kull on the southeasterly boundary of the township, being facilities for conveying the rich clays and the produce of the agriculturists to different parts of the country, finding ready markets.

CLAY MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The following are those who are at the present engaged extensively in this business:

Woodbridge "Fire-Brick Works" (established 1845), Messrs. William M. Berry & Co., manufacturers of fire-brick of all shapes and sizes, and dealers in fire-clays, sand, kaolin, and fire mortar.

Messrs. M. D. Valentine & Brother, manufacturers of fire-brick, glazed drain-pipe, and sand tile.

The Salamander Works, established 1825, incorporated 1871. This company are engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, furnace blocks, slabs, etc., of all shapes, bakers' ovens, tile and circles, greenhouse tile and heat-pipe, sewer- and drain-pipe; also dealers in clay, sand, and kaolin.

C. W. Boynton, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in vitrified sewer-pipe and farm drain-tile.

Hampton Cutter & Son, established in 1850, miners

of ball stoneware, kaolin, fire- and alum-clays; also moulding- and fire-sand.

Woodbridge Clay-Mining and Refining Company is just on the line of this township and Perth Amboy; S. G. Phillips, president.

Birkett & Paterson, dealers in ball-clay No. 1, fire-brick clay, sager clay, stoneware clay, pipe-clay, etc.

Peter B. Melick, miner of superior clays.

Messrs. Warren Drummond, David A. Flood, and Joel Melick, Jr., are clay merchants in the township.

The New Jersey Railroad runs through the north-west corner; the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad traverses it centrally, connecting Rahway and the town of Woodbridge with its hamlets, making it convenient for those doing business in the near cities. The branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad runs through the easterly portion of the township, and has a depot called Sewaren. The township is drained on the north by a branch of the Rahway River, on the east by Achter Kull or Staten Island Sound, and on the south by the Raritan River. Taken all in all, Woodbridge is not only the most ancient but also one of the most prosperous townships in Middlesex County.

Census Report.—Males, 1760; females, 1376; total, 3136. Number of children in township from five years to eighteen years of age is 1203: males, 511; females, 692.

Early Settlements.—The following is the list of freeholders who settled at an early date in this township, with, as far as is known, the number of acres allotted to each: Obadiah Ayres, 171 acres; Ephraim Andrews (1678), 98; Thomas Augar, or Alger, 167; John Adams, 97; Samuel Baker, 170; Joshua Bradley, 171; John Bishop, 470; John Bishop, Jr., 77; Matthew Bunn (he is recorded as a "mariner"), 165; Thomas Bloomfield, 326; Thomas Bloomfield, Jr., 92; John Bloomfield, 90; John Conger, 170; John Cromwill, 173; William Compton (whose daughter was the first child born in Woodbridge), 174; Robert Dennis, 448; John Dennis, 107; Samuel Dennis, 94; John Dilly (1676), 213; Hugh Dunn, 92; Jonathan Dunham (1672), 213; John French, "mason," 15; Rehoboth Gannitt, 448; Daniel Gracie, 164; Samuel Hale, 167; Jonathan Haynes (1673), 97; Elisha Hlsley, 172; Henry Jaques, Henry Jaques, Jr., 368; Stephen Kent, 249; Stephen Kent, Jr., 104; Henry Lessenby, 88; George Little, 100; Hugh March, 320; David Makany, 168; Samuel Moore, 356; Matthew Moore, 177; Benjamin Parker, "joiner," 105; Elisha Parker (1675), 182; John Pike, 308; John Pike, Jr., 91; Daniel Pierce, 456; Joshua Pierce, 30; Daniel Robbins, 173; Robert Rogers, 91; John Smith, "wheelwright," 512; Samuel Smith (1676), 103; John Smith, "Scotchman," 176; Isaac Tappen, 172; Abraham Tappen, 95½; John Taylor, "blacksmith," 96; Israel Thorne (1676), 96; Robert Vauquellens, or La Prairie, 175; John Watkins, 92; Nathan Webster, 93; John Whitaker, 91; Richard Wath, 172.

These are believed to have been the first who came, but there are a number of names with and without acres with no date appended: Thomas Adams, John Allen, "minister," 97 acres; John Averill, William Bingley, 186; Jonathan Bishop, Capt. Philip Carteret, 313; James Clarkson, John and Neal Connerly, 1680; Jonathan Dennis, Hopewell Hull, John Isley, 97; John Martin, Sr., 255; Thomas Pike, John Treuman, 97; Lords Proprietors, 1000; for the ministry, 200; maintenance of schools, 100.

"The majority of the first settlers came from New England, and most of them were descendants of the Puritans. The inhabitants of Woodbridge pursued the even tenor of their way amid the quietness and sobriety of a secluded agricultural people, undisturbed by the turmoil of the world around, and but little affected by the strife of parties with which the province was so early afflicted. Secure in the possession of their lands,—for the existence at any time of any difference of moment between them and the proprietaries has not been discovered,—they were alike loyal to the Dutch and English Governors to proprietary interests or royal prerogatives, whichever had the ascendancy; and it is somewhat ludicrous to observe with what ease plain 'Samuel Dennis, *Justice*,' under the English rule, became 'Samuel Dennis, *Schepen*,' when the Hollanders temporarily gained the supremacy, and the town with equal facility was transferred from the province of New Jersey to the 'schoutship of Achter Kull in the New Netherlands.'"

Woodbridge had its ten thousand acres for the town and twenty thousand for the adjoining plantations, several of these being improved, and that section of the province appears to have been highly estimated by settlers. A court-house and prison were there, although we may presume them to have been of humble character, and the possession of a charter gave to the town a peculiar consideration in the province. Its population then was about six hundred.

Obadiah Ayres held in the township 171 acres, 1672. He married Hannah, daughter of John Pike; she died May 31, 1689. It is recorded that Capt. John Pike left in his will to Mr. Ayres the sum of one shilling. Mr. Ayres was a native of Newbury, Mass.

The Andross or Andrews family came at a very early date from New Haven, Conn. The name of the ancestor was Joakim, sometimes spelled Yokam. He died in 1675, and his widow Amy sold, June 22, 1675, to Thomas Moore "the house, Orchard, Home Lott, Pasture for Calves, and all that might be claimed by the concessions—a first Lot-right—except 20 acres sold by her husband to Peter Moss, and one *peare-tree* and some *Gousberry* bushes reserved for her use."

Samuel Bacor (Baker) owned one hundred and seventy acres in the first surveys, 1669; at one time he bought the lands of Daniel Deuton. The family

of Baker emigrated from England and settled on Long Island, and Thomas, father of Samuel, first settled in Connecticut Farms, Union Co., and there died.

John Bishop was by trade a carpenter. He came from Newbury, Mass., October, 1647. It is recorded that he owned four hundred and seventy acres. He married Rebecca, widow of Scullard, daughter of Richard Kent, by whom he had eight children, who came with him on his arrival at Woodbridge. He became one of the Associates, and held several prominent offices in the town, but is not mentioned in the records in a way to throw any light upon his character. But we learn that in March, 1696, a Mr. Webster, a Quaker, claiming that it was contrary to his conscience to pay anything towards the maintenance of a minister (Rev. Mr. Samuel Shephard), who had been the means of building up the congregation and the spiritual affairs of the town, Capt. John Bishop agreed to pay for him as long as he shall live, showing that Capt. Bishop was considerate for the spiritual interests of the town and his pastor's comfort. His sons, John, Jonathan, and Noah, became freeholders and prominent citizens, and the latter left several children. There are no births, deaths, or marriages recorded relating to the others.

Of the Bloomfields, the first mentioned are Thomas and his son Thomas. They became freeholders in 1670. Thomas Bloomfield bought, Aug. 25, 1675, for £12, the property of Abraham Shotwell, and resold it a fortnight later for £14, to Governor Carteret. He was a carpenter by trade. Capt. John Bloomfield, his grandson, was in Col. Dayton's Third Continental Regiment, 1776.

John Conger became one of the first Associates, 1670. His allotment was one hundred and seventy acres. The name is now well known throughout the county. They first came from Long Island.

The Compton family were among the first who came to Woodbridge, when it was a vast forest, William, the ancestor, being the first white man to cut down the timber. He claimed one hundred and seventy-four acres. His daughter Mary was the first white child born in this township, November, 1688; she married Caleb Campbell, Jan. 1, 1695–96, and died Feb. 15, 1735, aged sixty-seven years. Her gravestone is still standing. The name is still found in the county. The family have become numerous.

Robert Dennis. This family were from Yarmouth, Mass. On the 3d of December, 1674, being "by the providence of God disabled from managing and carrying on his outward occasions," he gave to his children,—Jonathan, Joseph, and Elizabeth,—all his property (the real estate to the sons, and to the daughter "two cows, five yearlings, with all his movables in the house"), on condition that they should allow himself and wife (Mary) a comfortable maintenance "for meat and drink, washing, lodging and apparel" during their lives. He held many offices in the township, and was highly respected. His name, owing prob-

ably to infirmities of body, ceases to be mentioned after 1675. For several years he was appointed on the committee for assessing the town rates, an indication that he enjoyed a full share of the confidence of his townsmen. John and Samuel Dennis were probably his brothers.

John French came at an early date, and worked at his trade, that of mason and builder. He had a brother David, who settled in Union township (Connecticut Farms). Many of this branch of the family settled eventually in Somerset County (see Plainfield township).

The Gannitt family came from France, and with other Huguenots settled upon Staten Island, and in this county in 1668. There is in the records of the town mention made of four hundred and forty-eight acres as Rehoboth Gannitt's in the year 1670.

Daniel Gracie settled in 1667, and held office for many years. The family are not numerous. The names of Garritse and Gascrie are mentioned, but no record is now found; they may have been the same family as Gracie, as at this early date many of the names in the records differ widely in their orthography.

Samuel Hale came from Newbury, Mass. He was one of the early Associates, and had one hundred and sixty-seven acres. He was surveyor of lands, and held official relation in the Assembly and in framing the charter of the township. The family have removed to different parts of the State.

Jonathan Haynes, also from Newbury, Mass. (1673), owned ninety-seven acres. The name is spelled in many ways, but they are all the same family, as Hinds, Heynes, Haines, the last of which is common. Jonathan was a son of John Haynes, who died at Southold, L. I., March, 1652-53. He may have been a cooper, and carried on his trade. His brothers settled in or about Elizabethtown at the same time he came here.

Henry Jacques, Sr., was a carpenter by trade. As such he built in 1661 a gallery, and made for it "three payre of stayres, and whatever else is requisite to compleate the said gallery," and also laid a floor all over the meeting-house in Newbury.¹

He married in Newbury (October, 1648) Anna Knight, by whom he had several children, one of whom only (Henry, Jr.), it is thought, came with him to Woodbridge. The father, it is probable, returned to Newbury. He died in February, 1687. The son Henry was born in July, 1649. He married Hannah —, and had two sons, John and Jonathan, who appear to have survived him. The former left children. His name is connected with others in a deed 3d December, 1667, for settling two townships, including the "Towne now called Woodbridge."

Stephen Kent was also one of the first settlers. His name is signed to the deed of conveyance, 3d Decem-

ber, 1667, for the formation of two townships. He had a choice of two hundred and forty-nine acres, and his son, Stephen Kent, Jr., one hundred and four acres.

George Littell, or Littel, as it is sometimes spelled, emigrated from London about 1635, came to this township from Newbury at an early date, and made choice of one hundred acres; from this stock the family has increased and spread into many of the townships, particularly into New Providence, Union Co.

Hugh March, or Marsh, was a builder. He does not appear to have filled any prominent position in the young community, and subsequently returned to Newbury, where in 1676 he commenced keeping an "ordinary" (inn), and continued to do so for several years. He died in 1693. His son, George March, was admitted a freeholder of Woodbridge in August, 1669, but he also returned to Newbury, married, and left descendants. It has been generally thought that the March family were descendants of Hugh March, the orthography of the name having become changed in the course of time. But such is not the fact; the two families were of different origin. In 1653 his wife with two other good women of Newbury were "prosecuted for wearing a silk hood and scarfe," but was discharged on proof that her husband was worth two hundred pounds. The family is quite extensive now in this country.

David Makany (Makernie), 1670, had some lands near Amboy, and "bordering upon this Township (one hundred and sixty-eight acres)." He is recorded as freeholder in 1683. Rev. Francis Mackernie, a Presbyterian clergyman, was arrested in 1708 by Lord Cornbury for preaching without a license. His case excited much interest at the time, though nothing more can be learned than that a lawyer by name of Jamison defended him, and also that Governor Hunter, who was selected as chief justice of New Jersey in 1710, signalized himself by defending the clergyman.²

Samuel Moore (Moores) was the first town clerk in the township, and for twenty years, 1668 to 1688, his name is so recorded. He and his brother Matthew made New Jersey their permanent abode from the time of their arrival, and left several children, whose descendants "remain to this day." Samuel's first wife was Hannah Plumer; she died in December, 1654, about eighteen months after marriage, and he took for his second wife (September, 1656) Mary Ilsley, who accompanied him to Woodbridge. The births of two children by her are recorded. It is probable that he was married a third time (December, 1678) to Ann Jacques. He died May 27, 1688.

Matthew Moore married Sara Savory March, 1662. They brought two children with them to the province, and others are mentioned. He was a brother of

¹ Coffin's Newbury, Mass.

² Field's Provincial Courts, pp. 72, 91, 94.

Samuel, and had allotted to him one hundred and seventy-seven acres. He died in March, 1691.

Benjamin Parker, a freeholder in 1670, owned one hundred and five acres. We cannot say that Elisha Parker, of Woodbridge, was a relative, but they came about the same time, and in 1675 Elisha owned one hundred and eighty-two acres in Woodbridge where he first settled, as it is recorded, "The first grant of Land to Elisha Parker, senior, yeoman of Woodbridge, was for one hundred and eighty-two acres on the highway leading to Piscataway under date of April 19, 1675," and it is presumed that shortly afterwards he removed to Woodbridge from Staten Island, where he had previously resided. Elisha Parker was in 1694 appointed high sheriff of the county of Middlesex; in November, 1707, he represented the county in the Provincial Assembly, of which body he continued a member for two years, and in 1711 was appointed a member of Gov. Hunter's Council. His residence is said to have been the house which until a few years back was the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge. He died June 30, 1717, esteemed by his contemporaries as "a good father, a kind master, and a sincere Christian." Mr. Parker appears to have been three times married, and to have had several children.

Richard, the ancestor of the Connerly family in this township, was Scotch or of Scotch descent, and came about 1680. He settled in this township near the "Blazing Star Ferry" on the Kill von Kull. The family are not numerous, but are recorded as respectable, and Richard was a joiner. He probably kept the ferry near which he lived. Richard, the second, was a public officer, and his son, James Connerly, was in Capt. Struthers' troop, Sheldon's regiment, light dragoons, Continental army, in 1778; Thomas Connerly, Third Battalion, First Establishment, Capt. Flanagan's Regiment, and the First Regiment of the Third Battalion of Second Establishment; John and Neil Connerly were in Capt. Morgan's Company, Second Regiment Middlesex; and John, a cousin of John and Neil, in First Regiment of Monmouth, and was wounded at battle of Monmouth, 1780. Richard Connerly had five children. Richard Bishop Connerly lived at Woodbridge and died there.

John Pike was one of the earliest settlers, with his son John; they owned nearly four hundred acres of land. He came from Newbury, Mass., where he had settled in 1635, and after securing his allotment here he returned in 1671 for the purpose of disposing of his property in Massachusetts belonging to himself and son. He had previously been elected president of Woodbridge, and in that year (1671) was chosen to be one of Governor Carteret's council. After 1675, when he was appointed "captain" of the militia, he was uniformly distinguished by that title.

His lands are described as lying "west of Strawberry Hill," *alias* the sheep common, were granted to

him at a meeting of the Associates, Dec. 9, 1667, and confirmed to him by the Governor in February following. On the 30th June, 1685, he married Elizabeth Fitz Randolph, of Piscataway, and died in January, 1688-89, leaving some seven children,—John, Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, Ruth, Samuel, and several who died young. Capt. Pike died with his "fair fame" impaired through calumnious assaults, the effect of which the General Assembly, by two solemn acts at two different times, subsequently endeavored to counteract.

Daniel Pierce is recorded as "blacksmith," and owning four hundred and fifty-six acres, and his son Joshua thirty acres. They were the first to move in the enterprise of establishing the town, although they do not appear to have exerted any special influence in the management of its affairs. The father, on his arrival in America, first settled at Watertown, Mass., whence about 1637 he removed to Newbury, where in 1652 he purchased considerable property of a nephew named John Spencer,¹ and his interests there induced him to return to Massachusetts soon after the settlement of Woodbridge, and he died in Ipswich, Dec. 26, 1677, leaving one son, Daniel, who was a resident of the same town.

Joshua, the son, born May 15, 1642, had died in Woodbridge about the latter part of 1670, and a month subsequent to his death the birth of a son Joshua is recorded. There is a previous record of the birth of a daughter on March 18, 1668, on "the fifth of the week about break of day."

Daniel Robbins came in 1668, and located his lands of one hundred and seventy-three acres in Woodbridge, where he resided for many years; his family are quite numerous in the State.

The Rogers family were early settlers here; they owned nearly one hundred acres in 1670. It is supposed they came direct from Newbury, Mass. Robert Rodgers' descendants are still to be found in the county.

John Smith is named as "wheelwright," to distinguish him from a John Smith, a "Scotchman," another of the settlers. He was honored immediately after the organization of the town with the post of constable; was then promoted to be a deputy to the Assembly, an assistant judge, etc. The town-meetings were at first held at his house, he acting as moderator, and from various other offices conferred upon him, he appears to have been an esteemed citizen. There is no mention made in the records of his family. The Smiths who subsequently became numerous in this vicinity were probably descendants of Richard Smith, whose name is mentioned not long after the settlement was made, but what connection there was between him and John (if any) is not known. John Smith held five hundred and twelve acres, and Samuel Smith (1676) had one hundred and three acres recorded.

¹ See Coffin's History of Newbury.

Robert Vauquellen, or La Prarire, was owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres (1668). He was a native of Caen, in France. He was a surveyor-general 8th March, 1669-70. He is called "Robert La'-Prie" in some of the records. He was acting secretary for the members of the Assembly, Nov. 5, 1675. The deeds of his plantation, as it is called, were not given him until 1681.¹ He came over with his wife at the time of Governor Carteret, in the ship "Philip," landing July 29, 1665, at New York, and was a great acquisition to this young colony. As a matter of curiosity I find that his name is spelled in twenty-two different ways: Vauquellin, Vanquellin, Vauquellin, Van Quellin (making him a Hollander), Van Quellion, Voclin (as pronounced), Voclan, Vorklain; then come the La Prairie, Lapairij, Laprarij, Laparary, Laprerie, La Prie, La Priere, La Prary, Lirary, Delapary, Deleprierre, Delapais, and Delapierre.

Robert McLellan bought a plantation in Woodbridge, and resided there until June, 1689, having for an inmate of his house the Rev. Mr. Riddell. They sailed to Europe together. He took his son with him, and after remaining in Scotland for some years returned and took possession of his lands. It is thought that he had left two of his children here before he sailed, but no account is given of the fact, only he had three children and took one son with him to Scotland. No mention is made of his son's return.

Adam Hood, or Hude, as the name was spelled by himself, came as a passenger in the ship "Henry and Francis." Where he first went does not appear, but in June, 1686, we find him among the others brought before the Court of Common Right, at the instance of Capt. Hutton, and in 1695 he resided on Staten Island. During that year he purchased his land in Woodbridge, and removing here built a farm-house for his own residence, which, in an altered condition, is yet standing about a mile north of the church, on the road to Rahway. He is called in the records "Weaver," but in 1718 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex, soon becoming the presiding judge, and still acted in that capacity as late as 1733, the records of the court exhibiting a marked regularity in his attendance upon its sittings. At one time he was also master in chancery and a member of the Provincial Assembly. He seems to have enjoyed in a great degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Hude's death occurred on the 17th of June, 1746, in his eighty-fifth year, having for many years been a communicant in the Presbyterian Church.

The following are names of other settlers of the township from its earliest date to the year 1840:

Thomas Acken.	Benjamin Alford.
Thomas Adams.	Rev. John Allen.
John Adams.	David Alston.
Arthur Adlington.	John Alstone.

Joseph Alwood.	Rev. John Brook.
Ephraim Andrews.	Henry Brotherton.
Jedediah Andrews.	Andrew Brown.
Milton Arrowsmith.	Benjamin Brown.
Archibald Auger (or Eager).	George Brown.
Rev. D. Austin.	Col. Benjamin Brown.
John Ayerel (or Averil).	Carliele Brown.
Daniel Ayers.	James Brown.
Ellis Ayers.	John Brown.
Ellis F. Ayers.	Philip Brown.
James Ayers.	Samuel Brown.
Joanna Ayers.	Thomas Brown.
John Ayers.	Warren Brown.
Samuel Ayers.	William Brown.
Obadiah Ayers.	James Bunn.
Samuel Bacon.	Seriah Bunn.
Capt. Baker.	Matthew Bunn.
John Baker.	Nathan Bunn.
Cornelius Baker.	David Bunn.
Rev. T. L. Barrister.	Rev. P. H. Burghardt.
E. Barber.	Robert Burwell.
John Barclay.	Samuel Butler.
Robert Barclay.	Mehitable Butler.
H. Barkaloo.	Caleb Dugald.
Capt. Barnet.	David Dugald.
Elizeus Barron.	John Campbell.
Ellis Barron.	Henry Campbell.
John Barron.	Richard Carmon.
Joseph Barron.	Thomas Chalkley.
Samuel Barron.	John Chaplin.
Thomas Barron.	David Chinabell.
John Barrow.	Jonathan Chinabell.
Rev. William B. Barton.	William Clake.
John Bayley.	Abel Clarkson.
John Beatty.	James Clarkson.
Rev. A. Beach.	Robert Clarkson.
John Beacher.	Jeremiah Clarkson.
William Bedman.	John Clerk (or Clark, Clarke).
Andrew Bell.	Benjamin Clerk.
William H. Benton.	— Coddington.
John Berry.	Thomas Collier.
William Berry.	John Conway.
William H. Berry.	Daniel Compton.
William Bingley.	Francis Compton.
Alston Bishop.	John Compton.
John Bishop.	William Compton.
Noah Bishop.	Gershom Conger.
Jonathan Bishop.	William Conger.
Benony Blacklick.	John Conger.
Francis Bloodgood.	Isaac Cathcal.
James Bloodgood.	William Cox.
William Bloodgood.	John Crandel.
Ezekiel Bloomfield.	Benjamin Cromwell.
Benjamin Bloomfield.	John Cromwell.
Hopewell Bloomfield.	Col. Samuel Crow.
John Bloomfield.	David Crow.
James Bloomfield.	David Crowell.
Joseph Bloomfield.	Joseph Crowell.
Jonathan Bloomfield.	James Crowell.
Moses Bloomfield.	Edward Crowell.
Thomas Bloomfield.	Ralph M. Crowell.
William Bloomfield.	Robert Cuts.
Timothy Bloomfield.	Capt. Cutter.
James Bollen.	Samuel Cutter.
Robert Bond.	Richard Cutter.
James Bonny.	Kelsey Cutter.
Joseph Bonny.	Campyon Cutter.
Nicholas Bonham.	William Cutter.
Capt. Brown.	Joseph Cutter.
William Bowman.	John Cutter.
Joshua Bradley.	Stephen Cutter.
George Bradshaw.	Fori Cutter.
John Brentnall.	Samuel R. Cutter.
I. M. Brewster.	Hampton Cutter.
Timothy Brewster.	Jeremiah Dally.
George Brewster.	Samuel Dally.
Daniel Britton.	Daniel Dane.

¹ Bill in Chancery, p. 53, for the bounds of respective grants.

Thomas Davis.
James De Camp.
Morris De Camp.
David Demerest.
John Dennis.
Jonathan Dennis.
Robert Dennis.
Samuel Dennis.
Elias Dey.
Peter Designoy.
Israel Disosway.
John Dilly.
Richard Dole.
Hugh Donn (Dunn).
Joseph Doubam.
John Drake.
William Drake.
Reuben Drake.
George Drake.
Josiah Dunham.
Isaac Dunham.
Edmund Dunham.
David Dunham.
Benjamin Dunham.
Azariah Dunham.
Thomas Edgar.
James Edgar.
William Edgar.
Alexander Edgar.
Clarkson Edgar.
David Edgar, Sr.
James Eddy.
Samuel Edsall.
William Ellison.
H. Elwell.
William Elston.
Peter Elstone.
Thomas Elston.
George Eubanks.
Reuben Evans.
Crowell Evans.
David Evan.
John Everitt.
William E. Fink.
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph.
Capt. Asker Fitz Randolph.
Hartsborn Fitz Randolph.
Jacob Fitz Randolph.
Edward Fitz Randolph.
Joseph Fitz Randolph.
Esiah Fitz Randolph.
Ezekiel Fitz Randolph.
Malachi Fitz Randolph.
David Fitz Randolph.
Michael Fitz Randolph.
James Fitz Randolph.
Barzilla Fitz Randolph.
Stelle Fitz Randolph.
Phineas Fitz Randolph.
Thomas Fitz Randolph.
Zedekiah Fitz Randolph.
Esseck Fitz Randolph.
Isaac Fitz Randolph.
Reuben Fitz Randolph.
Edward Fitz Randolph (2d).
Samuel Fitz Randolph.
Robert Fitz Randolph.
William Fleming.
Isaac Flood.
John Flood.
Charles Foid.
C. A. Forbes.
Benjamin Force.
Jeremiah C. Force.
Samuel Force.
Ebenezer Ford.
Samuel Ford.

John Ford.
Jacob Ford.
William Ford.
Matthew Fors.
Ebenezer Forster (Foster).
David Frazee.
Jonathan Frazee.
Shortwell Frazee.
Hiram Frazee.
Morris Frazee.
Joseph Freeman.
Henry Freeman.
Dr. E. B. Freeman.
Jedediah Freeman.
Dr. S. E. Freeman.
Israel Freeman.
Samuel Freeman.
Alexander Freeman.
Dr. Matthew Freeman.
Isaac Freeman.
Lorrain Freeman.
Melancthon Freeman.
Jonathan Freeman.
John Freeman.
David Freeman.
Capt. Matthew Freeman.
Smith Freeman.
Josiah Freeman.
John Fullerton.
Col. John French Fullerton.
Charles Fullerton.
— Barnes.
Gach (or Gage). There were
Thomas Gage.
Ellis Gage.
James Gage.
Philip Gage.
P. W. Gallaudet.
John Geddis.
Rev. J. Giles.
Robert Gilchrist.
Rev. Gillispie.
The Gilmans Family.
Amos Goodman.
— Goodwin.
Daniel Gracie (Gressey, or Gre-
sie).
Joseph Gray.
Benjamin Griffith.
John Griffith.
Edward Griffith.
Dr. J. Griffith.
Samuel Groome.
Robert Grove.
Thomas Hadden.
The Haines Family.
Samuel Hale.
Abner Hampton.
George C. Hance.
Rev. C. Hance.
William Hanham.
Jonathan Harned.
Nathan Harned.
William Harned.
Dr. S. P. Harned.
David Harriot.
John Harriot.
Samuel Harriot.
George Harriot.
Ephraim Harriot.
Benjamin Harris Harpendine.
Peter Harpendine.
Col. J. Hart.
Joseph Haviland.
James Haydock.
John Haydock.
Major Hayes.

John Heard.
Samuel Heard.
James Heard.
William Heard.
Daniel Hendricks.
William Herrod.
Gershom Higgins.
George Hollister.
Sarah Holland.
John Holt.
H. W. Holton.
Col. Holmes.
Rev. Homans.
Samuel Hopkins.
Adam Hude.
Robert Hude.
James Hude.
Capt. H. Hudson.
F. Huffmaster.
Hopewell Hull.
Benjamin Hull.
Solomon Hunt.
Marmaduke Hunt.
Rev. H. W. Hunt.
Dr. E. M. Hunt.
Rev. G. A. Hunt.
William Hutchinson.
The Family of Hsleys.
Jonathan Insee.
Experience Insee.
John Insee.
Samuel Insee.
Capt. Isaac Insee.
Charles Jackson.
Thomas Jackson.
Henry Jaques.
Samuel Jaques.
John Jaques.
Rev. P. L. James Jaques.
Col. Moses Jaques.
Samuel Jaquish.
James Jeffry.
Benjamin Jeffry.
George Jeffry.
Isaac Jeffry.
Rev. H. V. Jones.
William Jones.
Capt. Jones.
George Keith.
James Kelly.
John Kelly.
Benajah Kelly.
Stephen Kent.
William Kent.
David Kent.
John Kent.
Rev. — Kiggs.
The Kinsey Family.
Capt. Lacy.
Robert Lacky.
The Lainge (or Laing) Family.
John Langstaff.
John Lasselett.
John Lawrence.
Robert Lee Leonard.
Capt. N. Leonard.
Henry Lesenbe.
John Leshier.
Thomas Lewis.
George Little.
The Lochart Family.
Michael Long.
John Loof burrow (spelt now
Luftery).
Thomas Lovel.
James Luckhurst.
Martin Lupardus.

The Lyon Family.
David Makany.
Jeremiah Manning.
Benjamin Manning.
James Manning.
John Manning.
Hugh March.
George March.
The Marsh Family.
John Oliver Martin.
Merrick Martin.
Ephraim Martin.
The Mawbey Family.
The Meeker Family.
Jacob Melyn.
Leonard Melick.
The Moore Family.
The Moores Family.
John Mootry.
Samuel Moffet.
John Mores.
Samuel Mores.
Edward Mundy.
James Mundy.
Ezra Mundy.
Henry Mundy.
Henry Napp.
Alanson Newton.
Samuel Nevill.
John Nevill.
Walter Noakes.
Daniel Noe.
James Noe.
Peter Noe.
John Noe.
Ogden Family.
The Connerly Family.
James Osborne.
Capt. Palmer.
Peter Pain, or Payne.
Capt. John Pain, or Payne.
William Pain, or Payne.
The Pangborn Family.
Benjamin Parcost (Parkhurst).
Rene Pardepus.
William Pardon.
The Parker Family.
The Pike Family.
James Paton.
David E. Paton.
John Pierce (Parse or Pearce,
all the same name).
The Perkins Family.
Capt. William Piatt.
P. B. Pope.
The Potter Family.
Elijah Pound.
Richard Powell.
The Read Family.
The Rennolds Family (Reynolds).
Col. Rickets.
Joshua Rickhow Rifle.
O. Rifle.
Hannah Right (or the Wright)
Family.
John Robeson.
Daniel Roberts.
William Robinson.
Daniel Robins.
John Roif, or Rolph.
Samuel Rolph.
Joseph Rolph.
Moses Rolph.
Henry Rolph.
Robert Rogers.
The Ross Family.

Thomas Rudyard.
Capt. Ryerson.
John Seudder.
The Sears (or Sayres) Family.
Daniel Shaw.
The Shotwell Family.
The Skinner Family.
Henry Smalley.
The Smith Family.
Peter Sonmans.
Peter Sonmans, Jr.
Richard Soper.
John Stewart.
The Stillwell Family.
William Stone.
The Sutton Family.
Thomas Swan.
Tappen (or Toppen) Family.
William Taylor.
John Taylor.
Daniel Terrill.
William P. Terrill.
Thompson Family.
Thomson Family.
The Thorn Family.
Israel Thornell.
Lewis Thornell.

Benjamin Thornell.
The Thorp Family.
Samuel Tingley.
Penelope Titus.
John Trewman.
The Tucker Family.
J. M. Tufts.
Stephen Tuttle.
The Vail Family.
Claude Valott.
C. Vandenhoven.
Jacques Venet.
Nicholas Ver Lett.
Daniel Voorhees.
Robert Voquillen.
The Wade Family.
The Walker Family.
John Warlock.
The Webster Family.
John Witcher, or Whitaker.
John White.
Thomas Wiatt.
Robert Willis.
The North Family.
C. Wyckoff.
John Zeller.

These with a few other names not now known were the first who came to this township, which within a few years comprised parts of Rahway and Raritan townships.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

WOODBRIDGE—(Continued.)

Civil History.—In 1695 constables were appointed to collect the tax, an arrangement which continued until 1700. The salary of a rate-gatherer was twenty-seven shillings in 1684, fifteen shillings in 1693, and thirty shillings in 1697. There were other officers appointed, and styled the meat-packers, allowers of the town debts, fence-viewers, lot-layers, rangers, etc. Grand jurors were first appointed in town-meeting April 4, 1671; Thomas Bloomfield, Sr., and John Martin were selected for that year. No other appointments appear to have been made until 1676, when John Ilsley and Abraham Toppon (Tappin) were chosen. In 1680, John Pike (Sr.) and Matthew Moore filled the grand jurors' chairs, after which no further mention of the grand jury occurs.

We presume that Ezekiel Bloomfield was keeper of the pound for many years, for we read of animals being impounded very often; but up to 1700, Ezekiel, who was elected to that distinguished position in 1692, is the only man whose name is used in connection with the office.

Overseers of the poor were first chosen in 1682; Samuel Moore and Samuel Dennis were elected at that time, and no successors were appointed for many years. Sheriffs' fees were not granted until 1686. Jailors' fees were also allowed: "turning the key in and out," eight shillings; affixing the seal of the province to documents, five shillings.

April 18, 1686, Samuel Moore and Samuel Dennis were appointed to petition the new proprietors to confirm the *town charter*, which met with a favorable response, but the confirmation was not given.

In the meeting of October 1st, three men—Samuel Moore, John Bloomfield, and Jonathan Bishop—were appointed to meet with a committee from Elizabeth-town to consult concerning the best route for a highway between that place and Woodbridge, their decision to be laid before the next Assembly for final disposition. This road was eventually opened, whether in consequence of these or subsequent negotiations we cannot tell.

Deputy Governor Laurie sent a message to Woodbridge, which was read in the town-meeting of June 30, 1684, in which he requested the gift for the proprietors of five hundred acres of land, to be included within the bounds of Amboy. This was unanimously and decidedly refused by the freeholders. In January, 1686, John Bishop "ingaged to make a sufficient Bridge over the Brook called the Mill Brook, in the country Highway leading to Elizabeth-town." This is the stream in Lower Rahway (or Leesville) which is now spanned by a bridge as in those days, and probably at the same place. In the same month and year "Obadiah Hayers" is appointed one of the constables. This is only a peculiar way of spelling the name of "Ayres," or "Ayers," which appears in the records in 1695 as "Ayres." There can be no doubt of the identity of the persons.

June 29, 1688, John Dennis was appointed to superintend the making of a bridge near his house, over the brook which runs across the road on the west of Alexander Edgar's residence. Dennis lived on the east side of the highway, about where Edmund Ayres now lives.

It appears that the death of the rate-gatherer, Israel Thornell, for the year 1688, caused considerable trouble; some of the taxes had been gathered, but he left his accounts in so unsettled a condition that evidence and personal oaths were required to settle the question of payment in many cases. "Not that Thornell was dishonest; but being stricken down suddenly, he had no time to adjust his business with the town." John Ilsley acceptably filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Thornell.

On the 2d of February, 1693, it is recorded that John Bloomfield and Jonathan Bishop should each receive 12s. for "going up to the Indians this last spring." "It is likely," says Mr. Dalley, "that they went to the north to treat with the savage tribes and secure their friendship. At this time the Indians were in alliance with the French, and were disturbing the frontier. The war between England and France was raging, and the emissaries of the latter were plotting the destruction of the English colonies. All means were employed to propitiate the red men, and the Jersey settlers generally were secure from their fury." Governor Hamilton, in October of this

year, called for men and money to forward to New York for the defense of that province from the allied forces.¹ The deputies agreed to send fifteen men to Albany to protect that point. The Governor was indignant. He wanted thirty men at least. They said they had five more, making twenty, who might go. The Governor told them it "seemed very strange that they should bargain as if they were buying or selling a horse or a cow when their own safety & credit lyes at stake." But the deputies would only send twenty men, arguing that they were too poor to pay the expenses of a larger number. They were poor, however, but their generosity was not remarkable.

In the autumn of 1694 the bridge over the Papiack was pushed forward to completion under the supervision of Matthew Moore.

It appears that John Crandell, a blacksmith, was granted two acres of upland on the 18th of July, 1698, provided he would settle in Woodbridge and follow his trade. This he agreed to do, and he set up a shop accordingly.

Wolves must have become very troublesome to the inhabitants, as a price was agreed upon March 13, 1697, of 25s. for every one that was slaughtered before the 1st of January. And September, 1698, "Many Wolves have been brought into the village, in too great numbers for the condition of their finances, as it was agreed to reduce the price for each one slain to 12s.," being a reduction of 13s.

In the meeting of the town, 1703, "A new pound was among the things determined upon," the "old stuff" condemned to be sold to help pay for the improved structure. Pounds, it will be observed, received a large share of the public attention. Animals were not allowed to walk around the village with impunity.

March 30, 1705, the first Town Committee was appointed for one year. They were Capt. John Bishop, Capt. Elisha Parker, John Ilsly, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, John Pike, Joseph Rolph, and Thomas Pike.

At the same meeting permission was given to Elisha Parker to build a "Good Grist-Mill" on the Papiack Creek, with a grant of a piece of land about forty feet square. It was to be built as near the bridge as possible. "This may have been the mill which once stood on the stream just back of Jaques Venet's residence. It has long ago disappeared." John Pike and Richard Cutter, July 14, 1709, were permitted by the town-meeting to build a grist-mill "on the North side of the Ditch, at the south side of the Cornfield Landing, and to have so Much Land adjoining to the said Ditch and the main creek as shall be for the convenience of said Mill, So it Doth not Prejudice the said Landing." In 1710 the mill was finished, and these two men entered in equal partnership.

On the 6th of May, 1713, three sheepmasters were appointed to protect the flocks from wolves and dogs, and to prevent the destruction by the sheep of the growing corn and the grass in the pasture lands.

March 1, 1714, the sum of £15 was appropriated, partly for the purchase of a "town book" and partly for the relief of the poor. This book was bought, and is known as the "Freeholders' Book." It was rebound in October, 1868, by order of the Town Committee, and is therefore in a good state of preservation.

May 8, 1717, was a day appointed for drawing of lots, being the fourth division of the public lands, and special pains were taken to have the disposition of plots as fair and equal as possible. We find that Caleb Campbell was permitted to draw a lot in consideration of the fact that his wife was the first Christian child born in Woodbridge. Robert Gilchrist was moderator for the day. John Parker was elected to draw the lots. It was agreed that each freeholder should pay down to Daniel Britton, the town treasurer, six shillings and sixpence for expenses immediately on drawing his lot. The plots had all been marked out and numbered beforehand. The *modus operandi* is fully explained by this resolution, to wit: "It was voted & agreed yt ye fireholders should prosede to Draw their sd fourth Division Lots (& accordingly they Did): They being Numbered on Little pices of Paper & Putt Into a bagg & Drawn by John Parker, according [to] ye fore going voatt: ye sd Lotts being Drawn, In ye Names of ye original freeholders." Eight acres of good land were to be represented by each slip of paper. Caleb Campbell, who had been so fortunate as to marry the first born native of Woodbridge, drew Lot No. 35, and which proved to be a plot on the road to Piscataway. The following names and numbers were drawn: Daniel Pierce, No. 19; Joshua Pierce, 42; John Martin, Sr., 18; Hopewell Hull, 22; Hugh Dun, 20; Charles Gilman, 8; Matthew Moore, 45; John Smith, Scotchman, 1; Matthew Bunn, 14; John Ileslee, 53; Abraham Tappen, 61; Isaac Tappen, 59; Robert Dennes, 83; John Dennes, 49; Thomas Bloomfield, Sr., 47; John Bloomfield, 2; Henry Jaques, Jr., 12; Stephen Kent, 10; S. Kent, Jr., 63; Daniel Gresey (or Gracie), 50; Richard Worth, 29; John Pike, Jr., —; Jonathan Haines, 6; John Witcher, 57; George Little, 36; Elisha Ileslee, 23; Obadiah Ayres, 56; Nathan Webster, 13; George March, 51; Thomas Alger, 67; Robert Rogers, 62; William Compton, 25; John Watkins, 65; Thomas Bloomfield, 3; Samuel Moore, 7; John Smith, 28; Samuel Smith, 27; Elisha Parker, 58; Henry Jaques, 54; Hugh March, 5; Samuel Hale, 21; Henry Lesenbe, 39; John Adams, 32; Benjamin Parkes, 9; Jedediah Andrews, 26; Ephraim Andrews, 4; John Dilly, 69; Daniel Robins, 44; John Cromwell, 24; John Conger, 15; Samuel Bacon, 48; Mr. Le Prairie, 31; John Trueman, 60; Jonathan Dunham, 38; David McKenney, 52; Joshua Bradley, 34; Philip Cartwright [Carteret], 40; John Allen, 66; Jonathan

¹ The Governor and Council, p. 159.

Bishop, 41; Thomas Adams, 64; John Everit, 46; James Clarkson, 43; Thomas Pike, 30; Caleb Campbell, 35; John Bishop, Sr., 68; John Bishop, Jr., 17; John Tailor, 37.

Rev. Mr. Dalley in his history says, "It was nearly fifty years since the first of these original freeholders had come to Woodbridge. Some of them had died, others moved away. Some had sold their rights, as had John Dilly, whose claim was owned by Robert Gilchrist. The children of others had inherited their fathers' rights, as had the younger Samuel Moore. Of the men who drew in their own rights as original freeholders, five certainly were present on this occasion, viz.: John Bloomfield, John Bishop, Jr., Samuel Smith, Thomas Pike, and Stephen Kent, Jr. Possibly a few others were there, but it is doubtful. These five were all old men, and not many years after their familiar faces were missed from their accustomed haunts in the village, and others occupied the homesteads they had built.

The minutes recorded in the second town book embrace the period from 1717 to 1799. One meeting a year for the election of officers is all we find, except in a few instances. A large part of the volume is taken up with the designation of the ear-marks put upon cattle to indicate the ownership of them. This peculiar record extends from 1720 to 1809, and is a good means of showing the number of well-to-do families in Woodbridge. Here is an entry made in the year 1766:

"May ye 2d Azel Roe ye minister made entreye of his ear mark which is a Swallow fork in ye left ear and two halfe pennys under ye Right."

We have many of these ancient records in this county, which are nearly filled with the markings of cattle, and signed by the town clerk's signature. It is not known if a fee was paid for recording, as no mention is made of the fact. Generally a rough sketch of head of animal with ear drawn erect, and showing the markings described. A "swallow fork" is simply made by the cutting a piece out of either the right or left ear in shape of an acute triangle, the acute triangle extending inward. A "half-penny" is a piece cut out about the size indicated by the term.

The question has been asked whether slaves were brought from Europe by the early settlers, but the question has never been answered with any known authority. It seems that in 1680 there were negroes in bondage in the province. In 1810, Woodbridge had two hundred and thirty slaves. The following, bearing date June 3, 1717, is written in Liber B, folio 100:

"Know all men by these presents yt I, Shobal Smith, of Woodbridge in ye county of Middl in ye province New East Jersey, for and in consideration of ye sum of fifty pound Current Silver Money of ye sd province to me In hand paid by Samuel Smith of ye same place yeoman of ye town and province aforesd—do bargain sell allineat and deliver one Negro woman named Pebe to sd Samll Smith for him his heirs and assigns," etc.

Building a Bridge.—Woodbridge, June 11, 1757, proposals being made for building a good stone bridge across the great brook adjoining to Thomas Lewis (now Jacques Venet's property), in order to encourage it the following persons agree to give the several helps towards it as is annexed to their names, on condition that said bridge is actually built directly, viz.:

James Parker (subscription illegible).

Alexander Edger, five loads of stone.

Thomas Gach, Esq., six loads of stone and load of wood.

John Bloomfield, three loads of stone.

Jonathan Insee, five loads of stone and load of wood.

James Pike, four loads of stone.

John Conway, 14 shillings.

Benjamin Bloomfield, 10 shillings.

Gershom Conger, 10 shillings.

Edward Barber, two days' work and 10 bushels of shells.

James Osborne, four days' work.

Thomas Lewis, twenty shillings.

Arthur Adlington, five shillings.

Thomas Hadden, two loads of oyster shells.

Joseph Bloomfield, five loads of stone.

William Thorne, ten shillings.

Mary Jackson, seven shillings.

Daniel Noe (if sent for), one load of oyster shells.

Ananias Lewis, four shillings.

Joseph Shotwell, Jr., seven shillings.

Daniel Shotwell, seven shillings.

Jonathan Kinsey, one load of shells.

David Evens, two loads of shells.

William Frazee, five shillings.

John Thaxter, two days' work.

James Crowell, three shillings and sixpence.

James Walker, seven shillings.

Nathaniel Fitz Randolph (uncle), two days' work.

Seriah Bunn, seven shillings.

Nathaniel Heard.

John Heard.

William Kent, cash 14 shillings.

Isaac Tappan.

Joseph Cutter.

William Cutter, three loads of stone.

Richard Cutter, 3 loads of stone.

Daniel Ayres.

Nathaniel Pike, 2 days' work.

William Pike.

Richard Wright, 10 shillings.

William Smith.

Shobal Smith.

Robert Stone, four loads of stone.

Samuel Barnes (or Barron).

William Stone.

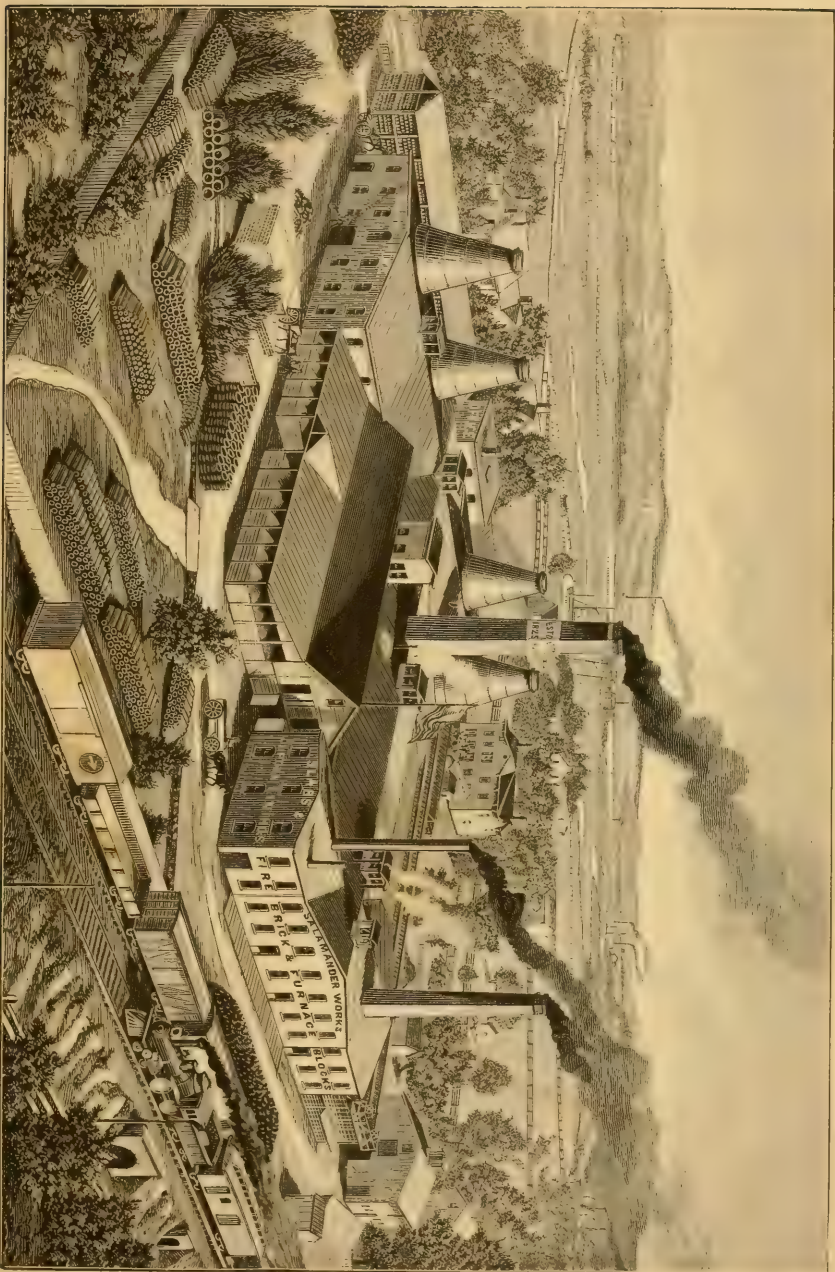
David Harriot, 4 load of stone and one of wood.

George Harriot.

Benjamin Alford, 3 days' work.

David Perkins.

James Jones, three loads of stone.



"SALAMANDER WORKS,"
WOODBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX CO., N. J.

Office and Depot, foot of Bethune Street, New York.
Wm. Forbush, President.

SALAMANDER WORKS.

This extensive clay manufacturing interest was established in the year 1825, and incorporated in 1871. The clay lands are situated west of the town of Woodbridge, on the road to New Brunswick, this being their main clay bank. Mr. Michel Lefoulon was for many years the senior partner, and up to the time of his death, in 1842, carried on extensively the largest clay manufactory in this State, employing a large number of men. In 1878 a report of the clay interests of this State was first published, giving quite an extensive account of this firm,—“The Salamander Works;” and from this account we glean the following interesting facts, although since that year they have extended their works, and increased their facilities for the manufacture of fire-brick, glazed sewer- and water-pipes, bakers’ ovens, chimney tops, stove linings, cylinder brick, grate cheeks, dentists’ and jewelers’ enameling, annealing, and case-hardening furnaces and retorts, refiners’ crucibles, etc.

The clay bank goes westward and northward into the hill, which is here one hundred feet above mean high-tide level. The elevation of the workable clay bed [top] is about eighty feet. This bank has a long working face, and exhibits considerable variation in the vertical sections taken at different points. The following distance, in 1875, of the northeast bank strata showed

1. Red shale drift.....	8 feet.
2. Yellow sand and gravel.....	6 “
3. Clay and sand.....	6 “
4. Black pipe-clay.....	2 “
5. Sandy clay.....	3 “
6. Light blue and red clays.....	6 “
7. Alum clay.....	4 inches.
8. Fire-clay, No. 1.....	3 feet.
9. Fire-clay, No. 2.....	2 “
10. Red or spotted clay.....	3 “
Red sandy clay at the bottom.	

The red shale drift as here shown in the cut face of the bank contains many large boulders of indurated shale and trap rock. Some thin layers of very sandy white clay are seen in it; these are short and unconnected. No other evidences of stratification are to be seen. The bed of sand and gravel under it is very irregular, sometimes thinning out entirely and leaving nothing between the dark-colored clay and the red shale drift. Generally this sand is very beautifully laminated, the thin pebbly sheets separating the thicker sand layers; some of this sand is uniform in grain, and has enough loam with it to be used in moulding. Towards the bottom there is more gravel and the pebbles are larger. The clay and sand show stratification in irregular, alternate layers or laminae. Scattered throughout this bed there is much lignite and some pyrite. The lignite occurs very generally in certain horizons or layers, and in some of these it makes up the bulk of the mass. No leaf impressions have been found at this bank. The pyrite and lignite and the excess of sand in this layer make it practically worthless, and the black clay is slightly gritty but very tough. It is used in the mixture for drain- and sewer-pipe. An analysis of a specimen of this clay gave the following results:

Alumina.....	22.20
Silicic acid and sand.....	61.25
Water.....	5.00
Potash.....	2.44
Soda.....	
Lime.....	
Magnesia.....	0.94
Sesquioxide of iron.....	5.30
Lignite.....	0.50
Total.....	100.43

From the percentage of alumina and water here given, it follows that there is comparatively a large percentage of quartz sand. The amounts of potash and iron, also, are large, and indicate a clay of low degree of refractoriness.

A boring made several years ago in the bottom of a pit is reported to have gone twenty-seven feet below this clay all in quartz sand.

The fire-sand pit is a few rods south of the Woodbridge and Metuchen road, and south of William H. Berry’s clay pits. The bearing or top dirt on the sand is red shale drift, and is from five to ten feet thick. In it there are some large boulders of gneiss, trap rock, indurated shale, etc., etc. The top of the sand is sixty to sixty-four feet above high-water level, and it is said to be eight feet thick. This elevation agrees with the horizon of the fire-sand bed. The sand of this locality is white and consists almost exclusively of quartz. This short but interesting account of these clays is at the present time (1882) much more extended, and the manufactory has been enlarged within a few years, buildings to accommodate all the material having been erected. A capital of over \$150,000 has been invested, giving constant employment to one hundred and twenty-five persons. They have reached a bottom of sandy silica clay and a pure alumina, which have become invaluable in the Salamander Works.

The present officers are William Poillon, president; Cornelius Poillon, Jr., secretary; and Henry C. Ingraham, superintendent. The main brick building is two stories high, one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, and contains eight fire-kilns, which are heated night and day. There are brick buildings and sheds for storing the clays and finished materials ready for market; also one large brick building capable of holding twenty teams, which are used at the pits and for loading the cars.

Some years ago, or in 1875, *The Independent Hour*, a weekly newspaper published in Woodbridge, endeavored to give a general history of the different manufacturing concerns engaged in the kaolin and clay business. Owing to the great trouble and lack of positive information necessary to their past history, they were compelled to omit the Salamander Works, but learned that they were established in 1825, and that the interest in the same was owned by two French gentlemen, Michel Lefoulon and Henry De Casse; that, in fact, all of the originators were Frenchmen, and that a large manufacturing business was carried on. The present management has been in existence since 1867.

The following epitaph appears on the monument of Michel Lefoulon, located in the cemetery of Trinity Episcopal Church, Woodbridge, N. J.:

“ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF

MICHEL LEFOULON

BY HIS WIDOW, MARY LEFOULON, AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND AFFECTION.

“Michel Lefoulon was a native of France, and had located himself in business in this place, and was the senior partner of the Salamander Works, where, by the suavity of his manners, his generous disposition and integrity of character, he gained the confidence and esteem of the community, by whom his death was most deeply deplored, which happened at sea, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 24th of September, 1842, in the 41st yr of his age.”

Jonathan Harned.
 Dr. Moses Bloomfield.
 Francis Compton.
 Jacob Fitz Randolph.
 Joseph Harilan.
 Joseph Thorne.
 Samuel Jacques.
 Rev. Wm. Nathaniel Whitaker.
 Henry Freeman, 3 shillings and sixpence.
 Isaac Freeman, 5 loads of stone.
 Alexander Freeman.
 John Freeman.
 Esseek Fitz Randolph, 5 shillings.
 John Barron (Barnes), 10 bushels of shells and 4

days' work.

Isaac Fitz Randolph.
 Reuben Fitz Randolph.
 Thomas Thorp.
 Henry Martin.
 James Smith.
 David Dunham.
 James Brown.
 George Brown.
 Thomas Brown.
 John Brown.
 William Smith.
 John Moore, 3 shillings and sixpence.
 Joseph Moore, 8 shillings and eight pence.
 James Kelley, one load of stone if he can.
 William Walker, 4 loads of stone.
 Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, blacksmith, 40 Bushels of lime.

Samuel Fourd (Ford), 2 loads of stone.
 John Kent, 1 shilling and 9 pence.
 Samuel Moore, shoemaker, 2 shillings and 11 pence.
 John Geddis.
 Andrew Brown, 3 days' work.
 Robert Fitz Randolph.
 Jacob Fitz Randolph.
 Henry Freeman, Jr.
 John Kelley, Jr., 10 shillings.

The above appeared in one of the Perth Amboy journals,¹ entitled "A Relic of the Past."

It was found by a gentleman of Philadelphia among the papers of one of the old Woodbridge families, the Fitz Randolphs, and appears to contain not only the names of those who did subscribe towards building the bridge, but also those in the neighborhood whom the promoters hoped would do so.

At the January meeting (3d), 1671, at Woodbridge, the following officers of the township court were elected:

President, John Pike, Sr.; Assistants, John Smith, John Bishop, Sr., John Martin, and Samuel Moore; Marshal, Samuel Hale; Jurymen, Jonathan Dunham, T. Bloomfield, Sr., Abraham Tappen, Isaac Tappen, John Bloomfield, Obadiah Ayers, John Adams, Sam-

uel Dennis, Benjamin Parkis (Parkhurst), Thomas Auger, Ephraim Andrews, and John Smith, "Scotchman."

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

WOODBRIDGE.—(Continued.)

Civil List.—The following list of deputies, whose names will be recognized as those borne at the present time by residents in this vicinity, and they were coupled with honorable distinction in the first years of its settlement:

DEPUTIES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Dennis, 1668-69, 1671-72.	Ezekiel Bloomfield, 1686-87.
Samuel Moore, 1668-69, 1671.	Thomas Thorp, 1692-93.
John Smith, 1669, 1671-72.	John Pike, 1692-93, 1696-98, 1700.
Samuel Dennis, 1675, 1679, 1682, 1687-88, 1697-99.	Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1693-94
Thomas Bloomfield, 1675.	John Worth, 1699.
Matthew Dunn, 1676.	Thomas Pike, 1699.
Ephraim Andrews, 1676, 1685-87, 1692.	Elisha Parker, 1700-1.
John Hiley, 1679, 1682-86, 1692-94, 1696.	Adam Hude, 1700-1.
Samuel Moore, 16-2-83, 1687-88.	Jonathan Dunham, 1701.
John Bishop, 1684-85.	Jonathan Bishop, 1701.
	Elisha Parker, 1702.
	John Compton, 1702.

OFFICERS OF TOWNSHIP COURT.

President.—John Pike, 1669, 1671, 1674, 1681, 1685; Samuel Moore, 1672; John Bishop, 1688, 1693, 1700.
Assistants.—John Smith, 1671-72; John Bishop, Sr., 1669-75, 1681; John Martin, 1671; Samuel Moore, 1671, 1675, 1683, 1699-1700; John Pike, 1672; Thomas Bloomfield, Sr., 1674-75; Stephen Kent, Sr., 1669-70, 1674-75; Samuel Dennis, 1674; Ephraim Andrews, 1679, 1681, 1693; John Hiley, 1679, 1681, 1688, 1693; Samuel Bacon, 1682; Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1688, 1692-93; Samuel Hale, 1687, 1692-93; Samuel Dennis, 1683, 1693.
Marshals or Sergeants.—Samuel Hale, 1672; Joshua Bradley, 1681; Thomas Collier, 1681; Daniel Robbins, 1692; John Bloomfield, 1693; Isaac Toppin, 1695; Abraham Toppin, 1696-97; William Stone, 1697.
Clerks of the Court.—Jonathan Dunham, 1672, 1675; Samuel Moore, 1676, 1681, 1687; Thomas Pike, 1692-93; Samuel Dennis, 1688, 1692.

"The affairs of the township² were managed, as in New England, generally at town-meetings, called at first by personal notice to every freeholder by the constable or some person specially authorized, and afterward by a written notice placed on the meeting-house door.

"There were committees or townsmen appointed to look after the interests of the community on ordinary occasions, but they do not appear to have been chosen at first at any regular times. The other officers of the township, however, were always elected annually (Jan. 1, 1687-88, was Sunday, but the usual meeting was held, but no business transacted save the election of deputies to the Assembly), and the administration of the public affairs generally conformed to the mode prescribed by the General Assembly or to the established customs of the other settlements. In several of their local regulations they set a good example to their neighbors, and in some they might be followed

¹ *Middlesex County Democrat*, March, 1871.

² Whitehead's *East Jersey Hist.*

even by the legislators of the present day. As an indication of the spirit which animated the community the following document is given from the township records:

"CORPORATION OF WOODBRIDGE, April ye 17th, 1695.

"The engagement of all freeholders by igrinal rites of all free men which have been are or shall be so admitted into this town and Corporation,

"Viz.: As a good and usefull member of this entire body is government and guidance I will be subject to all the lawfull and Regular Motions thereof, And to ye utmost of my skill and ability I will move and act with it so as may most directly tend to its peace and prosperity. Its nakedness I will cover its secrets I will not discover, but its weakness I will support and finally in word and deed according to ability and its occasions att all times, I will endeavor to prevent euill and to promote ye good and just interest of this body and each member thereof on peniety of corection or expulsion as default may require. In testimony hereof wee under written have subscribed our names."

There are only thirty-four signatures appended to this document, from which it is presumed not to have been generally agreed to.

In this year it was found necessary to make it obligatory upon all to attend the town-meeting, and in January, 1699, the fine for non-attendance was fixed at nine pence for every omission, and upon refusal to pay "every delinquent to be turned out the Meeting-house until complies," which in some communities would not have been considered a very grave punishment.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joshua Pierce, 1668.
Samuel Moore, 1669-88.
Samuel Dennis, 1688-92.
Thomas Pike, 1692-93, 1695, 1711.
Moses Rolph, 1711-31.
Edward Crowell, 1732-56.
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1757-69.
Daniel Moores, 1769-73.
Robert Fitz Randolph, 1774-83.
David Frazee, 1783-84.
Charles Jackson, 1784.
James Paton, 1788-94.
Robert Ross, Jr., 1794-95.
Ichabod Potter, 1795, 1800.
Azel Freeman, 1801.
Elias Thompson, 1802-06.
John Brewster, 1807-11.
Asher Ayers, 1812-15.
David P. Melick, 1816.
James M. Brewster, 1821-30.
Augustus Coddington, 1831-36.
Alanson Newton, 1837.
William E. Fink, 1838.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Pike, 1670, 1712.
John Bishop, 1670, 1712.
Adam Hude, 1718.
James Parker, 1764.
Thomas Gach, 1757.
Jeremiah Manning, 1769-95.
John Moores, 1669.
Nathaniel Heard, 1669.
Moses Rolph, 1712-14.
Asher Martin, 1845.
Alanson Newton, 1845, 1850, 1859, 1864-67.
Cornelius Van Houten, 1845.
Nathan Ayres, 1845, 1850.

Alexander Ayres, 1857.
John De Grou, Jr., 1858.
Noah Mundy, 1858.
Augustus Blackford, 1860, 1865.
David M. Demerest, 1867.
Hampton Cutter, 1861, 1866, 1871, 1876.
Henry Freeman, 1867.

Newman A. Wood, 1867.
Thomas H. Morris, Sr., 1870, 1875, 1880.
Chas. F. Newton, 1871, 1876, 1880.
Edward J. Thompson, 1874.
Jeremiah Dally, 1875, 1880.
Joshua Liddle, Jr., 1877.
Dudley S. Anness, 1881.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Capt. John Bishop, 1705.
Capt. Elisha Parker, 1705.
John Hsley, 1705.
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1705.
John Pike, 1705.
Joseph Rolph, 1705.
Thomas Pike, 1705.
Richard Wright, 1799.
William Edgar, 1799.
Ralph Marsh, 1799.
Phineas Carman, 1799.
William F. Manning, 1799-1811, 1815-16, 1821-23.
Benjamin A. Brown, 1800-1.
John Heard, 1800-2.
Henry Mundy, 1800.
Henry Freeman, Jr., 1800-1, 1803, 1811.
Capt. Nathaniel Leannord, 1801-3.
Jonathan Freeman, 1802, 1804-10.
James Edgar, 1802-3.
Ezekiel Ayres, 1803.
William Baullus, 1804-5.
Jonathan Harned, 1804-5.
Joseph Crowell, 1804-16.
Lewis Kelly, 1806.
William Platt, 1806.
Isaac Laing, 1806, 1808-9, 1811, 1816.
Ezra Force, 1807-10.
Nathan Marsh, 1810.
Edward Moore, 1811.
John Brewster, 1812-14.
Thomas Edgar 3d, 1812-15.
James Paton, 1812.
Henry Freeman, Esq. (3d), 1813, 1829-32.
Adam Lee, 1813-16.
Jarvis Brewster, 1814.
Samuel Edgar, 1815, 1821-24, 1827.
Henry Potter, 1816.
Nathan Thorp, 1821.
Moses Martin, 1821.
Jeremiah Campbell, 1821-24.
Robert Lee, 1821, 1823-31.
Aaron Brockaw, 1823-24.
Washington Ford, 1824-25.
Joathan B. Marsh, 1825.
Ralph M. Crowell, 1825-28, 1830-41.
John F. Payne, 1825-29.
Moses R. Martin, 1826-27.
Frazee Ayres, 1826.
Simoon Mundy, 1828-37.
James M. Brewster, 1828-29.
Nathan Stansbury, 1830-31.
John M. Tuffs, 1832-33.
Harmanus Barkaloo, Jr., 1832-34.
Augustus Coddington, 1833-34.
Samuel Cutter, Sr., 1834-35.
Thompson Edgar, 1835-37, 1845.
Rene Pardessus, 1835-36.
Henry Force, 1836.
Randolph Steward, 1837.
Timothy Ross, 1837-40.
Ezra Ayres, 1838-41, 1846-49.
Robert C. Vail, 1838-41.
Jeremiah C. Force, 1838-40, 1846-49.
Joel Clarkson, 1841.
William F. Manning, Jr., 1841, 1857-58.
Abijah O. Houghten, 1842.
Henry Acken, 1842-43, 1861-64.
Alauston Newton, 1842-45.
Warren Brown, 1842.
William H. Berry, 1842-45, 1874-78, 1880.
Charles J. Toms, 1843-44.
Tompson Crowell, 1843-44, 1851.
William Tappen, 1844-45, 1850-52, 1854-55, 1861-66.
John F. Badgley, 1845.
John E. Barron, 1846-47.
William Edgar, 1846.
Timothy I. Bloomfield, 1846-47.
Francis Van Winkle, 1847-49.
James Bloodgood, 1848-49.
Luther I. Tappen, 1848-49, 1859.
Moses Jaques, M.D., 1850.
Christopher Marsh, 1850.
William P. Edgar, 1850, 1853, 1861-64.
Jotham Coddington, 1850-52, 1865, 1871.
Nathan Ayres, 1851-52, 1856.
David Harriott, 1851-53.
Hampton Cutter, 1852, 1856-57, 1861-71.
Peter Melick, 1852, 1855.
Benjamin B. Miller, 1853-56.
Edson Haydock, 1853.
John M. Jackson, 1854.
Joel B. Laing, 1854-55.
John F. Lufberry, 1854-55.
Silas P. Leonard, 1856.
Ellis Freeman, 1856.
John Woodruff, 1857-58.
Charles T. Insole, 1857.
Isaac C. Thornal, 1857.
Moses M. Craig, 1858-59.
Samuel Ayres, 1858-60.
Isaac S. Payne, 1858.
William F. Brown, 1859.
Henry W. Holton, 1859-60.
Christopher M. Crowell, 1860.
J. Mattison Melick, 1860.
John J. Clarkson, 1860.
Nathan Robins, 1861-64.
Nathan E. Mead, 1865, 1875-76.
Joseph A. Martin, 1865.
Jerome B. Ross, 1866-69.
Walter Brewster, 1866.
Jeremiah Dally, 1867-68.
David P. Carpenter, 1867-68.
Charles A. Campbell, 1869-70.
Bernard Dunigan, 1869.

² Not obtained from 1705-99.

³ The years prior they voted *vice voce*, and in the year 1839 they voted by ballot.

¹ First time voted or elected by ballot.

Warren Brown, 1870, 1873-74.
Albert D. Brown, 1870-72.
Thomas B. Marsh, 1870.
William H. Brown, 1871.
Samuel A. Meeker, 1871.
C. W. Boynton, 1872.
L. M. Perkins, 1872.
James Valutine, 1872.
Joel Melick, Jr., 1872-74, 1877.
Charles H. Weidner, 1873.
William E. Fink, Sr., 1873-80.
Charles F. Newton, 1873.

ASSESSORS, OR

John Smith, 1672.
Robert Dennis, 1672, 1674-75.
Samuel Moore, 1672, 1674-75, 1679-80, 1682, 1684-87.
Jonathan Dunham, 1674, 1694.
John Bishop, Sr., 1675, 1679-80, 1682, 1686-87, 1693.
Capt. Pike, 1679-82.
Capt. Bishop, 1681, 1683, 1688, 1691.
John Dennis, 1681.
J. Pike, 1683-85, 1691.
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1683, 1688-89.
Samuel Dennis, 1684-85, 1687-88, 1691, 1693, 1696, 1698.
Israel Thornell, 1685.
Ezekiel Bloomfield, 1686.
J. Pike, Jr., 1689.
John Rolfe, 1689.
Thomas Pike, 1691, 1693, 1695-96, 1697, 1700.
E. Andrews, 1694.
Jonathan Bishop, 1694.
Benjamin Cromwell, 1695-98.
Elisha Parker, 1700.

TAX COLLECTORS, OR RATE-GATHERERS.

John Bishop, Sr., 1670-71.
Samuel Moore, 1675-79, 1683.
Isaac Thornell, 1680, 1685, 1687.
Isaac Tappen, 1680.
John Pike, Jr., 1681.
Samuel Hale, 1684.
Ezekiel Bloomfield, 1685-86, 1689, 1693-94.
John Hsley, 1687.
Daniel Robbins, 1688.
Samuel Dennis, 1691.
Henry Marsh, Esq., 1799.
Abraham Tappan, 1799.
Henry Marsh, 1800-3.
Phineas Manning, 1800-2.
Isabel Thornell, 1803-4.
Lewis Kelly, 1804-11.
Nathan Bloomfield, 1805-16.
Richard Marsh, 1812-16.
John Harriott, 1821-25.
Joseph Crowell, 1821-24, 1826, 1828.
Aaron Brokaw, 1825, 1827, 1829-30, 1841.
Gage Insole, 1826.
Lewis Campbell, 1827-31.
Stewart Crowell, 1831-34.
William Coddington, 1832.
Nathan Ayres, 1833-34.
Samuel W. Ford, 1835-36.
Jotham Coddington, 1835-36.

OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAYS TO 1700.

Robert Dennis, 1699-70.
Thomas Bloomfield, Sr., 1699-70.
Joshua Pearce, 1699.
Samuel Moore, 1699-70.

Daniel D. Wiley, 1874.
William Van Sicklin, 1875.
Josiah C. Cutter, 1875-76.
Isaac Insole, Jr., 1876-77.
Andrew R. Smith, 1877.
Jephtha Runyon, 1877.
Charles B. Smith, 1878-80.
Edward Martin, 1878-81.
William H. Turner, 1878.
William Edgar, 1879.
William H. Demerest, 1881.

RATE-MAKERS.

Clarkeon Edgar, 1799, 1800.
William F. Manning, 1801-11.
Capt. John Brewster, 1812-14.
Richard Cutter, 1815-16.
Thomas Edgar, 1821.
James Coddington, 1822-29.
James M. Brewster, 1830-34.
Stewart Crowell, 1835-36, 1842, 1851-52.
Gage Insole, 1837.
Simeon Mundy, 1838.
Col. Lewis Leslie, 1839.
Timothy J. Bloomfield, 1840-41.
Augustus Coddington, 1842.
Jotham Coddington, 1844-45, 1854-59, 1861-64, 1866, 1870, 1872-76.
Charles Laforge, 1846-47.
Joe Clarkson, 1848-49.
Alexander A. Edgar, 1850, 1878-80.
William Ross, 1853.
Luther J. Tappan, 1860, 1867-69.
Robert B. Crowell, 1865.
James M. Brown, 1871.
Lewis D. Kelly, 1877.
Charles P. Smith, 1881.

William F. Manning, Jr., 1837-40, 1848.
Thomas Fitz Randolph, 1837-38.
James Covenhoven, 1839.
Allison Newton, 1840.
William E. Fink, 1841.
William B. Thompson, 1842-44.
George B. Stelle, 1842-45.
Crowell Martin, 1845.
Reuben Harned, 1846-47.
Nathan Bunn, 1846-47.
Charles C. Hoff, 1848-49.
Charles E. Bloomfield, 1849, 1851.
Charles I. Toms, 1850, 1852.
John C. Coddington, 1850.
William Cutter, 1851-53, 1858.
George M. Gage, 1853.
Joel Clarkson, 1854-56.
Thomas Van Sicklin, 1854.
Charles M. Dally, 1855.
Alexander R. Coddington, 1856-57.
Peter B. Sharp, 1857-59.
Jeremiah Dally, 1859.
Albert D. Brown, 1860.
Alexander A. Edgar, 1861-62.
George G. Hancock, 1863-68.
Charles C. Dally, 1869, 1877-81.
Elijah Hewitt, 1870.
Charles S. Demerest, 1871-72.
James E. Berry, 1873-76.

Daniel Robbins, 1680, 1690.
Isaac Thornell, 1682, 1684.
Ezekiel Bloomfield, 1682, 1689.
Isaac Tappen, 1682, 1692.
Marmaduke Potter, 1682.
Capt. Bishop, 1684-96.
Samuel Smith, 1684, 1688.
Eph. Andrews, 1684, 1689-90.
John Dennis, 1688, 1696.
Matthew Moore, 1688.
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1690, 1698.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

James Paton, 1799, 1800.
Phineas Manning, 1799, 1800.
James Edgar, 1801-4.
Henry Marsh, 1801-3.
Lewis Kelly, 1804.
Christopher Marsh, 1805-10.
Henry Freeman, 1811-15.
William T. Manning, 1805-16, 1846-47, 1849, 1851, 1853-54.
Joseph Crowell, 1816.
Samuel Edgar, 1821-24.
Robert Lee, 1822-23, 1825-31.
John M. Tufts, 1832-33.
William Coddington, 1834-35.
Henry Force, 1836.
James M. Browster, 1837-39.
Simeon Mundy, 1821.
Gage Insole, 1824-27, 1830-34, 1838-40.
Rolph M. Crowell, 1828, 1846-49, 1853-55.
Jonathan B. Marsh, 1829.
Thompson Edgar, 1835-37, 1842-45.
Jackson Freeman, 1840-41.
Simeon W. Phillips, 1841, 1855-56, 1861-62.

Joseph Bloomfield, 1692.
Garren Lockhart, 1694, 1696, 1698.
Thomas Pike, 1694.
M. Moore, 1696.
Noah Bishop, 1698.
John Compton, 1698, 1700.
Jonathan Biehop, 1700.
Isaac Tappen, 1700.
William Ellison, 1700.
John Hsley, Jr., 1700.

Warren Brown, 1842-45, 1850, 1852.
Edward J. Jaques, 1848.
George W. Brown, 1850, 1852.
Samuel Barron, 1851.
John H. Lufberry, 1856-59.
John H. Campbell, 1857, 1863-65, 1867.
Charles M. Dally, 1858, 1868.
Henry W. Holton, 1859-60.
Lebbeus Ayres, 1860.
Henry Acken, 1861-64.
La Fayette Reed, 1865.
Joseph Shann, 1866-67.
Robert Coddington, 1866.
David P. Carpenter, 1868.
George P. Hancock, 1869-70.
Richard Ryan, 1869.
Isaac Insole, 1870-72.
Dainel C. Turner, 1871-72, 1877.
Ellis B. Freeman, M.D., 1873-76.
Charles A. Campbell, 1874-74.
Charles W. Anness, 1875.
Randolph Coddington, 1876-77.
Hampton Cutter, 1878-79.
William Edgar, 1878-81.
James P. Prall, 1881.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

WOODBRIDGE.—(Continued.)

Town Schools.—The following is the patent of George III., incorporating the trustees of the free school of Woodbridge:

CHARTER.—"George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King defender of the faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas in and by a charter bearing date the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine, Granted by Philip Carteret then Governor of the Province of New Jersey under the Right Honorable John Lord Berkeley Baron of Stratton and Sir George Carteret Knight and Baronet the then proprietors of the Province of New Jersey to the Town and Freeholders of Woodbridge among other things it is therein directed that one hundred acres of land in the said Town should be laid out for the maintenance of a free school. And whereas the Freeholders of the town of Woodbridge by their humble petition presented to our trusty and well beloved William Franklin Esq. Captain General Governor and commander in chief in and over our province of New Jersey have set forth that in pursuance of the charter granted as aforesaid by the said Philip Carteret Esq. one hundred acres of land hath been laid out for the use of a free school and the rents thereof received by such persons as the Freeholders of the said Town at their yearly meetings have from time to time appointed with intention to make a capital for the building a School house or houses and the maintenance of proper and able teachers! But that from the want of a proper charter of incorporation the said Free-

¹ His first name was John, but in records not mentioned.

holders find themselves unable and without authority properly to settle the accounts with such persons as have from time to time been appointed to receive the rents and issues of the said one hundred acres of land or to prosecute such persons as from time to time have committed waste and trespass on the same or to build a School house or to make provision for the maintenance of Proper masters and Teachers and to make and ordain proper laws and instructions for the good governing of the said Schools and have therefore prayed our Letters Patent under our Great seal of our said province of New Jersey to incorporate the said freeholders of the Town of Woodbridge with such Powers immunities privileges and jurisdictions as may be thought requisite and necessary for the more effectual promoting and the better ordering and Governing the said school or schools in the said Town of Woodbridge. Know ye therefore the We willing and desirous to encourage our dutiful and loyal subjects the freeholders of the said Town of Woodbridge in their good intentions of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion have named constituted and appointed and by these presents do name constitute and appoint John Moores and Nathaniel Heard Esqrs Moses Bloomfield, Benjamin Thornhill, Ebenezer Foster, Joseph Shotwell, and Robert Clarkson, the present Trustees of the free school in the said Town of Woodbridge which said Trustees and their successors now are and at all times hereafter shall be one body politic and corporate and shall and may have perpetual succession in deed fact and name to be known and distinguished in all deeds, grants bargains sales evidences writings monuments or otherwise whatsoever by the name of 'The Trustees of the Free Schools of the Town of Woodbridge' and that they and their successors by the same name of the Trustees of the Free Schools of the Town of Woodbridge be and forever hereafter shall be persons capable and able in the law to purchase take acquire hold receive enjoy have and possess any manors, messuages, houses, buildings, lands, rents Tenements possessions and other hereditaments and real Estate whatsoever within our said province of New Jersey in fee simple or for term of life or lives or years, or in any other manual whatsoever to the Value of five hundred pounds sterling by the year in the clear and also goods and chatties and all other things of what nature and kind soever not exceeding the sum of ten thousands pounds sterling in the gross and also by name aforesaid shall and may grant bargain demise assign sell and convey or otherwise dispose of all or any of the manors, Messuages, houses, buildings lands, tenements, rent possessions and other hereditaments, and real Estate and all their Goods and Chatties and other things aforesaid in such manner and form as to them shall seem meet and also that they and their successors by the same name of the trustees of the free schools of the Town of Woodbridge be and forever hereafter Shall be persons capable and able in Law to Sue and be sued implead and be impleaded appear answer and be answered unto defend and be defended in any of our Courts of Judicature either in Law or Equity in our said province of New Jersey or elsewhere before us our heirs and Successors and before all and every the Judges Justices officers and Ministers of us our heirs and successors in all manner of actions Suits complaints pleas matters and demands whatsoever and of what nature or kind soever and also that they and their successors by the name aforesaid shall and may demand receive and take of and from the persons heretofore appointed by the freeholders of the Town of Woodbridge all such sum and sums of Money by them received and arising and issuing out of the one hundred acres of land aforesaid and upon non payment thereof by the name aforesaid to Sue for and recover the same for the use of the schools aforesaid. And also that they the said Trustees of the free Schools of the Town of Woodbridge aforesaid and their successors shall and may make and forever hereafter use one common seal with such device and devices as to them shall seem proper for the sealing all and singular Deeds, Grants, conveyances contracts and all and singular other instruments affairs and business any way touching concerning and relating to the said free schools and also that they the said Trustees of the free schools of the Town of Woodbridge and the majority of them shall and may from time to time make constitute ordain and confirm by such name or names as to them shall seem Good and likewise to revoke discharge change and alter as well all and singular Governors, Masters, Teachers or other officers which shall be by them or the majority of them thought fit and needful to be made or used for the government of the said free schools and also to make ordain and establish all such orders laws directions instructions and forms fit and necessary for and concerning the government of the said schools and the same at all times hereafter to execute abrogate revoke or change as they or the Majority of them shall think fittest for the benefit and advantage of the said schools and woe have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant for us our heirs and successors to the free holders of the Town of Woodbridge full power and authority to assemble and meet

together on the first Tuesday in March annually at the usual and accustomed place for holding the town meetings or at such other place as they shall think proper and then and there by plurality of Voices to appoint such and so many persons as they or the Major part of them shall think proper to inspect the accounts orders minutes and transactions of the said Trustees or their successors. And in case of the death refusal or disability of either or any of the said Trustees or they or any of them ceasing to be freeholders of the said Town of Woodbridge or resigning the trust in them reposed then and in such case we for us our heirs and successors will grant and ordain that other fit person or persons Freeholders of the said Town of Woodbridge be by the said Freeholders of the said Township of Woodbridge or the majority of them nominated elected and chosen in the place and stead of him or them so dying refusing or otherwise disabled as aforesaid. And further we have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the Said Freeholders of our Said Town of Woodbridge full power and authority to assemble and meet together once in three years but not often on the first Tuesday in March at the usual and accustomed place for holding of the Town Meetings or at such other place as the Majority of them shall from time to time appoint and then and there by plurality of voices alter change or continue all or any of the said trustees now appointed or that shall hereafter be appointed elected or chosen by virtue of these presents to have and to hold all and singular the privileges advantages liberties and all other the premises to them the said Trustees of the free schools of the Town of Woodbridge and their successors forever yielding rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year forever hereafter unto us our heirs and successors at Perth Amboy in the county of Middlesex unto our receiver General of the said province on the Twenty-fifth of March one barley-corn if the same be legally demanded. And lastly our will and pleasure is that these our Letters patent shall be of full force and efficacy to all intents and purposes whatever as above mentioned expressed and declared and that the same or the enrollment thereof shall in all courts of law and equity forever hereafter be construed and taken most favorably and beneficially for the Trustees of the free schools of our Town of Woodbridge according to our royal intention herein before declared notwithstanding that any unit or units of *ad quod damnum* hath or have not issued or is or are not returned before the making these presents. And notwithstanding the not reciting misreciting or not rightly or certainly reciting the said rights privileges powers, authorities or any other the premises in and by these presents granted or meant mentioned or intended to be granted or any part or parcel thereof. In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved William Franklin Esq our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of New Jersey and Territories, thereon depending in America Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the Same etc. At the City of Burlington the twenty-fourth day of June in the ninth year of our reign Anno Domini 1769.

Great
Seal of the
Province

"Brought to the office to be recorded June 13th 1803 and recorded the 14th following.

"Examined and agrees with the original Liber A. V. Deeds folio 136.

"JOHN BRATTY, Secretary,

"Secretary of State's Office."

In the year 1701 "a division of the common lands was publicly discussed and the school lands were ordered to be laid out," and the committee to do it,—“be empowered to lay out the same in such place or places as they in their discretion shall judge best, most convenient and beneficial for the town in general.”

In the year 1715, George Brown, Benjamin Dunham, William Ilselee, and John Jaquish were directed “to resurvey the school lands as well as the parsonage lands in addition to their other duties.”

A school was regarded by the settlers as indispensable, was named in the charter, and provision was made for it in the settlement of the town. The school land (by order of the town Oct. 10, 1682) consisted of one hundred acres, twelve were to be marsh and the remaining eighty-eight to be upland.

Although the allotment of a portion of the common lands for the benefit of schools is evidence of the interest in education felt by the first settlers, yet there was no action on the part of the town to effect the establishment of a school until March, 1689, when James Fullerton was, by a resolution in town-meeting, "to be entertained as schoolmaster."

In February, 1694, however, there was no school, and John Brown, of Amboy, or any other person that might be suitable for that employ, was to be "discoursed with" by a committee appointed for that purpose. The following month Mr. Brown was engaged at a salary of twenty-four pounds sterling to keep a free school for the next year. Against this proceeding a protest was entered by John Conger, to which due weight will in all time to come be given when it is stated that on a subsequent page of the same record the gentleman saves himself the trouble of writing his name by substituting therefor "his mark."

There may have been some cause for Mr. Conger's objection, for we find that in November of the same year the town was in treaty with John Backer (Baker) to teach six months on trial, he to keep "ye school this winter time until nine o'clock at night," says the record. He was in the discharge of the duties of the office in June following, but thereafter no mention is made of the schoolmaster for several years; but in December, 1701, a piece of land, "about ten rods," was allowed for a school-house, "provided it did not prejudice the highway." This is presumed to have been the renowned edifice on what is known as Strawberry Hill.

Thereafter nothing appears on the records respecting the school until March, 1735, when measures were taken to make the school lands more productive by the appointment of a special committee to lease and manage them; and such continued to be the mode of administration down to the present century. The first statement made of the amount of the funds which had accumulated for the use of schools appears in March, 1761, when the sum of £321 11s. 11½d. is reported to be in the hands of the committee; and from its rapid increase it is probable more attention was bestowed upon amassing the means than upon disseminating the blessings of education. In March, 1764, the fund was £434 7s. 9d.; in March, 1765, £465 5s. 3d.; in March, 1766, £533 8s. 2d.

At this time a vote was taken "whether or not it was best to take part of the money that was arisen from ye use and Profits of the School Lands and make use of it for ye Schooling of Poor People's children, and the Votes passed in the negative." In September, 1769, the fund had increased to £740; in September, 1770, to £794; in September, 1771, to £850; in March, 1773, to £900; in March, 1774, to £985 4s. 10d.; in March, 1775, to £1063 14s. 11d.; and in November, 1775, to £1062 12s. 6d.¹

The inhabitants appear to have learned something from experience, and after 1789 the interest of the school fund, in connection with the amount of tax assessed upon dogs, was appropriated for the schooling of poor children.

Woodbridge Academy.—In 1793 subscriptions were obtained for money to build the far-famed Woodbridge Academy. It was built by Jonathan Freeman, at a total cost of £342 2s. 4d. The site is now occupied by the down-town district school-house, which was erected in the fall of 1851. "The old academy was sold, and removed to a lot immediately adjoining Mr. George Lasslett's residence, where it stands to this day."

A school-house is mentioned upon Strawberry Hill, and during the Revolutionary war, when the country was overrun by the British soldiers, large herds of cattle were kept by them in the commons around this school-house.

"March ye 12th, 1776. At a regular town-meeting of the inhabitants of Woodbridge the following was passed:

"That Samuel Jaquish, Benjamin Thornal, Moses Bloomfield, Nathaniel Heard, Robert Clarkson, and Joseph Shotwell be continued as trustees to the School Land & Money for three year Insuing. The Report made by thee aforesd trustees is that thee Total, Principal, Interest, &c., of Schoool Land Money amounts to £1162 15s. 6d.

"June 1, 1669. Among other specific doings of the township it was so recorded in their charter that the school lands should always be free from paying the Lord's rent of a half-penny per acre, or any other rate or taxes whatsoever forever."

The Elm Tree Institute (formerly known as the Elm Tree Inn) was opened as a high school by Prof. James Stryker in the year 1822, and for many years the school was supported by the inhabitants, and many from a distance sending their children. After Prof. Stryker relinquished it Mr. Marshall took it in charge, but in a short time it was sold, and Mr. George Clinch purchased the property, and immediately raised the building and made it more desirable for the purposes of a school. He afterwards sold it to Thomas H. Morris, Esq., and it was then changed to the name of Elm Tree Institute.

The following interesting statistics by districts for this township gives the number of schools and amounts of expenses:

Name.	No. District.	Appropriated.	Total amount received for schools.
Locust Grove.....	19	\$300.00	\$300.00
Washington.....	20	300.00	300.00
Railway Neck.....	21	300.00	300.00
Blazing Star.....	22	300.00	300.00
Uniontown.....	23	300.00	463.00
Woodbridge.....	24	2101.10	5641.10
Fairfield Union.....	26	127.38	1727.38
		\$4328.48	\$9231.48

The number of teachers is: male, three; female, eleven.

¹ Town Record.

The school-houses in this township are generally kept in a neat way, and have a sufficient amount of grounds surrounding them for the children's play-grounds.

The number of children in the township between five and eighteen years of age is twelve hundred and three. Number enrolled on the school list, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Among the early teachers was Master William Creamer, who taught a school for a number of years at Uniontown (1817-19). He had a son John, who lived in that neighborhood. He is well remembered by the older inhabitants as a "learned man and well fitted for teaching." From "Record of Marriages," etc., is the following:

School District No. 24 was formed by the consolidation of Districts Nos. 24 and 25 for the purpose of a graded school. The present fine school edifice, with tower, clock, and fine-toned bell, was built at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars, the mason-work being done by William B. Van Voast, of New Brunswick, and the carpenter-work by Messrs. Manning & Randolph, of Plainfield, C. Graham & Son, of Elizabeth, N. J., architects. Many improvements since it was completed have been made in finishing of rooms and in furniture, so that the present value of the building is thirty-five thousand dollars. The building was dedicated to free school Jan. 20, 1877.

Trustees in 1876-77, William H. Berry, Charles A. Campbell, and Howard Valentine; 1882, Joseph H. J. Martin, Howard Valentine, and Charles W. Drummond.

Teachers, 1876-77, Mr. Henry Anderson, Miss Helen R. Williams, Miss Kate A. Moore, Miss Laura E. Miller, Miss Helen A. Ensign, and Miss Ida A. Ayres; 1881-82, Mr. Edward L. Anderson, Miss Mattie J. Thomas, Miss Helen A. Ensign, Miss May A. Moore, Miss Sarah McEwen, Miss Edith Scott, Miss Carrie I. Dally, Miss Clara Acker.

Number of scholars on the roll, 347; average attendance, 181.

The situation of the almshouse (poor-house) of Woodbridge is upon the free school lands, which were surveyed in the year 1701.

Barron Library.—Thomas Barron, a native of Woodbridge, and for many years a resident of New York, left by his will fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of a free public reading-room and library in Woodbridge. By his will Dr. Ellis B. Freeman, Rev. George C. Lucas, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, and Dr. John C. Barron, of the city of New York, were the trustees appointed. The ground on which the Barron Library stands, on the corner of Rahway Avenue and Freeman Street, was donated by Dr. Barron, it being a part of the original Barron homestead. The architect of building is J. Cleveland Cady, of New York, and the contractor and builder John E. Sidman. The

original contract for building, including the laying out of grounds and beautifying them, \$17,998.53, and five hundred dollars of which sum was donated by Dr. Barron in the embellishment of the vestibule, and all this exclusive of amounts spent for books, etc.

The library was dedicated and opened to the public on Sept. 11, 1877. In the month of April, 1877, Anthony Schisler, Esq., was elected librarian, and at the same time made secretary of the board of trustees, Dr. John C. Barron at the same time having resigned the secretaryship. The present board of trustees, viz.: Rev. George C. Lucas, chairman; Dr. John C. Barron, treasurer, and Hon. Albert D. Brown. Anthony Schisler is librarian and secretary.

It contains about three thousand volumes of books very carefully selected, covering most points in English literature, to which additions are being made constantly. The reading-room is furnished with daily and weekly papers, together with the illustrated papers.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

WOODBIDGE.—(*Continued.*)

Presbyterian Church.—The history of this church dates back to the year 1669. The settlers who came, many from the towns of Branford, New Haven, Guilford, Milford, and Hartford, Conn., were accustomed to a government in which their civil and religious duties were closely commingled, and naturally gave their early attention to the establishment of ministers in all their communities. The people of Woodbridge were not exceptions, although great difficulty seems to have been experienced in giving permanency to the residence among them of those called to the town.

The first record made is an account of a committee who were appointed to go to Newark, N. J., and secure, if possible, the services of a minister, June 8, 1669, "as messengers from the town to declare to Mr. Pierson junior that the inhabitants were all willing and desirous that he would be pleased to come up to them and help them in the work of the ministry;" and anticipating an acceptance, Robert Dennis was appointed to entertain him with "meat, drink, and lodgings;" and when on the west side of the creek, called in the records Papiack Creek, similar accommodations were to be afforded by John Smith, the constable.

The application to Rev. Mr. Pierson was, however, not favorably considered by him. The advanced age of his father, who was the pastor of the Newark congregation, rendered the services of an assistant necessary, and measures were in progress to secure the son in that capacity. The application from Woodbridge probably brought the matter to a conclusion, as the ensuing month Mr. Pierson was regularly employed

as an assistant minister. This was a great disappointment to the Woodbridge people. A Mr. Peck, of Elizabethtown, was in July, 1670, to be applied to, or to secure a Mr. Samuel Treat "to preach six or seven months." Mr. Treat sent a letter on the 6th of November, which was laid before the town-meeting, and twenty-one pounds sterling was voted that gentleman "for six months' preaching." But no authentic account is given of his ever having permanently settled in Woodbridge. No further proceedings were had on the subject until July 2, 1674, when the town resolved to agree with Mr. Benjamin Salsbury to serve as minister for the space of — months on trial. The agreement was entered into, but on the 27th of October the connection was summarily broken.

A committee was appointed to agree with carpenters for erecting "a meeting-house 30 feet square and 15, 16, or 17 feet between joints;" and on 30th of November a table, room, and other necessities were directed to be provided for the comfortable entertainment of a minister when he should come on trial in the spring ensuing. At this time Samuel Dennis was selected to go North to procure a clergyman, and to defray his expenses three thousand pipe-staves were furnished by Robert Dennis, John Bloomfield, and John Pike, Jr. In May following (1675) negotiations were resumed with "Mr. Jeremiah Peck," the same, it is supposed, who declined their overtures in 1670. Again was the proposition unsuccessful, and another year passed away with the vacancy unsupplied and apparently without further efforts on the part of the inhabitants. In April, 1676, an application was directed to Revs. Richard Ball (or Hall), Sr. and Jr., residing in New England, but they declined, and January, 1677, a definite call was made to Rev. Ezekiel Fogg, he being assured for his encouragement the privileges of freeholder and fifty pounds a year, "to be paid in meat, peas, pork, and (not above one-fourth part in) Indian corn and beef at country prices." The record contains no entries until June, 1679; we have no information of Rev. Mr. Fogg's acceptance, or of his ever being a supply. Though discouraged, the settlers were not in despair; disappointed in every quarter of America, they next turned their attention towards England, and addressed letters to Dr. Bums and Mr. Richard Baxter in July, 1679, desiring them to be instrumental in obtaining a minister for them, and "Captain Bound, an early trader between the two continents, was requested to deliver the letters, and to aid, if necessary, in securing him a passage to America." These exertions appear to have been successful, for in September, 1680, Mr. John Allen commenced preaching among them. Fifty pounds was granted to him, and in November following voluntary subscriptions were directed to be taken for his permanent support.

The meeting-house which it was resolved to build in October, 1674, was by the 27th of May, 1675, raised,

and the frame approved by the town, although not thirty feet square as originally contemplated, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, to have it shingled and clapboarded and a floor laid. But the want of a minister seems to have prevented the observance of dispatch in the complete execution of these plans, and it was not until December, 1680, or January, 1681, after Mr. Allen's arrival, that the house was actually floored. In October following it was directed to be plastered, "all but the south side, over the clapboards." In June, 1682, the process of completion was continued "by lathing and daubing the building substantially within as high as the plate beams;" and the "daubing" appears to have been made the employment of all in the town having suitable tools. Nails and hinges for two doors, yet wanting, were also provided, and a lock for a third. These for the time finished the additions to the edifice.

On the 1st January, 1681, the following entry appears on the records: "We, the freeholders and inhabitants of Woodbridge, having sent to England to have an honest, able, godly minister to come over us, to preach the word of God sincerely and faithfully, and Mr. John Alin (Allen), by the providence of God, being for that End Come amongst us, and we having had Sum Experience of his good Abilities, are willing, and doe hereby make choise of him to be our minister, and desire to put ourselfs under his ministry According to the Rules of the gospel."

The satisfaction thus expressed was further manifested by admitting Mr. Allen on the 13th February as a freeholder, and by granting him a house-lot of ten acres, and in September, 1682, a request was directed to be presented to the Governor and Council to induct him formally as their minister, in order that all the immunities of the station might devolve upon him. From this time until January, 1686, we find no allusion to Mr. Allen or the meeting-house. But at the annual gathering of the freeholders in that month a committee was appointed to negotiate with Mr. Archibald Riddell to preach for them, which argues a dissolution of the connection between the town and Mr. Allen, although the name of that gentleman appears in the records subsequently as still a resident. Mr. Riddell probably officiated until he left the country, in 1689.

"He set sail with a son ten years of age in June, 1689, but was doomed to further trials and disappointments before arriving at the end of his voyage. Favorable weather attended him, but on the 2d of August, when off the coast of England, the vessel was captured by a French man-of-war, and the passengers sent to the common jail of Rochefort, whence they were subsequently marched to Toulon, chained two and two by their arms, and at first each ten pair tied to a rope, but this being found an impediment to their traveling was abandoned after the second day. Mr. Riddell was chained to his son. They were six

weeks on their journey before they arrived at Toulon, and after a short time were taken back to Rochefort and to Denain, and for over two years kept prisoners in a vault of an old castle. At last they were exchanged for two Romish priests, and allowed to return to Scotland."¹

A committee was appointed "to write for a minister," and in March, 1694, a messenger was dispatched to New England to obtain one in the person of Ephraim Andrews, who consented to go "provided the town doe furnish him with money sufficient for his journey and a horse to ride on." Ten pounds were raised for the purpose.

These measures, however, do not appear to have been successful, and not until October, 1695, do we find the town supplied. Mr. Samuel Shepard then appears as their minister, at a salary of £50, and in May following thirty acres of land and a house was granted to him, provided he should return from New England, whither he was about to go, possibly for his family, and permanently settle among them, conditions which he complied with. The spiritual affairs of the town seem to have prospered under Mr. Shepard's care, if we may judge from the improvements made in the temporalities, the meeting-house galleries, which in May, 1686, were directed to be constructed, and were finished in 1697. £60 were allowed the minister instead of £50, he having been "at the charge of his diet the year past;" and in July, 1698, the walls of the meeting-house were to be white-washed, and a new pulpit built "forthwith."

In March, 1696, it is recorded that William Webster "pretending that it was contrary to his conscience to pay anything towards ye maintenance of a minister," Capt. John Bishop agreed to pay for him as long as he shall live. Kind Capt. Bishop was far more considerate of the spiritual interests of Mr. Webster than of the temporal interests of Mr. Shepard, for we find the following year that the successful pleading of Webster led others to try a similar procedure, and the town found it necessary to ordain that those refusing to pay Mr. Shepard's rate should have a distraining warrant issued against them. This may have checked the evil, but in February, 1670, it was found necessary to change the mode of raising Mr. Shepard's salary, making it depend upon voluntary subscriptions, it having been previously provided for in the common rate levied for the general purposes of the town. At this time, too, a committee was appointed to settle all differences with their "dissenting neighbors, the Quakers," in reference to their refusal to contribute towards the support of "the publique ministry." More than five years had elapsed since Mr. Shepard had entered upon his ministerial functions in Woodbridge, and on April 10, 1701, a committee were directed to confer with him upon the propriety of his being "or-

dained" as the minister of the town. What necessity existed for this I do not know, but apparently to the surprise and regret of the people difficulties arose in consequence, which, increased by the pertinacity with which female influence and prejudices will be sometimes exercised, resulted in Mr. Shepard's separation from the congregation.

The committee appointed to confer with their pastor reported on the 24th June "that his wife is so adverse to his settling here, that tho' he is otherwise willing to be ordained, he cannot admit of ordination to settle as a minister in this town; and it being moved to him that his wife upon second thought might be persuaded, Mr. Shepard replied, there is no hope of my wife's compliance with my settling here, and therefore I would advise you to look out for another." Unwilling to relinquish the benefits of his ministry, another committee were authorized to negotiate farther with him, but a month later (July 23d) they too reported that "his wife is utterly adverse to his settling here, and he concludes shee will so remaine if we should still wait longer for a change of her mind, and therefore adviseth us to have no farther dependance on him." Whereupon the necessary steps were taken to dissolve the connection and obtain another, but for many years there is no indication on the records of their being supplied. How long Mr. Shepard remained an inhabitant is not known, but in January, 1702, he was requested to preach for the town until another minister should be obtained. He died in the year 1722 or 1723.

In 1707 the Rev. Nathaniel Wade was ordained and installed the pastor of the congregation, and the following entries in the records of the church in Mr. Wade's own writing are before me:

"January 29th, 1707-8, was gathered the church of Christ in Woodbridge by Nath. Wade, pastor. Present there were as Messengers two from ye church of New-ark and one from the church of Elizabeth-town: Theophilus Pierson, Jonahs Wood, Benjamin Price. The foundation of ye church was laid first upon three persons who had been communicants in other churches, viz.: Sam'l Hail, John Pike, and Noah Bishop."

The names of the members of the church are as follows:

Samuel Hail (assistant), John Pike (assistant), Noah Bishop (assistant), Stephen Tuttle, John Foard, admitted Jan. 29, 1707-8.

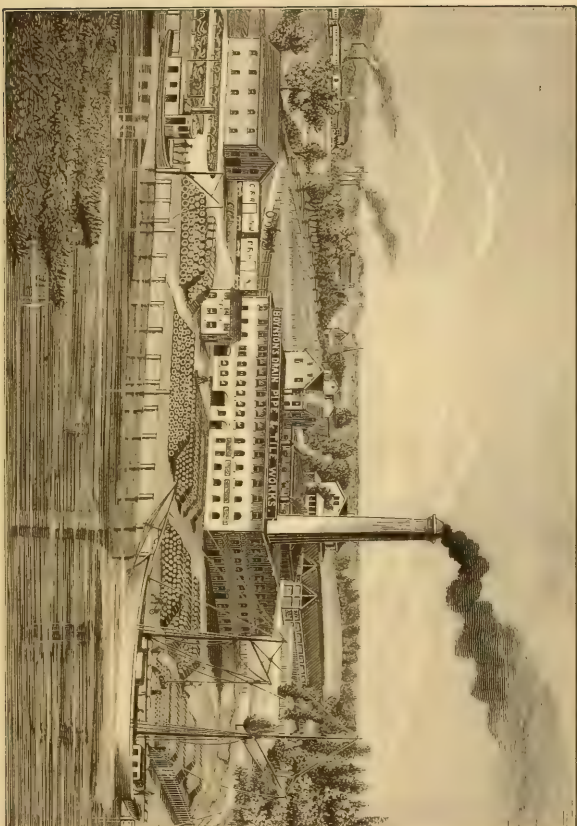
Thomas Pike, John Ayres, Richard Skinner (assistant), Joseph Gray, admitted Feb. 28, 1707-8.

Lidea Bishop, Francis Skinner, admitted June 6, 1708.

Matthew Fors, admitted June 20, 1708.

Joseph Thorp, Daniel Britton, Richard Cutler, Sarah Pike, Elizabeth Britton, Sarah Fors, Elizabeth Gray, Lidea Pangborn, admitted Aug. 15, 1708.

Sarah Holland, John Ilsley, John Jaques, John Skinner, Nathaniel Pike, Mary Groves, Ann Skinner,



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Elizabeth Ilsley, Mary Cutter, Mark Pike, Mary Stilwell, Susannah Jaques, Desire Walker, Mehitable Butler, Hannah Freeman, Mary Wade, Ester Blumfield, John Caplin, admitted Aug. 20, 1708.

Benjamin Jones, John Robinson, Elizabeth Thorp, Nathaniel Dunham, Daniel Dane, Mary Curtis, Phebe Ayres, admitted Oct. 31, 1708.

Mary Ayres, Sarah Conger, admitted Dec. 26, 1708.

William Sharp, Mary Sharp, admitted Jan. 2, 1708-9.

Moses Ralph, Hope Blumfield, admitted Feb. 27, 1708-9.

John Conger, Thomas Collier, Mary Conger, Anna Thorp, Edward Wilkinson, Mary Ralph, Samuel Butler, admitted May 12, 1709.

John Dille, Elizabeth Foard, Hannah Crowell, Joanna Pangborn, Ruth Dille, Susannah Shipley, admitted June 26, 1709.

Peenelipoe Titus, admitted Sept. 4, 1709.

Rebeckah Phylip, Obediah Ayres, admitted Nov. 6, 1709.

Peter Pain, Joanna Ayres, Hannah Right, admitted Jan. 1, 1709-10.

Benjamin Thorp, John Scuder, admitted June 25, 1710.

Hannah Collier, Rebeckah Mills, admitted Sept. 10, 1710.

Joanna Jones, admitted Oct. 3, 1710.

The records of the church state that Mr. Wade administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the first in the parish, but Whitehead, in his "East Jersey History," thinks this a mistake, and that other errors are also contained in the history.

In 1711, for some cause not now known, Mr. Wade became disliked by a number of the people. They seceded and formed an Episcopal congregation, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Elizabethtown, visiting them at regular periods. Previous to this Mr. Vaughan says, in one of his letters, the people "born in New England and Scotland had been bred in both places in the greatest prejudice and opposition to the Established Church of England."

The first notice of a settled clergyman thereafter appears in 1714, when "Mr. John Pierson, clerk," is mentioned as having been called from Connecticut; but as the salary seemed no longer to have been raised by a general rate upon the inhabitants, there is not the same frequency of allusion to the minister as in the earlier years of the settlement. In 1722 and 1723, Mr. Pierson is mentioned in the town records in connection with the parsonage grounds as "our present minister," although for eleven or twelve years there had been a congregation formed within the town, worshipping in their own edifice according to the forms of the Church of England,—a significant indication of what was "the religion of the States."

Mr. Pierson was the son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, Jr., whom the town had called in 1669, and the grandson of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first min-

ister of Newark. He continued in Woodbridge until 1752. In 1739 his salary was assured to him by mutual agreement among sixty individuals. He was one of the first trustees of the College of New Jersey, and died at Hanover, N. J., in 1770, in the eighty-first year of his age, and in the fifty-seventh year of his ministry.¹

He was dismissed from Woodbridge at his own request, and it is recorded of him "that he was justly reputed and esteemed a worthy and able minister, sound in the faith and of exemplary conversation and conduct. He well supported the dignity of his office, and had but few equals in his day in theological knowledge. It was in his time and by his influence that the congregation obtained a royal charter.

Mr. Nathaniel Whitaker, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, followed Mr. Pierson as a supply, and was subsequently called to the pastorate, which he accepted Dec. 10, 1755, and was immediately ordained and installed. Mr. Whitaker continued to officiate until 1759 or 1760, when he resigned his charge.

Mr. Azel Roe was then selected as their preacher, and after being among them for a year or two was, in the autumn of 1763, ordained and installed pastor of the congregation. Some time during Mr. Whitaker's administration a portion of the inhabitants residing in the southern part of the township formed a separate congregation, subsequently known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, and eventually as the Presbyterian Church at Metuchen. Mr. Roe officiated alternately in the two congregations very acceptably, and continued among them during the Revolution.

In 1790 the old congregation were no longer satisfied to share the labors of their pastor with another, and after considerable opposition effected a separation from the Metuchen society, and thereafter until 1815, when he closed his long and faithful career in his eighty-second year. Mr. Roe continued to "go in and out" among them, respected and beloved, having been pastor of the flock for about fifty-four years.

In April, 1803, a movement was made towards the erection of a new place of worship, and so vigorously was the work prosecuted, it was finished and consecrated in December of the same year. It yet stands, in all respects a convenient and suitable edifice.

The Rev. Henry Mills was called in 1816 to succeed Mr. Roe, and remained in charge of the congregation until 1821. The next year the Rev. William B. Barton was installed, and for thirty years was their faithful minister. During his administration the number of members reached two hundred and forty-two (in 1843), and at the time of his death, April 7, 1852, there were one hundred and sixty in communion with the church. The number of church-members at the different periods was as follows:

¹ Newark Daily Advertiser, Sept. 11, 1848.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1787.....	82	1841.....	194
1830.....	160	1843.....	242
1831.....	157	1845.....	243
1832.....	179	1847.....	213
1833.....	181	1850.....	200
1834.....	184	1852.....	160
1835.....	211	1854.....	163
1837.....	196	1863.....	179
1838.....	206	1875.....	125
1839.....	198	1882.....	158
1840.....	201		

The next minister was the Rev. William M. Martin, who accepted the pastorate in 1852, and resigned it in 1863. The Rev. George C. Lucas began to minister here in the year of Mr. Martin's departure, and continued his connection with the church until the autumn of 1873, when he resigned.

Rev. Joseph M. McNulty was invited to this church in 1874; he accepted in the month of July of that year, and is the present pastor, 1882.

CHAPTER LXXX.

WOODBIDGE.—(Continued.)

Trinity Church.—In 1711 a number of persons seceded from the First Church of Woodbridge for the purpose of forming a congregation to be called "Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church." An invitation was sent to Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Elizabeth Town, to visit them at regular periods, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir the unhappy difference between Mr. Wade and the people of Woodbridge is grown to that height that we cannot join with him in the worship of God as X'tians out to do, it is the desire of some people here that if you think it may be for the Glory of God and no damage to other churches that you would be pleased to afford us your help sometimes on the sabbath days, according as you shall think convenient: we do it not with any intent to augment the difference among us but rather hope that with the blessing of God it may be a means for our better joining, together in setting up the true worship of our Lord Jesus Christ here amongst a poor deluded people. This is the desire of your humble servants.

"Rich. Smith, John Ashton, Benj. Dunham, Amos Goodwin, Gershom Higgins, Hen'y Rolph, John Bishop, Will'm Bingle, George Eubanks, Robert Wright."

It appears that the invitation was accepted, as the record says "a house was placed at the disposal of Mr. Vaughn as a place of worship by Benjamin Dunham, and for four or five years monthly services were regularly held. A convenient frame building was also put up and inclosed, but a stop was put to further proceeding and to the growth of the parish by the death of Mr. Dunham on the 31st December, 1715, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, (his grave is in the rear of the church), and the transfer of Mr. Vaughan's services to Amboy and Piscataway."

The ground upon which this edifice was erected is represented to have been a portion of the two hundred acres providently set apart by the proprietors for parsonage lands, but the Rev. Mr. Halliday, who occasionally officiated after the withdrawal of Mr.

Vaughan, states in 1717 that the church was still without either floor or glass, and although divine service was sometimes performed in it afterwards it never was finished, and eventually went to ruin.

Subsequently the visits of clergymen of the Established Church became less frequent, and finally ceased entirely, so that the Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Elizabeth Town, on commencing missionary labors there in 1752, wrote to the secretary of the society in England "they had not been visited by any of our clergy for upwards of twenty years." Some few of the congregation had during this period attended public worship at Amboy, but many connected themselves with other denominations. "Appearances now are much in favor of the church there," says Mr. Chandler, "and I have seldom had less than two hundred hearers." He continued his visits monthly, the number of families professedly Episcopalians being then about fifteen, and his audiences generally numbering two hundred.

In November, 1752, he wrote that the Presbyterians had dismissed their minister, who had been with them for more than thirty years (the Rev. Mr. Pierson), in consequence of his being somewhat dull and too feeble an antagonist of the church, at the growth of which they were much disturbed.

Thus situated was the congregation for several years, excepting that the other engagements of Mr. Chandler did not long admit of his visiting Woodbridge oftener than once in six weeks, on intervening Sundays James Parker officiating as lay-reader to the general satisfaction of the congregation.

In 1754 they erected a church. In 1760 the small-pox carried off many useful and reputable persons in the parish, much to the regret of their zealous missionary. More than half of those who had the disease in the natural way died. Mr. Chandler himself took it in 1757, and did not entirely recover from its effects for three years.

In 1764 Woodbridge was placed in charge of the missionary at Amboy, the Rev. Mr. McKean visiting it once every three weeks, and continued thereafter connected with that parish until the Revolution put a stop to all religious services in the town according to the forms of the English Established Church. Mr. Bingley reading the services, while the Rev. Mr. Preston was the missionary, and absent at Amboy. The congregation then, as for some years before, numbered about fourteen families, although the auditories were large.

The charter of the congregation was granted Dec. 6, 1769, Samuel Jaques and Samuel Tingley being named therein as wardens, and David Alston, Thomas Haddon, Joseph Donham,² and Ebenezer Foster, vestrymen.

In February, 1770, Mr. Preston wrote that his regular induction into the parish as rector was thought advisable in order that he might properly present a

¹ Pastor of First Church.

² Donham may be Dunham.

claim for a due portion of the glebe set apart by the proprietaries; but as affairs then stood he deemed it best to let the matter remain in abeyance "till people," he adds, "are grown a little cooler, so as to be able to distinguish that a trial of a matter of right is not an attack upon their principles, which I am afraid would hardly be the case at present." The question was again agitated in 1774, and the worthy missionary, averse to entering into a lawsuit, prevailed upon the vestry to propose a compromise; but possession being thought then, as now, "nine points in the law," no terms would be made by the Presbyterian congregation; and a project was on foot to raise a fund to meet the expense of prosecuting the claim in the courts, when the confusion and distractions of the war ensued and effectually stayed the proceedings. If the author has been rightly informed, no portion of the lands set apart for the support of the ministry has been enjoyed by the Episcopal congregation excepting the lot upon which the church edifice is erected.

After the Revolution, Woodbridge was only visited occasionally by missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as a natural consequence both the temporal and spiritual interests of the congregation suffered. In 1810 such was the dilapidated condition of the church that the convention of the diocese appointed a committee to its repair, which was done in the course of the year, through the agency of Mr. Daniel Terrill, of Elizabethtown. From that time till 1830 the Rev. James Chapman, of Perth Amboy, officiated from time to time; and during 1818 and 1819 the Rev. F. H. Cuming also gave the parish a portion of his services. From 1830 to 1840 the Rev. William Douglas had charge of it in connection with St. James', Piscataway, and from 1840 to 1841 the Rev. Frederick Ogilby. From 1841 to 1842 the Rev. Hamble J. Leacock ministered in the parish, and from 1843 to 1857 the Rev. James Chapman has performed missionary. From 1858 to 1862 Rev. E. A. Hoffman ministered here. Rev. Mr. Chapman died in 1857. In 1862 Rev. P. L. Jacques became pastor. In 1869 Rev. R. C. McIlvaine succeeded. In 1872 Rev. J. A. Penniman followed. In October of the same year Rev. T. Lewis Banister assumed the pastorate.

In 1836 the church was whitewashed on the outside and repaired. Trees were planted in the yard to beautify in 1839, and a new stove was procured, and in the summer and fall of 1842 the building was "thoroughly repaired," new seats added, and a vestry-room built. The burning of this old church on Sabbath, March 7, 1858, was followed by a vigorous effort to rebuild. The old timbers were drawn out of the ruins and sold, contributions were solicited from all quarters, and funds were soon raised, and the corner-stone of their new church was laid July 7, 1860, and the following spring, May 20, 1861, the church was duly consecrated by the Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. It is

a substantial brick edifice, capable of accommodating the present congregation. On the day of consecration a beautiful paten was presented to the church, thus inscribed:

"The Gift of Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J.,
to Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J.,
Whit-Sun-Monday, 1861."

In 1869, it being one hundred years from the date of the church charter, a centennial service was held, on which occasion an elegant cup was given, bearing the following inscription:

"In memoriam.
Rev. C. Hance to Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J.,
December, 6, 1869."

An old cup is still in possession of the parish authorities on which is engraved:

"The Gift of Mary Dennis, Widow, to Trinity Church
in Woodbridge, December ye 25th, 1760."

The following wardens from 1810 to 1862: Daniel Terrill, David Bunn, William P. Terrill, John Langstaff, James Jaques, Henry Mundy, Edward Mundy, Henry Campbell, Alanson Newton, Jotham Coddington, Nath. Bunn, Elias Marsh, George A. Hollister, William Taylor, Rene Pardepus, Charles B. Reed, Lorrain Freeman. The following have been vestrymen: Barry Strangman, William P. Terrill, Elias Marsh, John Jaques, James Smith, Alston Bishop, Edward Munday, William Hanham, James Parker, Thomas Barron, Frederick Huffmaster, George Bradshaw, Daniel Terrill, Elias Marsh, James E. Parker, Capt. Forbes, William Herrod, William P. Terrill, Barry Strangman, William Taylor, Abel Clarkson, James M. Brewster, John Brentnall, Nathan Harned, Dr. Matthias Freeman, John Barron, Samuel Barron, Robert Lee, James Clarkson, William Taylor, Joseph Barron, James Parker, Andrew Bell, George A. Hollister, John Zellar, William E. Fink, Rene Pardepus, Alanson Newton, James Jones, John M. Tufts, W. H. Benton, Jotham Randolph, Dennis Mawbey, Frederick Smith, Charles B. Reed, W. W. Mawbey, James Luckhurst, John Manning, J. H. Campbell, Henry Mawbey, Melancthon Freeman, Charles Young, David E. Paton, William Harriot, Josiah Dunham, James Bunn, Daniel Terrill, Orry Rifle, H. Barkaloo, H. Ellwell, Henry Campbell, Robert Lee, Joseph Marsh, C. A. Forbes, Edward Munday, George Jones, Joseph Marsh, Thomas Marsh, Isaac Jones, Frederick Smith, Capt. C. A. Forbes, P. B. Pope, Jotham Coddington, William Bedman, George Lasslett, George Hollister, Henry W. Holton, Milton Arrowsmith, William H. Benton, James Bloodgood, George C. Hance, Samuel A. Meeker, Daniel Shaw.

After the Rev. Mr. Banister resigned the pastorate for some months the church was supplied, when Rev. Julian E. Ingle became the rector in 1876, and remained for nearly three years, and in 1879 Rev. Frank Hallque supplied the parish for one year. The present rector is Rev. Howard E. Thompson, who came

October, 1880. The following is the list of officers of Trinity Church at the present time: George C. Hance, senior warden; Jotham Coddington, the junior warden; John B. Osbourn, James V. Freeman, Jonas Coddington, Milton Arowsmith, Edward S. Savage, and Henry A. Hind. Communicants, one hundred; sittings, two hundred.

THE EPISCOPAL MISSION.—Connected with Trinity parish is the Episcopal mission at Ford's Corners, the Rev. Howard E. Thompson officiating there nearly every Sabbath, as many of the neighborhood are interested in this mission. There is an existing endowment fund of five thousand dollars, and with the generous support by the members of Trinity parish this church has bright prospects of its future growth.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The organization of this church dates prior to 1820, which was called the Elizabethtown Circuit, and connected with Rahway. They formed a class of some thirteen members, holding their meetings in private houses, but in 1831 Mr. Gage Inslee gave them some land on Main Street, upon which was built their first house; near them had been situated the Quaker meeting-house and their burial-ground.

From account given by Rev. Joseph W. Dally he says: "At a meeting held at Rahway July 15, 1784, the Friends determined to sell the meeting-house at Woodbridge. An unknown person offered to buy it, but the negotiations were broken off, for a while at least. The old building has long since been demolished, and the ancient burying-ground is now the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church." For a number of years the Methodist society worshipped in their "plain frame structure," and many were added to their numbers. In the year 1869-70, at a meeting of the official board, the society decided that a new church be built upon the same location, which was completed in the fall of 1870, "an elegant brick Methodist Church with a graceful spire," at a cost of \$23,000; sittings, 500; communicants, 170. They have also built a substantial parsonage on the same lot west of the church.

The following are the pastors who have served, with the dates: David Bartine, Thomas Sovereign, 1831-32; Rev. William Granville, 1832; Rev. Isaac N. Felch, 1833-34; James Cunningham, 1835; Isaac Cross, 1836; William Hanley, 1838; Wesley Robertson, 1839-40; Mulford Day, 1843-44; Edmund Hance, 1845-46; William A. Wilmer, 1847; Henry Trumbower, 1848-49; Abraham Owen, 1850-51; James H. Dandy, 1852-53; David Graves, 1854-55; Rodney Winans, 1856; John W. Barret, 1857-58; Ralph S. Arndt, 1859; Henry A. Butts, 1860-61; Edward W. Adams, 1862-63; Albert H. Brown, 1864-65; John S. Coit, 1866; Jacob P. Dailey, 1867-68; E. M. Griffith, 1870-71; R. Johns, 1872-73; R. B. Lockwood, 1874-75; S. B. Rooney, 1879; George F. Dickerson, 1881.

The First Congregational Church.—In the year

1874 a meeting was held at the house of Mr. John White to consider the expediency of organizing a Congregational Church, when it was decided the 30th day of September, 1874, and the following gentlemen were elected trustees: Edward J. Thompson, J. Mattison Melick, Charles A. Campbell, John White, Matthias Vanderveer, George F. Fink, and William W. Selleck.

A certificate of incorporation was recorded by the trustees Nov. 16, 1874. The first church services were held in Masonic Hall, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874. During a few months of its existence the church was without a regular pastor, when, on March 23, 1875, the Rev. S. Lee Hillyer accepted a call, and June 3, 1875, he was installed. A site was selected and the plan of a church adopted. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 9, 1875. The building is of brick, standing on high ground on the corner of Barron and Grove, one of the beautiful avenues of Woodbridge. It will accommodate nearly three hundred and fifty. The Rev. Albert H. Shaw became pastor in the fall of 1877, and remained until the spring of 1880, when the present pastor, Rev. Charles Noble, came. Membership, 115. The following official members: Deacons, 1873-82, James P. Edgar, Lewis D. Kelly, Daniel Voorhees; 1882, Edward J. Thompson.

St. James the Minor Roman Catholic Church.—For many years services were held in a hall supplied by the parish priest from Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. Father Quinn was the builder and main mover in the enterprise in 1867. The parish is well supported by a large number of communicants, who are engaged in the clay-works. Father Connerly and many others have been appointed here. Rev. Father Bettoni, from Hoboken, is the present pastor. There are about seven hundred adults and children connected with the church.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

WOODBIDGE.—(*Continued.*)

Quakers.—It is a well-known fact that the Friends were much more numerous in this part of the State, and especially in this township, than they are now.

"The first meeting in this section of which we have any account was held Aug. 3, 1686." The old book in which this record is made is a curiosity. It is bound like the Woodbridge town book, in thick sheepskin, and is written in the quaint chirography of the time. The orthography is also unmistakably ancient, but remarkably legible. "With this old book in our hands we seem to be *en rapport* with the men and events of auld lang syne."

The first entry, "Friends at Amboy agreed to have a monthly meeting there and that upon the second 4th day of each month, and the first to begin the second 4th day of the 9th month, 1686."

The Monthly Meetings continued at Amboy for three years, when they were changed to Woodbridge, the 17th day of August, 1689, and it was voted that the meetings should be on the third 5th day in every month at Benjamin Griffith's in Woodbridge, and that friends in the ministry coming to visit us should be taken care of. The meeting-house was completed Sept. 19, 1713, when their first session was held.

Two letters, signed "G. F." (supposed to have been "Grace Fitz Randolph," wife of Nathaniel), which are full of good counsel, were read in the meeting Dec. 15, 1704, at meeting-house, Woodbridge:

"DEAR FRIENDS,—Be faithful in ye service of God and mind ye Lord's business, be diligent and bring ye power of ye Lord over all those that have gained it; and all you that be faithful go to visit them all that have been convinced from house to house, that if possible you may not leave a hoofs in Egypt, and so every one go seek ye lost sheep and bring him home on your back to ye Fold, and there will be more joy of that one sheep than of the Ninety-nine in the Fold."

From the second letter the following extract is made:

"And Friends all take heed of sleeping, sottishness, and dullness in Meetings for it is an ill-savory thing to see one sit nodding in a meeting, & so to loose ye sense of ye Lord & shamefacedness; and it grieveth ye upright and watchful, that wait upon ye Lord, to see such things and for ye Priest's people and others that come into your Meetings, to see you that come together to worship God and wait upon him to have fellowship in His Spirit, for you to sit nodding is a shame & unseemly thing."

An act having been passed by the Legislature "for the Ease and Benefit of the People call'd Quakers," the April meeting (21st), 1705, made out a certificate, to be used in case of necessity, which, under the provisions of the law, secured to the holder thereof exemption from military duty.

About this time there is spoken of building "ye meeting house and burial place."

The following extract will give the reader an idea of the strictness which was enjoined upon Friends in "ye olden time." They are not considered good Quakers

"If any men or woman friends young or old keep not themselves and children to plainness of apparel as becomes our antient Christian profession. If any men wear long lapped sleeves, coats folded on the sides, superfluous Buttons, broad Ribbands about their Hats or Gaudy flower'd or striped stuffs, or any sort of Perriwigs unless necessitated, & if any are necessitated then that it be as near ye colour as may be to their own, & in respects resembling as much as may be a sufficient natural head of hair without the vain custom of being long behind or mounting on the forehead. Also if any woman yt profess the truth wear or suffer their children to wear their Gowns not plain or open at the breast with gawdy stomachers, needless rolls at the sleeves, or line their mantles or Bonnets with Gaudy colours, or cut their hair & leave it out on ye brow or dress their heads high, or to wear Hoods with long lappes, or Pinnars plaited or gathered on ye brow or double hem'd or pinched, or wear long scarfs open before, or have their Gowns pinn'd upon heaps or plaits like the vain fashions of the world, or if any are found to wear or follow any other vain and needless fashion & dresses for as it hurts their growth so it also burthens the life in such as are careful & faithful it being not agreeable to that shamefacedness, plainness, and Modesty which people professing godliness with good works ought to be found in as the Holy Scriptures testify. That, therefore, friends be careful as much as may be not to buy or sell any striped or flower'd stuffs, and that all Taylors concern'd be advised not to make any gaudy or superfluous apparel."

"If there be any superfluous furniture in houses as double curtains and Vallants great Fringes, &c., that they be laid aside."

"If any accustom themselves or children to call the week, dayes, and

months the names given them by the heathen in honor of their Gods it being contrary to scripture and our antient testimony."

"If any accustom themselves or children to speak the corrupt and unscriptural Language of you to a single person."

On the 21st of January, 1706, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph informed the Friends that a plot of land of half an acre could be obtained for six pounds from John Allen. The deed for the land for the meeting-house and burial-ground is recorded in full, and the bounds are thus given:

"On the north by a highway, on ye west by land now in the possession of Benjamin Dunham, on ye south and east by land of the said John Allen," and is dated "the fourteenth day of the second month," 1707.

In 1709 the new building was commenced, twenty feet by thirty feet, and twelve feet high between "ye cell and plate," and not until the 16th of February, 1713, was the meeting-house completed that they were able to hold their first meeting.

John Allen was requested to keep an eye on the burying-ground, to take care that no creature be turned in there."

"On the 20th November, 1714, after two months' consideration, it was ordered that a stable should be built to accommodate those coming to meeting with horses, to be twenty-five feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth, and six feet between sill and plate. It was to have a shingled roof, the sides and ends to be covered with boards. An agreement was accordingly made with John Vail to put up the building."

On Aug. 16, 1718, Henry Brotherton became janitor of the meeting-house.

"In September, 1719, John Vail was ordered to take down the glass (windows) in the meeting-house and alter it, and put up the shutters on ye fore side."

The Woodbridge Quakers had a very small circulating library, the Friends borrowing the volumes of the Monthly Meeting. The most popular book, if we may judge by the number of times it was called for, was entitled "New England Judged." Besides this there were "George Fox's Journal," "Robert Barclay's Apology," "The History of the Christian People called Quakers," "Forced Maintenance," by Thomas Chakley, and other works.

A Weekly Meeting was begun Oct. 16, 1725, at John Laing's, to accommodate the Friends who dwelt about him that were unable to attend the services in the meeting-house on account of the distance. John Laing lived at or near Plainfield, and it was certainly a long distance for him to ride every "First day."

At the Monthly Meeting held in Woodbridge on the 18th of February, 1751, we find it stated that some Friends "having been concerned in setting up gravestones in our burying-ground, John Vail and Joseph Shotwell are desired to treat with them and to desire them to have them removed." On the 21st of April a report was rendered that some had taken

the stones down but had laid them on the graves. Others had not done even that, the stones remaining in their original positions. On the 18th of the next month, however, it was reported that all the stones were taken down.

In 1751, in May, their first Quarterly Meeting was held in Woodbridge village at the "meeting-house." Heretofore this important body had met in Shrewsbury. John Shotwell and Edward Fitz Randolph were the representatives from Woodbridge Monthly Meeting.¹

Robert Willis was one of the most active ministers of the sect in this part of the country. He often made journeys to other places, to the edification of those among whom he sojourned. On the 17th of April, 1760, he informs the Woodbridge Friends that "he has been under an Engagement of minde for sum time to Vissit the meetings of friends in the Southern Provinces." His proposed trip was approved, and a commendatory certificate was given to him. Sarah Shotwell was also known as a speaker and a pattern of humility and faithfulness. After her death a memorial was written by a committee, John Webster and Abner Hampton, which was adopted in the June Monthly Meeting.

The senior John Vail (there were three Johns) had some eminence several years before as an instructive teacher of the truth. Likewise was William Morris at one time an honored and useful minister, who "went about doing good."

That the society began to wane in Woodbridge and grow in other towns is made a matter that the Friends in Rahway and Plainfield in 1766 take cognizance of: "As Friends Feel a spring of Love in themselves, they cheerfully Give up to Go and partake with their Brethren at Woodbridge;" and on the 19th of April, 1769, the Monthly Meeting held its last session in Woodbridge.

The "slackness and Indifferency" of the Woodbridge members were freely discussed in the November meetings at Rahway.

During the Revolutionary war, 1776, the meeting-house was occupied by soldiers. Joseph Shotwell, Benjamin Shotwell, Abraham Shotwell, John Haydock, John and Hugh Webster are appointed to inquire in what manner they have taken possession thereof, and whether they obstruct Friends from meeting quietly therein. "And they report they took possession of it without leave from any Friends; they at times continue there yet, but don't much interrupt Friends in time of Meetings." (And at this time they must have held their meetings, yet the record goes on to say that in 1769 they held their last meetings.) The following are a few of the names of the Quakers who resided in Woodbridge and vicinity: William Bloodgood, 1700; Charles Brook, 1788; John Atkinson, 1727; Samuel Alling,

1728; Thomas Burling, 1770; Henry Brotherton, 1710; Cowperthwait Copeland, 1750; Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, 1712; Samuel and Joseph Fitz Randolph, 1720; John Griffith, 1709; Thomas Gach, 1721; Jonathan Harned, Joseph Hampton, Solomon Hunt, 1729; Mootry Kinsey, 1764; John Laing, 1741; Joseph Marsh, 1750; George, Samuel, David, Benjamin, Hugh, and George Pound, Jr.; William, Isaac, Titus, John, Jacob, Joseph, Abraham, Samuel, Daniel, and Joseph D. Shotwell; Shobel Smith; Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Abraham, Webster, Jacob, and William Thorn; John, Stephen, Isaac, Ephraim, Clarkson, David, and Edward Vail; Morris, Smith, Isaac, and William Webster; Jeremiah and James Wilson. The old meeting-house has long since been demolished, and in or about the year 1784 the lots, including the Friends' burying-ground, came in possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Burial-Grounds.—No doubt in the early history of this township there were many private or farm burial-plots, but they have been so sadly neglected (real estate frequently changing ownership, and many of these places being plowed over) that at the present day there is no trace or remembrance of scarcely any of them.

PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL-GROUND.—It is said to be one of the oldest burying-grounds in this State, and contains not only the remains of the earliest settlers but many of those who were noted worthies in the Revolutionary war.

The following record: "Samuel Hale and Adam Hude were appointed on the 29th of September, 1703, to Repair the meeting-house and Hang the Gates of the Burying-Place," and in 1705 a sum of money was levied for repairing the graveyard fence. It is supposed that many were buried here long before the church was built in 1675. Here are the graves of such ancient worthies as the warlike Capt. Matthew Moore, who died, aged sixty-six, Feb. 24, 1732. The family of Pikes are here sleeping their last sleep. Capt. John Pike has no stone to mark his grave, but his son, Judge John Pike, died August, 1714, aged seventy-five years. Edward Crowell, born 1680, aged and living seventy-six years. He was twenty-five years the Woodbridge town clerk. Joseph Gilmans, born 1678, died 1733; Maj. Richard Cutter, born 1682, died 1756; Jonathan Insee, who was born in 1686, and was buried in December, 1744. Here lie James, Benjamin, and Ichabod Smith, born in the previous century, and resting near each other. Sarah, the wife of Samuel Parker, and daughter of William Ford, lies buried here, her death being recorded as having occurred in October, 1768. Capt. Daniel Britton, a prominent man in the township in his day, died in 1733, and his children lie asleep around him. At the rear of the church, almost within its afternoon shadow, is placed to rest the great Woodbridge judge, Adam Hude, in his eighty-fifth year. He died on the 27th of June, 1746. Near him reposes his worthy

¹ Rev. Mr. Dully's Hist.

companion, over whose grave are written these words : "Here Lyes ye Body of Mrs. Marion Hude, wife of Adam Hude, Esq., For ye space of 46 years dearly beloved in Life and lamented in death. She lived a Patern of Piety, Patience, meekness, and affability, and after she had served her generation in ye love and fear of God, in ye 71st year of her Age, fell asleep in Jesus Nov. ye 30, 1732." Also Henry Freeman, born in 1670, and dying in his ninety-fourth year. All around us as we stand on the consecrated ground are the unpretending memorials of Revolutionary men and women. Here is the sepulchre of Gen. Nathaniel Heard, who died aged sixty-two, Oct. 28, 1792; Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, the brave and dashing chieftain; Capt. David Edgar, the spirited cavalryman; Lieut. James Paton, the courageous Scotch patriot; Maj. Reuben Potter, the faithful friend of liberty; and a host of others here take their "rest profound." Col. Samuel Crow, Col. Benjamin Brown, Capt. Ellis Barron, Capt. Abraham Tappen, Gen. Clarkson Edgar, and Capt. Matthias Sayers, of Revolutionary fame, are surrounded by many of the "rank and file," and they wait in the quiet graveyard for the grand *reveille*, when the army of the Lord shall shine in the clouds of heaven, and the dead in Christ shall awake to swell its numbers and shake the gates of Death with their martial tread.

How suggestive of other days is the mere mention of the names of those who have "gone down the valley." Judge Jeremiah Manning, Dr. John G. Wall, Justice Henry Freeman, Timothy Brewster, William Jones, Robert Coddington, Samuel Jaques, Robert Lacky, Thomas Haddon, William Brown, John Alston, David Harriot, all of these and many more are gathered within the hallowed precincts of this cemetery. Mr. Dally says in his history it is probable that there are two thousand graves, and in Dr. H. R. Stiles' volume of inscriptions there are nearly twelve hundred, and doubtless as many more are without stones.

EPISCOPAL BURYING-GROUND.—In this burial-place, which dates back to about the year 1714, are a number of graves without headstones, and probably some of them may have been the graves of the Rolphs, Jennings, Olden, Glover, Bishops, Hull, Hodgson, Mollesons, Higgins, Wetherel, Walker, Burrow, Wright, and many others, and as they were the first who espoused the cause and were the helpers in building Trinity Church, Woodbridge, it may possibly be that they are buried here. A few of the earliest dates are :

John Alston (son of David and Mary), died April 1, 1772, aged twenty-nine years.

Joseph Barron, born Oct. 13, 1796; died July 17, 1838.

Mary Bunn, died Dec. 30, 1750, aged thirty-seven years.

Benjamin Dunham, died Dec. 31, 1715, in his thirty-fifth year.

Capt. Samuel Henshaw's wife, Catherine, died Oct. 17, 1768, in her twenty-fifth year.

Samuel Jaques, died May 1, 1780, aged seventy-two years.

Nathaniel Pike, died Sept. 29, 1766, in his forty-second year.

QUAKER BURIAL-GROUND (now Methodist burial-ground).—The deed for the land for the meeting-house and burying-ground is recorded in full, and the bounds are thus given: "On the North by a highway on y^e West by land now in the possession of Benjamin Dunham & on y^e South and East by Land of the said John Allen. Deed dated 14th day, 2d month, 1707, Agreed that Lands design'd for Burying-Place be fenced with Posts & Rails, & John Louf borrow & Joseph Fitz Randolph were desired to endeavour to git somebody to do it. Sept. 20, 1729, this recommends the oversight of the burying-ground to Daniel Shotwell, and Desires that friends or such others as may have leave to bury there be careful in the future to Dig and Leigh the Corps as near to each other as may be with conveniency." In 1751 complaint is made that "Some friends have sett up Grave Stones, and John Vail and Joseph Shotwell are to treat with them for their removal." The burial-ground in 1784, with their meeting-house, was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ In this old Quaker burying-ground are sleeping their last sleep the first of this sect in East New Jersey. It is now part of the Methodist Episcopal Church property, and used for cemetery.

Towns and Hamlets.—A portion of the city of Rahway is situated in what was formerly the northerly part of this township. The hamlets of Uniontown, Ford's Corners, Houghtonville, East Woodbridge, and Edgar, with their pretty and substantial homes and school-houses, bear the impress of that contentment which is nowhere so generally prevalent as in the agricultural and rural districts. The city of Perth Amboy lies in the southeast corner of the township, and Staten Island just over the Sound on the east.

THE TOWN OF WOODBRIDGE.—This ancient town has within a few years largely increased in population and general importance. It contains many of the principal summer residences of New York families, and has a population of nearly twenty-five hundred. There are five churches,—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Catholic, which is more especially for the benefit of the miners and laborers employed in the extensive clay pits and potteries in the township. There are eight public schools, with an annual State appropriation of over five thousand dollars, which with the revenue from taxation, etc., gives a total of near six hundred dollars for each district per annum. There are nearly four hundred buildings in the town, a number of stores, including the post-office. The Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad station is nearly

¹ See Quakers of Woodbridge.

in the centre of the town. The Dime Savings-Bank is opposite the Methodist Church. There are brick and clay yards situated on Berry Street. The town has a neat appearance, with many wide avenues and streets. This town is a desirable location for home residences.

LEESVILLE, or LEESTOWN, now within a short time called Leestown, is a hamlet near the city of Rahway, settled at a very early date by a family of Lees. It contains many of the early homesteads as they were built a century ago, and many of them still in possession of these same families.

Printing-Press in Woodbridge.—The following is an interesting account of James Parker, the first printer of Woodbridge, who was born here in 1714. His father, Samuel Parker, born June 1, 1674, was the son of Elisha Parker, who removed to Woodbridge from Staten Island about the year 1675. James Parker was apprenticed to William Bradford, the first printer in New York, in 1725. In 1751, Mr. Parker established his press in this town,—the first in this State. It is supposed that the office was located on the lot north of Dr. Samuel P. Harned's residence. In cultivating land near this spot there has been found metal types at different times. There was printed upon this Woodbridge press the legislative proceedings and many public documents. In 1753 he published the *New American Magazine*, and this was the first periodical published in the State. Each number contained forty pages octavo, and was filled with a variety of entertaining and instructive matter. It was issued monthly until March, 1760, edited by Samuel Nevill, of Perth Amboy, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Sylvanus Americanus."

In 1761 the elder Parker printed on his Woodbridge press the second volume of "Nevill's Laws of New Jersey," and in 1764 he printed a "Conductor Generalis," intended as a guide to justices of the peace. "He was a correct and neat printer, understanding his business perfectly."

The Woodbridge printing-office was burned to the ground by a band of Tories during the Revolution.¹

HISTORIC INCIDENTS.

In April, 1697, an ordinance was adopted against the running at large, unless sufficiently fettered, of all fages more than a year old.

Question. What were fages?

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Jonathan Bishop on Rahawack River in 1682.

The first school that is spoken of was in 1689, when James Fullerton was "to be entertained as schoolmaster."²

In 1671 some apprehensions were entertained respecting the Indians, and a rate was levied to provide for an expedition against them, ten pounds of powder and twenty pounds of lead being the total quantity of war material required, but there is no account given of the prosecution of the enterprise, or of any actual danger incurred.

In September, 1673, in accordance with an order of the Governor and Council, it was resolved to fortify the prison forthwith by stockades of a half or whole tree, of "nine feet long at least," in the expectation of an attack from the natives, with the view of providing a place of safety for the women and children, but it was never occupied.

In April, 1690, a ranger of the woods was appointed to join similar per-

sons from other neighboring towns, "in order," using the words of the record, "to prevent a danger" (before it comes to our homes) "threatened by the French and Indians." He was to be paid twenty shillings per week, and Mr. Lyon was subsequently paid £1 5s. "for his charges with the Indians." This year the duty could not have been long performed.

These are the only occurrences on record intimating the existence of any apprehended difficulty with the natives.³

The proprietaries in their concessions having directed that in "laying out lands for cities, towns, villages, or other hamlets the said lands should be divided into seven parts, one-seventh part whereof to be by lot laid out," for then it was provided, on granting the charter to Woodbridge, June 10, 1669, "That Ambo Point be reserved towards the thousand acres of upland and meadow that is reserved to be disposed of by the Lord Proprietors in lieu of the seventh part mentioned in the concessions," and that "the nine hundred acres of upland are to be in and about Ambo Point, as it is now surveyed by the surveyor-general, and the hundred acres of meadow is to be laid out by the said surveyor in the most convenient place nearest adjacent to the said Ambo Point." This reservation of "Ambo Point" at this early period for the immediate advantage of the Lord Proprietors is no slight proof of the sound discrimination and judgment of the Governor of State, Carteret.

Elisha Parker, son of Elisha Parker, purchased from his father, Sept. 7, 1680, seven acres in Woodbridge, part of his "home lot, lying on the west side of the highway that goeth from the prison to the meeting-house."

From a newspaper printed in New York (*Mercury*, 1760), "It says that Governor Thomas Boone, who was appointed to succeed Governor Bernard, reached Amboy by land from New York on Thursday, July 3, 1760." He had been detained some time in the latter city. "The Governor was escorted on his way through the County of Essex by a troop of horse commanded by Capt. Terrill, of Elizabethtown, and through the County of Middlesex by a troop under the command of Capt. Parker, of Woodbridge. On his approach to Amboy he was met by the mayor and officers of the corporation, and conducted by them into the city.

In the year 1732, William Eier "bein dead," this gentleman's houses and lands, near the middle of the town of Woodbridge, were advertised for sale.

On the 2d of April, 1776, Capt. Bloomfield's company of the Third Regiment of Jersey troops arrived, crossing the Raritan from South Amboy in the afternoon; but the barracks being already occupied by Col. Heard's militia, they were obliged to proceed to Woodbridge and thence the next day to Elizabethtown. On the 10th the company returned, and from that time to the 28th, when they again marched to Elizabethtown, they were engaged in throwing up intrenchments under the direction of Maj. F. Barbour, of the First Battalion.

The *Virginia Gazette* of Aug. 10, 1776, contains the following extract from a letter written by an officer in the Second Battalion of Philadelphia, dated Amboy, July 22d:

"We arrived here on Saturday morning from Woodbridge with our battalion, except Captain Wilcox's company, who are stationed at Smith farm on Woodbridge Neck. We are now in full view of the enemy, only separated by the Sound; our men are in high spirits and longing for an opportunity to have a skirmish.

"Yesterday Col. Atlee's battalion came in and marched along the beach; they made a good appearance, and I think alarmed the enemy not a little. We could distinctly see a number of officers observing with spy-glasses, and their men drawn up in line appeared greatly surprised." We have in all about fifteen hundred men. It is supposed the enemy have about one thousand men opposite us."

"The *New American Magazine*" was the first periodical of any kind printed in New Jersey, and only the second monthly magazine on the continent. Each number contained about forty pages octavo. January, 1758, James Parker, editor, a monthly periodical, published at Woodbridge, called the "*New American Magazine*." A history of America and a traveler's diary were published in connection with each number, pagged separately, in order to form distinct volumes at the end of each year. The appellation "New" was to distinguish it from its only predecessor at Philadelphia, which, however, it superseded, the publication being immediately relinquished on the appearance of this new competitor.

And to Mr. Parker the credit of establishing the press in New Jersey at Woodbridge, and from time to time printed the proceedings of the Legislature and other official documents.

In January, 1753, he commenced a partnership with William Wey-

¹ So say Robert Coddington and others.

² E. J. Hist.

³ Records of the township.



Genl. H. B. Brown

man, which continued until January, 1759, he residing most of the time in Woodbridge, attending to the interests of the press there.

The ancient elm in Woodbridge, N. J., fronting the Elm-Tree Tavern, from its decayed state has been cut down. The trunk was hollow, and measured thirty-two feet in circumference, capable of accommodating fifteen men standing upright within. One limb measured fifteen feet in circumference. About half a barrel of honey, of exquisite quality and flavor, was found in the tree. This was in 1837.

The first grist-mill was erected in 1670-71, by Jonathan Dunham, under an agreement with the town, in which he engaged to furnish "two good stones of at least five feet over. He was admitted a freeholder, and certain grants of land were made to him in consideration of his erecting the mill, his toll to be one-sixteenth." In 1705 another mill was erected by Elisha Parker; in 1709, another by John Pike and Richard Cutter, and in 1710 one by Richard Soper.¹

Previous to 1707 great regularity seems to have been observed in recording the proceedings of the town, but subsequently they received less attention, and there are evident omissions. From 1714 to 1718 there was also, judging from the records, some irregularity in holding the usual meetings for the dispatch of business, but thereafter, although there was less attention given to minor matters (such as were probably confided to the discretion of committees, with powers rendering the action of the town upon them unnecessary), the meetings were held regularly. There is only one instance in the records of any disorganization proceedings in the town, that was in March, 1764, when it is said, after the enumeration of sundry officers elected, "But ye meeting got into confusion, and so broke up."² Until from 1775 to 1783, during which period they appear to have ceased, and also from 1784 to 1788.

It is difficult at the present day to realize the fact that wolves should have given the inhabitants so much trouble as they seem to have done. There were town bounties established from time to time, varying from ten to twenty-five shillings for each head, and there are frequent entries of the names of claimants; among them that of John Iley appears most frequently. He is mentioned twice in 1693, four times in 1695, twice in 1696 and in 1697, twice in 1698, and three times subsequently.

In February, 1671, there were "two wolf Pits" constructed by Ephraim Andros and Thomas Auger and their respective companies.

In February, 1703, John Clarke (or Cleak and perhaps Clark), "for his encouragement in fitting up a fulling-Mill," received a grant for twenty acres on the southerly branch of the Rahawack.

Under date of July, 1712, John Pike and John Bishop, Justices, certify that John Robinson when a child had one of his ears partly bitten off "by a jade," that they had known him from childhood, and that he had never been guilty of any crime to merit such punishment. They give him the certificate, "to prevent any scandal that he may be liable unto by strangers in any place where the providence of God shall cast him."

As almost all pasturage was in common in these early periods of the history of the province, great necessity existed for the due identification of cattle by their respective owners, and these marks were consequently duly recorded in the "town book," their number calling for the exercise of some ingenuity in devising the requisite variety. Thus we have for Elisha Parker's mark "a cross of the near ear and a slit on the under side of the same"; for Richard Potter's, "three holes in the left ear"; for Obadiah Ayers', "two half pennies on the under side of the off or right ear"; and for Samuel Moore's, "a half penny on the under side of the right or off ear, and a slit across the upper side of the near or left ear."

At the period of the Revolution the position of Woodbridge among the other towns of the colony was far more important than at present, exceeding greatly in influence many which now are far ahead in the great race of progress. The "Sons of Liberty" of Woodbridge and Piscataway took the lead in 1765-66 in several of the prominent measures of the day, and it was through their interference mainly that William Cox, of Philadelphia, was led to decline the office of stamp distributor for New Jersey; a deputation from them to that gentlemen, while instructed to treat him with great deference and respect, bearing to him a communication to the effect that a week's delay in resigning the office would render a visit from them in a body necessary, and produce results mutually disagreeable.

The town was then on the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia, and the road which was traveled over by the wories of that day retains for miles the characteristics it then possessed; so that when the octogenarian points along it and describes the passage through the place of Washington on his way to New York to be inaugurated President, or details other events occurring on the route, it is com-

paratively easy to conjure up the scenery and the actors. The main features of the country, too, are unchanged; the pleasing undulations of the surface, diversified with wood and meadow, exhibiting the good judgment of the early settlers in selecting the site for an agricultural community. "The forms which the earth wore and the hues with which the air was beautified in ancient days are still the same" in general appearance, however changed may be the denizens of the place.

It is manifest, however, that it is still within the domain of Time and subject to the modifications which he is forever working. Many objects that were wont to meet the eye of the traveler have disappeared, not the least among them being the famous elm-tree, upon which the author's boyish eyes were wont to gaze in admiration, and which was noted the country round, both for its size and for its pointing out the village tavern, and there was no one thoughtful enough to perpetuate its memory either by pencil or description. Perhaps the woodman, beneath whose axe it fell, felt less its loss than he who a thousand miles off read its obituary in a stray paragraph of a newspaper. Another link of the chain connecting the present with the past was severed. The man's hold upon the days of his childhood was less secure.

In 1810 the population of this township was 4247; white males, 1980; females, 1903; all other free persons, 134; and slaves, 230.

Poor Rates.—No regular assessment for the support of the poor seems to have been made prior to October, 1705, when £30 was to be raised for that purpose. In 1707 £28, in 1711 and 1712 £30 each, and in 1714 £15 were the amounts appropriated, but the last-named sum was not raised until 1718. Subsequently a rate was established almost yearly, varying from £30 to £60, till 1751, and therefore till the Revolution from £70 to £100, and in some years going as high as £200, as in 1764 and 1765, and in 1775 to £220, but this was to cover the expense also of copying the old town book, it being "in a Dangerous Situation" by reason of its being "Old and Mutch to Peases;" but this probably was never done as the old book still exists, although the lapse of time has tended to increase the number of its pieces materially. After the Revolution the appropriation was £100 to £300, but towards the close of the century £400 were raised for their benefit. It was a custom for a time for the poor to be supported in private families, and in 1770 the announcement is made that "the poor are to be sold at public vendue." And during these years the poor who were put to the lowest bidders agreed to their maintenance, being at all expense for clothing, medical attendance, funeral charges in case of death, etc., bonds being given to indemnify the township and to deliver up the paupers at the close of the year well clad.³

Copper-Mines.—It appears that at an early date "mining operations were carried" on in different parts of this township. Many places can be pointed out where deep declivities have been made and abandoned. How much and what was obtained remains a blank to the present time. Before the war of 1812 a mine was worked near what is now known as Menlo Park, and again it was worked in 1827, and now at the present time Mr. Edison and others are at work in exploring this copper-mine, and it is said may be successfully worked. It is just on the line between the townships of Raritan and Woodbridge.

¹ Whitehead, E. H., Perth Amboy.

² Records.

³ East Jersey History.

Paquet Creek.—In 1804, Timothy Brewster built a bridge and mill-dam here. He had his grist-mill and saw-mill. It was pulled down a few years ago.

Interesting Facts.—Gen. George Washington came to Woodbridge the 22d of April, 1789, and put up at the Cross and Key Tavern, and was escorted to the hotel by the Woodbridge Cavalry, Capt. Ichabod Potter commanding. He was on his way to New York to be inaugurated President of the United States.

When Gen. Lafayette visited this town, on Sept. 24, 1824, one of the special features of his reception was the presence of sixteen little girls dressed in white, each bearing on her bosom a letter made of marigolds, which together formed the words, "Welcome Lafayette." The following are the names: Margert, daughter of Maj. William and Phebe Edgar; Harriett, Eliza J., and Henrietta, daughters of Capt. John and Margaret Prior; Mary, daughter of Gage and Mary Inslee; Deborah and Lucretia, daughters of Abram and Deborah Lee; Adaline and Louisa, daughters of Dr. Matthias and Mary Freeman; Julia Ann, daughter of Col. Henry and Margaret Osborn; Sarah and Rebecca, daughters of James and Anna Coddington; Eliza, daughter of Henry and Catherine Howell; Eliza Ann, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Stansbury; Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. James and Cornelia Stryker; and Charlotte, daughter of Josiah and Matilda Ayres.¹

Post-Offices.—Under Dr. Franklin's superintendence, in January, 1764, James Parker, comptroller, then residing at Woodbridge, under a heading, "For the benefit of Trade and Commerce," gave notice that a post-rider with the mail would leave New York that day at one o'clock for Philadelphia, and until further orders would leave each city every alternate day, "if weather permits." Letters to pass from city to city in less than twenty-four hours.

The following rates of postage were established in 1765:

Letters between London and any American port, in British packet-boats, 1 shilling.

Letters by sea from one port to another in any of the British dominions, in such packets, 4 pence.

Letters by land to or from any chief post-office in America from or to any other part thereof not over 60 miles, 4 pence.

Over 60 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 6 pence.

Over 100 miles and not exceeding 200 miles, 8 pence.

Any farther distance not exceeding 100 miles, 2 pence additional.

And all farther distance 2 pence additional.

Double, treble, and ounce letters paying in proportion.

What the rates were previously is not known. In December, 1753, Parker, the editor of the *Post-Boy*,

complained that he had to pay "twenty cents" for the postage of a communication from New Jersey that could not have filled a sheet, from which we may judge the rates must have been much higher.

The charge for newspapers sent from Europe by the then post was: Postage on "the German papers at 4 shillings and 6 pence per year; the English papers at 7 shillings and 6 pence per year," and prompt payment each quarter.

The following have been the postmasters in Woodbridge to date:

John Manning, appointed July 31, 1792.

Philip Brown, appointed July 1, 1795.

John Voorhees, appointed April 1, 1800.

Thomas Jackson, appointed July 1, 1800.

James Jackson, appointed Oct. 27, 1804.

Alex. Ayres, appointed Nov. 27, 1817.

Phineas B. Freeman, appointed Feb. 3, 1818.

Henry Potter, appointed April 23, 1821.

James M. Brewster, appointed April 15, 1824.

David E. Paton, appointed Nov. 2, 1825.

John Stryker, appointed April 10, 1826.

Harminius Barkalow, Jr., appointed Jan. 9, 1828.

John E. Barron, appointed Oct. 14, 1828.

Rene Pardessus, appointed Jan. 4, 1840.

John E. Barron, appointed July 1, 1841.

Isaac Smith, appointed Dec. 2, 1843.

Alexander A. Edgar, appointed July 16, 1847.

Joseph H. Brewster, appointed March 19, 1850.

Jeremiah Ten Eyck, appointed April 2, 1851.

Alexander A. Edgar, appointed June 3, 1853.

Samuel E. Freeman, appointed June 8, 1861.

Marcus A. Brown, appointed Feb. 21, 1871.

Daniel W. Brown, appointed April 26, 1878, the present postmaster.

Americus Lodge, No. 83, F. and A. M.—This Masonic lodge (Blue Lodge) was incorporated Feb. 18, 1867. The names of charter members: William T. Ames, W. M., 1867; Isaac Inslee, J. S. W., 1867; William B. Reed, J. W., 1867; Charles C. Dalley, Robert J. Wylie, Charles M. Dally, Daniel W. Brown. The present official members: Isaac Inslee, J. W. M., 1882; Isaac N. Harned, S. W., 1882; George Brewster, Jr., J. W., 1882; Robert J. Wylie, S. D., 1882; B. W. Drummond, J. D., 1882; Daniel W. Brown, secretary, 1882; William T. Ames, treasurer, 1882. They hold regular meetings in the Masonic Hall.

"The Independent Hour."—In the old school building, which was removed to its present location nearly opposite the old historic "Pike Tavern," has been fitted up the publishing office of this well-conducted weekly township newspaper, *The Independent Hour*, first established and paper issued by the former editor, Mr. Alfred W. John, April 13, 1876, and who conducted it for nearly three years. The present editor, Peter K. Edgar, Esq., purchased the paper in 1879, and every Thursday issues a neat eight-page newspaper containing interesting township news.

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Jeremiah Dally for these two historical facts.



Hampton Cutter



J. C. Cutler



W. H. CUTTER.

Woodbridge Railroads.—The facility for reaching this town. There was laid a branch road from Perth Amboy to Rahway, connecting with the Pennsylvania line, and the depot here was built in 1873, bringing Woodbridge and the neighboring towns within a few minutes' ride. There is also a station, called the "Spa Spring," and the "Edgar."

The Long Branch Road have a station called "Seawaren," about one mile and a half from the village of Woodbridge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. BROWN.

George Brown, the progenitor of the family in Woodbridge, came from Scotland, and is the one named as one of the trustees of the first Presbyterian Church organized in Woodbridge. His son Thomas died Oct. 28, 1781. John, son of Thomas, born Nov. 1, 1752, died on the homestead in February, 1828. Thomas C., son of John, was born Dec. 23, 1787, and died March 12, 1845. His wife, Abigail Moores, was also of Scotch extraction.

James M., son of Thomas C. and Abigail Brown, was born on the ancestral homestead in Woodbridge Aug. 5, 1819, and was third child in a family of six children. He completed his education in the school at Woodbridge in 1836. Choosing a business life, he served for four years as clerk in the general store of W. & P. Brown, of Rahway, afterwards in the store of his brother, John T., in New York, for two years, when his health failing he regained it after service on board a coasting vessel for seven years, commanded by Capt. David Tappan. In the spring of 1845, upon the death of his father, he returned and assisted in the management of the farm. He married, Oct. 23, 1846, Phebe J., daughter of Crowell and Fanny L. Hadden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Woodbridge, who bore him two children,—Lewis, died at the age of seven; and Thomas C., resides at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been zealous members of the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, the former since 1842. Mrs. Brown was a lady of rare intelligence and culture, was well versed in both vocal and instrumental music, and died Dec. 6, 1880, aged fifty-three years.

Mr. Brown has been a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church since 1853, and a deacon in the church for the same length of time. He cast his first vote for President for Harrison in 1840, and has voted on the Whig and Republican tickets at every Presidential election since. Mr. Brown is president of the Rondout and Kingston Gaslight Company, of Rondout, N. Y., and manufactures gas by a new process, which is made cheaper than the old one, and now becoming very popular, using only naphtha and anthracite coal in its manufacture.

THE CUTTER FAMILY.

HAMPTON CUTTER, who was a farmer and clay merchant, was born Dec. 25, 1811, in Woodbridge township, Middlesex Co., N. J., and was the fifth child of the late William C. and Sarah (Herriott) Cutter, of that section. The Cutter family are of Scotch and English extraction. One Richard Cutter, with his mother, brother, and sisters, arrived in Massachusetts about 1640, and settled in and about Cambridge. A grandson of Richard Cutter, himself bearing the same name, and known as Maj. Richard Cutter, was the first of the name to leave New England and settle in a distant locality. He married Mary, daughter of John Pike, Aug. 20, 1706. This John Pike was one of the first and most active settlers of Woodbridge. Maj. Cutter died in 1756, leaving a numerous progeny, and from his fourth child and eldest son, Deacon William Cutter, who died in 1780, Hampton Cutter was the third in descent, being his great-grandson. He assisted his father in farming operations until 1836, when he married, and then continued in agricultural pursuits on his own account. In 1845 he commenced to dig kaolin, having discovered a large deposit of this valuable material on his farm. It is used with clay in the manufacture of fire-brick. Several years after he reached a strata of fine blue clay, which also largely enters into the composition of fire-brick, and for many years was engaged very extensively in supplying this valuable article to manufacturers, not only of his immediate neighborhood, but in Portland, Boston, Albany, Cleveland, etc. During the later years of his life he associated his sons, Josiah C. and William Henry, with him under the preceding firm-name. For many years he was called upon to serve the public in various local offices.

From 1860 to 1875 he served as justice of the peace, declining to officiate longer, and twice he served on the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex County. From 1868 for fourteen years he was a director in the National Bank of Rahway. For fifty years he was a member, and for twenty-six years was one of the trustees, of the old Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, seven of which he was the honored president of the board. He was married Jan. 26, 1836, to Mary R., daughter of Josiah Crane, of Cranford, N. J., his family consisting of four children, two sons and two daughters. He died Feb. 19, 1882.

JOSIAH C. CUTTER, eldest son of Hampton and Mary R. (Crane) Cutter, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., Nov. 11, 1836, where he was educated and always resided. Through boyhood and manhood he was widely and most favorably known to the entire community, as he was energetic and very ambitious, and always interested in the public welfare of the place and church with which he was connected. He was a man of retiring disposition and close business application. For several years he had been a member of the Town Committee and held several other public offices. He was treasurer and secretary of the Woodbridge Dime

Savings-Bank from its organization in the winter of 1871 until his death. Politically he was a Democrat. In early manhood he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, and continued a devout Christian through his life. He was in feeble health for some time, and died Sept. 18, 1877. In his death the church and community lost one of its worthy and highly esteemed citizens.

W. H. CUTTER, son of Hampton Cutter, and successor to the firm of Hampton Cutter & Sons in the clay-mining business, was born June 22, 1840. His youth was spent in the private and public schools of Woodbridge, where he received a fair education. At the age of eighteen or nineteen he joined his father and brother, Josiah C., the latter of whom died Sept. 18, 1877, in the clay-mining business, to which he succeeded by will upon the death of the father, he having received the property in the same manner from his father, William Cutter. Through each succeeding generation this business has been a representative business interest of that locality.¹

In politics Mr. Cutter is a Democrat, though he takes no active part, frequently declining positions tendered him. He was married June 14, 1871, to Sarah R., daughter of Samuel Barron, of Woodbridge. Samuel Barron died March 4, 1870. His children are Hampton and Laura L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are members of the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, he having served three years as trustee of the same. Mr. Cutter devotes his time chiefly to the clay-mining interests.

WILLIAM H. BERRY.

William H. Berry, manufacturer in Woodbridge, is a native of New England, having been born in Litchfield, Me., Sept. 18, 1805. His grandfather, Nathaniel Berry, served throughout the Revolutionary war with bravery and distinction, and shortly after 1777 was attached to Gen. Washington's life-guard with others distinguished for their courage, hardihood, and trustworthiness. He died at Pittston, Me., Aug. 20, 1850, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and was buried with civic and military honors by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who continued to cherish the remembrance of his virtues and services. At the time of his death he was the last of Washington's life-guard. His son, John Berry, was a farmer, and married Elizabeth Robinson, a native also of Maine. When well advanced in life John Berry removed from Litchfield to Gardiner, Me., and there their son, subject of this sketch, William H., received his education in the public schools. Upon leaving school, at the age of nineteen, he entered upon a maritime career, and followed the sea for six years, beginning as a common sailor and finishing as first officer. For two years following he was in business with his brother in Jersey City, baling and shipping hay. In 1832 he

settled in Woodbridge, and continued the same business and the coal business until 1845; and he was the first to introduce anthracite to that community, bringing from Rondout, N. Y., *via* Hudson River. So slowly did this coal come into general favor that only forty tons of it were sold during the first two years. In 1845 he embarked in his present business, the manufacture of fire-brick, and with his characteristic energy soon rendered this one of the leading interests of the community. This business he has so increased that with his full complement of hands he can produce one million fire-bricks per annum, and with a trifling additional cost twice that number. His works being located on the creek, he has both water and rail transportation for marketing, and the reputation of his works is wide-spread. Mr. Berry is public-spirited, takes an active interest in local matters, and has acted as township committeeman and chairman of the board. He obtained from the Legislature in 1871 a charter for a Dime Savings-Bank, and has been president of its board of directors since. He served as trustee of the public schools for eleven years, and in 1877 was engaged in building a school-house, costing nearly thirty thousand dollars, an ornament to the village; and he was the first to introduce into Woodbridge scales of heavy draught. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, giving time and money, during the late Rebellion, and fitted up a portion of his factory buildings, where soldiers of the vicinity were exercised in the army drill. His son, William C. Berry, on the breaking out of the Rebellion organized a company of the young men of the village, and in August, 1861, a part of the command joined Company H, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, he himself being commissioned as first lieutenant. On the 5th of May, 1862, while leading his men in the battle of Williamsburg, he fell a martyr to his country's cause. His body was recovered and now rests in the Alpine Cemetery, between Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Mr. Berry married in May, 1835, Margaret Coddington, of Woodbridge, whose grandfather, Robert Coddington, was one of a party of three who, during the Revolutionary war, captured off Perth Amboy a British vessel laden with stores. It was in the winter season when the attack was made, and the ice was thick enough along the shore to sustain a heavy burden. The stores were subsequently drawn on the ice to Perth Amboy, together with one of the British cannon, which was used for many years afterwards in celebrating American independence. In 1874 the Town Committee presented the gun to the New Jersey Museum of Revolutionary Relics at Morristown. Mr. Berry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodbridge, of which he has served as trustee for nearly forty years, and as president of the board for about thirty years. For over a quarter of a century he has acted as class-leader, and for several years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

¹ See Prof. Cook's report for statistics.



Mrs H. Berry



Samuel Dally

SAMUEL DALLY.

Samuel Dally, son of Charles Dally and Nancy Gamberton, was born in Mutton Hollow, Woodbridge township, N. J., Jan. 26, 1810. As far as can be ascertained, his ancestry on his father's side was English; his mother was of French extraction. The first and most remote ancestor bearing the family name was one Sarah Dally, widow, living in Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 28, 1765. At this time she was quite advanced in years. Her husband's name is not known. She had a son Charles, who had emigrated to Augusta County, Va. He married Elizabeth Tilton, by whom he had one son, Samuel, born in 1782. When Samuel was old enough to learn a trade he came to Woodbridge, N. J., and became a weaver. He married Mary Jones, by whom he was the father of four children, to wit: Sarah, May, Mercy, and Jeremiah. The last named learned the weaver's trade with his father, and worked on a small farm which he owned. Jeremiah married Elizabeth Gage, by whom he became the father of Charles, who is mentioned above as the father of the subject of this sketch.

At the age of sixteen Samuel Dally was indentured to David Guyon, of Rahway township, as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade. After working

about two years in Rahway he was attacked with malarial fever, and became so enfeebled by it that his father stipulated with Mr. Guyon and secured his release from his indenture. After this he remained at home, working with his father at the weaver's trade, till he was married, Jan. 2, 1831, to Miss Deborah Barnes Harned, youngest child of Jonathan and Elizabeth Harned, of Woodbridge township. Tradition says he was a wild boy, but getting married tamed him. Industry took the place of idleness, and earnest business was substituted for profitless vacancy. His advantages to acquire an education were small at best, and lessened by his own indisposition to study and by his love of fun. For past folly he now strove to make amends as far as possible and fit himself for useful stations in life. He stipulated for a farm, and by assiduous labor in farming through the summer and by peddling oysters in the winters through the west of New York and Pennsylvania, exposed to many hardships and privations, he succeeded in six years in paying for the farm.

In 1840 he commenced the butcher business, and prosecuted it successfully for eight years.

In 1846 his father died, and by his will made Samuel executor. In the division of the estate Charles M. received the homestead, and was thus constituted

the natural successor of his father in the clay business. But his tastes being foreign to the prosecution of the business, which his father had to some degree developed (he being the first clay merchant of Woodbridge township), Charles proposed to sell the homestead to Samuel, and his proposition was accepted.

In 1848 Samuel quit the butcher business and commenced to quarry clay. In this branch of business he continued for sixteen years and amassed a comfortable fortune. In 1849 a great sorrow came to him in the loss of the wife of his youth. Seven children were made motherless and he solitary in this crushing bereavement. In November, 1849, he married Mrs. Catharine M. Stone, by whom he had four children.

The confusion and demoralization produced among the laborers by the recruiting officers offering large bounty for enlistment in army led him to quit the clay business in 1864. Since then he has not been in business.

It was a common saying in the community that whatever he put his hand to prospered. So it seemed from the beginning to the end of his business career. But no mere smile of the fickle goddess fortune secured for him this prosperity, success came according to the inflexible laws of human limitations and surroundings. In the elements of his character and the method of his working may be found an easy solution of all his prosperity. In early life he resolved to be a sober man, and such was the power of his will that to resolve was the invariable antecedent to the fulfillment of his resolution. He resolved to be prompt and to do without delay the duties of the hour. Hence he was saved all the time usually wasted in indecision and procrastination. His promptness in paying his bills led men to believe, long before he had a fortune, that he must be rich.

He resolved always to honor God, and never in the family nor in business did he compromise Christian principles. His good health and good judgment, joined with these resolutions, have made him a man of mark in the county in which he lives. At the age of seventy-two he is still strong and vigorous,—an example to young men of the fruits of sober industry and uncompromising piety.

THE BARRON FAMILY.

THOMAS BARRON, second son of Joseph and Fanny Brown Barron, was born in Woodbridge, June 10, 1790. He received only a common school education, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in his father's store, where he developed a prodigious aptitude for business. He was soon commissioned by his father to buy and sell in New York, where in 1814 he took up his abode; for a short time was a partner of J. C. Marsh & Co., and then of Laing & Randolph, one of the leading houses in the West India trade. After making two trips to the West Indies in 1817,

he dissolved his business relations with Laing & Randolph, and formed a partnership with J. I. Coddington, and the same fall embarked in business in New Orleans. The house of Thomas Barron, during the twenty years of its existence, was one of the best known in the South, and had representatives in Liverpool, London, and New York. In New Orleans he was a director of the Louisiana Branch of the United States Bank.

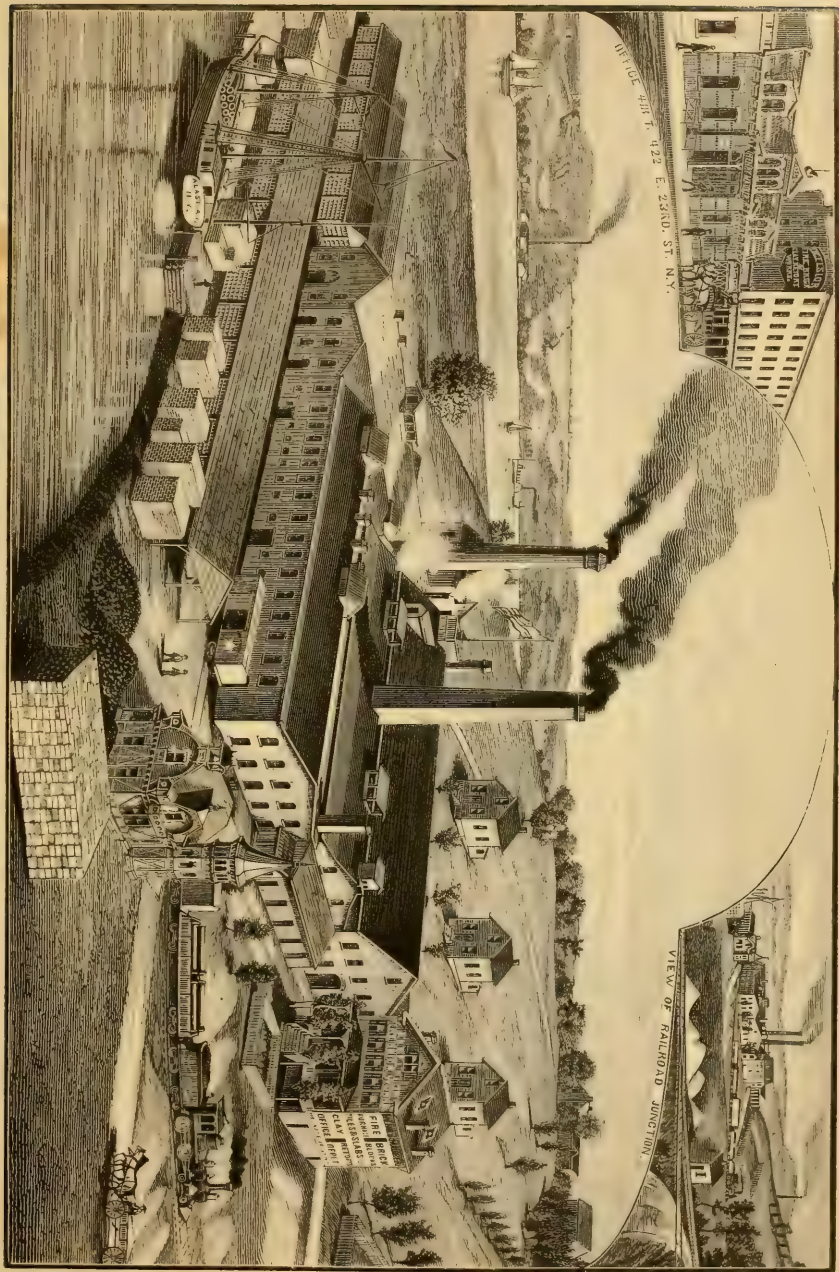
Having amassed a competency he withdrew from active business life, and thereafter devoted his time to unostentatious philanthropy, to study, and his favorite sport of fishing. History and geography were favorite fields of research, but during the last decade of his life these were largely supplanted by astronomy. He read Herschel, Humboldt, and other important works, and few men were better read, and few men were better able to arrange and utilize their mental acquisitions. For many years he was a member of the New York Historical Society, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, of the American Museum of Natural History, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, and for thirty years he kept a diary in which he noted the important events of the times. He loved his country, and took an active interest in the preservation of the Union, by making large contributions for sanitary purposes and the equipment and comfort of the soldiers, and after the war he aided largely the Military Post Library Association. He died Aug. 31, 1875, and in his will made munificent bequests to the New York Historical Society, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Juvenile Asylum, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, American Female Guardian Society, and Home for the Friendless, and, greatest of all, the Barron Library.

JOHN BARRON was the third son of Joseph and Fanny (Brown) Barron, and born at Woodbridge, on the family homestead, Oct. 18, 1792. His education was mainly obtained in his native place, being completed by attendance upon lectures in New York while passing two years in that city (during 1809 and 1811), learning the trade of cabinet-making. Upon his return to Woodbridge he built a large manufactory and prepared to conduct his trade on an extensive scale. His adventure was in advance of the times, and, unable to dispose of his wares near home, he sought a market for them in New Orleans, having some knowledge of this city from his brother Thomas, who had been a resident there for several years. Going South by sea, he was fairly successful in his sales, and these being completed, he returned to the North by the circuitous stage and post route then existing.

The limited demand in his immediate neighborhood for cabinet-ware and his own failing health induced him to abandon his manufacturing. He purchased a farm on the then outskirts of Woodbridge, and in agricultural pursuits he passed the remainder of his days. Until 1858 the farm remained



John C. Zeno



EXCELSIOR FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY RETORT WORKS.

HENRY MAUER, PENY AMBOY, N. J.

HENRY MAURER'S

EXCELSIOR FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY RETORT WORKS.

Joseph Forbes, of Perth Amboy, in 1850 started a brick-manufactory, and continued until the year 1862, when he sold out to Mr. E. W. Crossett, of Long Island, who remained a few years, and then sold to Horten & Mabe, of Peekskill, N. Y., when Mr. Caleb Hughes commenced making Portland cement and ground lime, and erected a Hoffman kiln, the largest in this section of country. He afterwards sold out the works in 1872-73 to Charles Anness & Son, of Perth Amboy, but soon afterwards the present manager and owner, Henry Maurer, of New York City, purchased the property.

There are about seventy-five acres belonging to the works, and a mile of water front on Woodbridge Creek and Staten Island Sound; and eleven acres of clay-banks, situated in the village of Woodbridge, consisting of ware and other fire and retort clays.

The factory and clay lands are supposed to be worth \$100,000. The brick-kiln building is 75 by 240 feet, two stories high; the brick-retort building is 80 by 175 feet; the central building, with drying-pans, is also 80 by 175 feet; the machine-shop, engine-room, and pit-shed is 90 by 300 feet; and the clay-sheds are 30 by 300 feet.

The following is an account of the clay interests and the manufacture of hollow bricks prior to 1875. Hollow bricks had been introduced for house building in Europe. They are light, strong enough to hold up all the weight that can be loaded upon them, and they make a drier wall. Dry bricks are not good conductors of heat, and the air inclosed in the hollows increases this non-conducting property. Houses built of such brick keep out the summer's heat and the winter's cold better than those built of solid brick. They were not much used

in this country until 1878. Henry Maurer, of Perth Amboy, has been engaged in their manufacture since that time, and this branch of his business is steadily increasing.

Roofing tiles have been long in use, and now fill an important place in ornamental architecture, and their strong colors and manageable forms make them an effective addition to the resources of the architect. The New Jersey buildings on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia in 1876 were covered with tiles made by Mr. Maurer.

Draining tiles are prepared from the same clay that is used for common brick, of which great quantities are made from the brick clays of this district.

Mr. Maurer has every facility for increasing his works, and at the present time is erecting a number of buildings to accommodate his employees. This property is situated in Perth Amboy, at nearly equal distance from the depots of that place and Woodbridge. There have been a number of analyses made out of seven of the richest and purest clays. The sum of the averages for silica, alumina, and water is as follows, upon the basis of 100:

Silica.....	45.20
Alumina.....	40.42
Water	14.38

Mr. Maurer, the proprietor of the Excelsior Fire-Brick and Clay Retort Works, and also manufacturer of every variety of hollow brick for fire-proof buildings, has his principal office and depot at 418, 420, and 422 East Twenty-third Street, New York.



Henry Maurer

as when he cultivated it, but since then, in common with other outlying portions of Woodbridge, it has undergone an entire change. Barron Avenue divides it, the Congregational Church stands upon land that formed a portion of it, and a large section purchased by the Hon. Charles A. Campbell has been covered with handsome buildings.

In politics, as in everything else, John Barron was a man of decided opinions. An old-line Whig, he spoke out his views with no uncertain voice, and in warmly-contested elections his influence was always an important factor in the success of the Whig ticket in Middlesex. In the Polk-Clay campaign he was especially active, his energy having a very considerable influence upon the vote in his section of the State. Being much depressed by the loss of his wife in 1851, his feeble health grew feebler day by day till his death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1853.

JOHN C. BARRON, M.D., New York, son of John and Mary (Conner) Barron, was born in Woodbridge, Nov. 2, 1837. After receiving preliminary education at a select school in his native town he entered Burlington College at Burlington, N. J., the institution being at that time under the rectorship of the Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. In 1858 he passed hence to Yale College, studying in the scientific department, and at the same time attending lectures in the eminent private school of Drs. Jewett, Hooker & Knight. In 1860 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating thence in 1861. In April of that year, immediately upon receiving his degree, he entered the United States volunteer army as an assistant surgeon, being passed by the "Board of Army Examiners" sitting at Albany, and was assigned to the Mechanics' Rifles. This position was declined on account of being tendered the assistant surgeoncy of Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, then in the field. This regiment was among the foremost to offer their services to the general government early in 1861.

Dr. Barron immediately upon his appointment, with a detachment of the regiment, proceeded to Washington and was sworn into the service of the United States, going at once to active work with the regiment, then the advance-guard in Virginia, and, as stated in the publications of the day, "showing his devotion to the cause by donating one thousand dollars for medical supplies, etc., to the hospital department." The Sixty-ninth saw much service, being at Blackburn's Ford, and at the first Bull Run battle, at the latter losing in killed and wounded nearly two hundred men. He held his commission until the following August. In June, 1863, he re-entered the army, being assigned assistant surgeon of the Seventh New York Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., and serving with the reserves called out in 1863 to repel the advance of Lee. In July, 1869, he was promoted to the surgeoncy. In June, 1871, he resigned from the regi-

ment, and was appointed surgeon-general of the First Division, N.G.S.N.Y., with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler. He was married, June 23, 1869, to Harriet M., daughter of Rev. Albert Williams, of San Francisco, Cal. After spending a year in Europe, including an extended tour of the Eastern countries and a trip of seven hundred miles up the river Nile, he returned and settled in New York City, where he now resides.

HENRY MAURER.

Henry Maurer, born in Southern Germany, March 19, 1830, came to New York when eighteen years of age, having spent five years previously in Paris, France, learning the trade of cabinet-making. Upon his arrival in New York he entered the employ of one Kreischer, a relative, as journeyman in the manufacture of fire-brick, receiving small wages, where he remained some eight years, when he became a partner under the firm-name of B. Kreischer & Nephew. This continued until 1863, when he sold his interest to the senior member of the firm, and began the same business with one Weber, under the firm-name of Maurer & Weber, with whom he remained twelve years, when he disposed of his interest to his partner and came to Perth Amboy and purchased the fire-brick works of Joseph Forbes, the present site of his manufactory, known as the Excelsior Fire-Brick and Clay Retort Works. The original manufactory was a meagre concern, having but two kilns and one small engine. Mr. Maurer has spent some \$50,000 in getting his works to their present capacity and condition, which are equal to any of the kind in this portion of the State. The business comprises the manufactory of fire-brick, gas retorts, furnace blocks and tiles, hollow brick for fire-proof buildings, and French roofing tile. He is constantly increasing his facilities and capacity, and in 1881 used five thousand tons of fire-clay in the manufacture of five hundred and twenty thousand hollow brick and one million seven hundred and fifty thousand fire-brick, gas retorts, tiles, etc. The capacity was increased one-third in 1882.

Mr. Maurer employs about one hundred men, uses none but the best machinery known in the trade, and has also invented valuable machines which he employs. His business has increased so rapidly that the Central Railroad of New Jersey Company have promised to extend their road to the works, an event which is likely to soon take place.

Mr. Maurer is owner of some of the best fire-clay mines in New Jersey, located in Woodbridge, N. J. Has furnished hollow brick for the Vanderbilt buildings, D. O. Mills, R. L. Stewart, White's building on Broadway, and many of the best-known citizens of New York. At the Centennial the building of the State of New Jersey was covered with his roofing tile.

Mr. Maurer married in 1856 Mrs. Dr. Weber, of

New York. They have eight children. They reside at 219 Second Avenue, and his office and depot are located at 418 to 422 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

PISCATAWAY.

THIS township was incorporated in 1798. It is about eight miles long and six miles wide, and is bounded north by Plainfield township, Union County, east by Raritan township, south by Raritan River, and westerly by North Plainfield township, Somerset County. A small portion of this township was taken off in the formation of Raritan township in 1843, and of Plainfield township in 1847.

Natural Features.—The surface is nearly a level, north and westerly bordering on the Green Brook, and extending as a belt to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The soil is a sandy loam, covering over the whole extent until the outcropping of the red shale near the village of New Market, when a ridge of high land runs quite across it east and west, dividing it into nearly equal parts, from which the land slopes in a gentle declivity north and south. This township is free from much of the glacial drift rock, and only in the extreme southerly part is much gravel or pebbles to be seen, and these are so intermixed with the red shale that it is a benefit more than a detriment in the keeping of the soil in a loose, easy way of cultivation, while in other parts of the township we find a stiff clay soil. The land is fertile, and agriculture is in a high state of progressive improvement.

Most of the streams of this township flow towards and empty into the Raritan River. The Green Brook, on the borders of the township, is the largest, fed by springs from the mountains. The New Brooklyn Pond, which stream passes through the village of New Market, and the Ambrose Brook are water-courses, fed in the northeasterly part of the township by smaller streams from other townships.

Early Records.—The early records of this township date back to the 25th of June, 1675. They are a miscellaneous collection, consisting of land grants, organization of the township, surveys, deeds, the first town officers, marks of sheep and cattle, laying out of highways, and building of "cart" bridges, as they were called at this early date. Here may also be found a list of early settlers and prices paid for the killing of wild animals. This old record locates many of the first farms, and gives the names of the first justices of the peace, who were the subscribing witnesses to the certificates. We give a few items of considerable interest of ye olden time.

The first land was granted to Jodiah Higgins, Jan. 1, 1682,

"by the Towne of Piscataway and was layed out to y^e said Higgins the 24th of y^e month by John Longstaff, Benjamin Hull and Godferry Mannin, and was bounded as followeth.

Beginning N. pole marked on four sides by y^e fild by y^e side of y^e slow or swamps nar M^r Smallys house from thence downed the swamps 20 rod to a stake marked on four Sides from thence runinge East sixteen rod to a small bush marked on four sides and from thence runinge Northly West twenty Rod to y^e highway to a place marked on four Sides from thence running south west sixteen Rod to y^e stake where they first begun in all two acres—June 25th 1683 Registered

"LIEUT EDWARD SLATHER

"*Towne Clarke.*"

"Timothy Chandler his mark for cattel and hogges ass a cross on the off Ear And a Slit on the under side of Noarse can entered this 21st of February 1683

"ISAAC SNALLEY *Towne Clarke.*"

"John Cruelroune ass marke for Cattoll, swine and hogress As a half penny on the outside off Near Earce Entered this twenty fiftie of June 1688

"ISAAC SHALEY *Towne Clarke.*"

"Thomas fitzrandell Junior his mark for catel Hogress and hogges a half Penny on the uper sides of ech ear

"The 27th Agust 1712

JOHN MOLLESON *Clerke.*"

Robert Mackillon enters a Deed to Isaac smalley dated 10th daye of August, 1688. Also recorded deed of hopewail hull to Edmond Dunham dated 13 days of Jonewory, 1689. Witnesses: Edward Slater, Nicho Roynoll, Isaac Smalley, Towne Clerke. Also recorded 1690, LaSlore (his mark) alias remissial to Thomas Grub, blacksmith. Also recorded 1687, Bonia hull to Comamon Hull. Deed given by exchange of other lands, no consideration in money mentioned. Also Issaac Tappin sells to one hull in 1690 a tract of lands, and witnessed by Hendricks, Doriell, and Isbout.

In the year 1698, Jaques Pollion, of Richmond, Staten Island, comes to this township and sells Hendricks Garrison, yeoman, a large tract of land now situated on the old York road and bordering upon the Raritan River, consideration, £112. Witnesses, Thomas Shotwell, John Stillwell, and Elias Duxbury.

The name of John Royce is here found as justice of peace in the year 1706. He was a large owner of lands, not only in Middlesex County but in and near Sommerville, Somerset Co., and from him the small hamlet now known as Roycefields took its name, a station on the New Jersey Central Railroad.

The following gift from father to son is interesting; we only give a part of the contents devised in the deed:

"To all Christian People to whom these Pressants shall come,

"Know y^e That I, Joseph Fitz randolph, Senior of Piscataway, for and in Consideration of the Love, good will, and affection which I have and do bear towards my well beloved son, Jonathan Fitz-randolph, of Piscataway, New Jersey,—Have given, granted, and by these Presents doe freely, fully, clearly, and Absolutely give and grant to the said Jonathan Fitz-randolph, his heirs and Assigns forever, Lands that he had bought of John Laing, Deed bearing date November y^e 28, 1703, will att Large appeare which sd Land beginnith at a White oake tree, etc.

"JOSEPH FITZ-RANDOLPH (his mark).

"In Presence of BEN HULL, HENRY SCRIBBON."

"Memorandum y^e Androw Snalley has quit this Mark & takin his fathers in ye Room of this as it is entered this 29 day of April, 1702.

"REUSE BUXTON, CLK."

This old volume of two hundred years ago has pages filled with records of the marking of cattle, and at the side of each a rough drawing of the head

of the creature showing the markings. At that early day, there being few fences for inclosures, horses, cattle, and swine were let loose to feed upon thousands of acres in the township. Each owner's name and mark was recorded so as to prevent any dispute that might arise in selecting his stock from his neighbors. The ears were slit, clipped, or bored as the drawings show. We find an order upon the town clerk as follows:

"Came to the Plantation of the Subscriber about the first of November a black calf, one white spot on the Belly, no certificates, mark supposed to be coming two years old, but small for that age, the town clerke will please to mark it.

"ISAC BROWN."

On account of damage done by dogs to sheep and cattle, they were accordingly registered by town clerk.

The following is recorded in the book "for the poor of y^e town," showing the prices on Nov. 15, 1759:

2 Waggon's Load of Wood.....	£0	6s.	0d.
1 Bushel of Rice.....	0	3	6
14 lbs. of Flower.....	0	2	6
One-half Gallon of Mollasses.....	0	2	0
1½ lbs. of Butter.....	0	1	4

"Nov. 13, 1759, Rec^d from Reune Runyon, Esq., the fine of Wm. Classon, son of Conl. & his wife for profane Swearing the sum of £1 6s. 0d

"March 24, 1760. There received of Joseph Michol for his Excises for y^e year 1759 y^e sum of £2 12s. 4d.

[The above is Tax of Tavern-keeper.]

"Feb. 29, 1760, for 1½ lb. Tea.....	£0	5s.	0d.
" " " 1½ Gall. Rum.....	0	3	0
" " " " and 1 lb. of Candles.....	3	9"	

Name of the Town.—Piscataqua is an Indian name of one of the tribes in the State of Maine, and also a river called the Piscataqua River, on the boundary line of Maine and New Hampshire. It is recorded that Hugh Dunn, Hopewell Hull, John Martin, Charles Gilman, Robert Dennis, John Smith, John Gilman, and Benjamin Hull, who came from Piscataqua, New England, were granted, Dec. 18, 1666, and May 30, 1668, the right as Associates, and they conferred upon the township the name of the place whence they came, it being known as Piscataqua for some time after the settlement, but now commonly known as Piscataway.

Early Settlements.—The earliest authentic history of this township is gathered from the public records, which state¹ "that the large tract on the east side of Raritan River, which comprises the towns of Piscataway, Elizabethtown, and Woodbridge, was purchased of the Indians in 1664. The purchasers were John Bailey, Daniel Denton, Luke Watson, and others, who obtained a patent in 1664 from Governor Nicolls, who acted under the Duke of York." The names of the first settlers on record are the Gilmans (Gilman) in 1665; the Blackshaws, Blackwells, Drakes, Hands, and Hendricks in 1677; the Dotys (Doughtys) and Wolfs in 1678; the Smalleys, Hulls, and Trotters in 1679; the Hansworths, Martins, and Higgins in 1680; the Dunhams, Laflowes (Laforge), and Fitz Randolphs in 1681; the Suttons, Brindleys, Bounds

(Bownd), and Fords in 1682; the Grubs and Adames in 1683; the Pregmores in 1684; the Davises and Slaughters in 1685; the Chandlers and Smiths in 1689. These names are first mentioned in the contracts and assignments of lands in this township.

The following is a list of the freeholders in this township, and of those who took up land in the year 1683, and the names of Thicketon, Babcock, Boicecep, Fourath, and Wright. There are also a few names of those who came for a short time but did not locate in the township:

Hugh Dunn.	William Olden.
Vincent rugnion.	Mr John Royce.
Thomas Blackshaw.	Timothy Carle.
Benjamin Sandford.	John Mulseen.
Jediah higgins.	Matthew Giles.
Joseph Mash.	edward elater.
Charles Gillman.	Nicolas Munday Junior.
Isaac Smalley.	Daniel and John McDonald.
Tho. William Clawson.	John Drake.
hope-well hull.	Thomas Oswood.
Joseph Fitzrandolfe.	The Widow Robinson, for Robin-
John Mullison.	son and Charles.
Beniaman hull.	Jabez bendral.
Thomas Fitzrandolfe.	Joseph Worth.
Thomas Sutton.	William Olden.
John langstaff.	Joseph Marten.
edmond dounham.	Samuel Blackford.
Poutenel for Mr Melick.	Nicolas Mundy Junior.
Andrew woden.	Benjamin Gustish.
Lassore, alias: remphale.	Samuel Hull.
Mr John Juisurs.	Vincent Rugnion junior.
george drake.	John newbold.
John Pound.	Samuel Maller.
Cornelius Longfield.	John Mash.
Jeffery maning.	Thomas Holland.
thomas higgins.	Benjamin marten.
Dr Henry Greenland.	Benjamin Griffith.
Rehobah gannet.	Thomas Sansworth.
beniamon fitzrandolfe.	Mr Samuel Walker.
Widow Jones.	Mr. Melot alias Se Horhind.
Samuel Doty.	Peter Groom.
mathu giles.	Andrew Woodward.
Hendrick (1687) Garretson.	Joseph Mannin.
John Smalley senior.	Thomas Lawrence.
Alexander Adams.	David Koriel, 1682.
Richard Swellan.	Judah Sutfan.
John Marten.	Andrew Davis.
Daniel Mac Daniel.	Thomas Shotwell.
John Hopkins.	John Sutfan.
John Smalley.	Cabel Cambell.
Beniamen Clarke.	John Stillwell.
John Homer.	Richard Sutfan.
Looks dounham.	Benjamin Koriel, 1663.
Thomas grube.	Elias Duxbury.
The Widow Dunn.	Mr. John Sianius.
John fitzrandolfe.	James Manin.
Thomas gorden.	Abraham Koriel, 1702.
John drake.	John Homers and Homer for Brush.
Daniel handrack.	John & William Lange.
hezidi bouhan.	Joseph Maning, Jr., 1700.
Daniel Hendricks for his cousin Daniel.	Francis Drake.
William Sutton.	John Geddes, 1702.
Walter Robinson.	Richard Swettin.
Jodiah Higin.	Joseph Mannin.
william right.	Doct. Henry Stewart, 1702.
William Clauson.	Benjamin Clarke.
Edward Donham.	Daniel Blackford.
Richard Smith.	Nicholas Buries, 1703.
John (Or)eseref.	Joseph Worth.
Winnifrede Rouce.	John Chambers.
Nicolas munday.	Samuel dunn, 1704.
	John Smalley, 1703.

¹ Early Records.

John Corpee, 1704.
 Jacob Pyatt, 1706.
 Thomas Pussall, 1706.
 Antum Clauson
 Joseph dun, 1707.
 Samuel blackford, 1707.
 Thomas South, 1707.
 William Hudson, 1709.
 Edmund Harrison, 1709.
 Thomas Wiggins, 1709.
 Carnet Catherlin, 1709.
 James dote (Duty), 1710.
 Benjamin primmore, 1710.
 Daniel thirk, 1710.
 Edmon Dunham, 1712.
 Thomas Broderich, 1713.
 Samuel Pater, 1713.
 Joseph and Jac. Sutton, 1713.
 Androm Miller, 1714.
 William Dory, 1714.
 Benjamin Both, 1715.
 Douglas Combol, 1715.
 Peter Eibout, 1716.
 John Woulg, 1716.
 matthew giles, 1718.
 Martin Wanderhout, 1718.
 Lorrane Ruth, 1719.
 Dolph Hardenbrook, 1719.
 Alexander Thomson.
 Moses Collins, 1720.
 Elyah Smally, 1720.
 Daniel Round, 1720.
 Thomas Roys, 1721.
 Aron boram.
 Samuel Chandler, 1723.
 Henry Skibbow.
 Robert Allen, 1723.
 Henry Broner, 1724.
 Josiah Davis, 1725.
 Joseph Ross, 1726.
 Honecy Suack.
 John Vanhorn.
 Joseph Moor, 1727.
 Daniel Coper, 1728.
 Richard Harper, 1728.
 Abraham Berdine, 1729.
 Thomas Davis, 1729.
 Henry Lowell, 1730.
 William Harris, 1731.
 Edward Antill.
 Renne Runyon, 1736.
 Thomas Webster, 1737.
 David Correll.
 Elisha South, 1731.
 Doct Stillwell, 1739.
 John Stelle, 1739.
 Isaac Stelle, 1741.
 John Gilman, 1741.
 John Hollon, 1742.
 Azariah Dunham, 1743.
 Bowly Arnold, 1742.
 Thomas Fitz Molleson.
 Jonathan Dunham.
 Nehemiah Dunham, 1743.

Fitz Randolph Drake, 1748.
 John Boyce, 1709.
 John Parker, 1709.
 R. S. Hooper.
 Gideon Marlott.
 Tristram Manning, 1733.
 Benajah Dunham.
 Benjamin Gross.
 Peter Runyon, 1733.
 David Conger, 1744.
 John Kent, 1744.
 Elijah Whitehead, 1744.
 Elijah Pound.
 Cal-b-b Babbins, 1747.
 Moses Burgess, 1748.
 Christianus Lupardus, 1750.
 Henry Brass, 1750.
 William French, 1750.
 Isaac Dye, 1750.
 Ebenezer Danwis.
 George Gramos, 1751.
 John Laforge, 1751.
 Thomas Davis, 1751.
 Richard Wuldering, 1752.
 Hendrick Vroom, 1751.
 Thomas Thicks, 1752.
 John Miller, 1753.
 Samuel Jones, 1756.
 Jacob Tisworth, 1756.
 Joseph Mitchell, 1756.
 David Correll, 1758.
 Henry Sharp, 1758.
 Isaac Faurot, 1757.
 Benjamin Foster, 1759.
 Kozia Dunham.
 Benjamin Blackford, 1762.
 Jeremiah Jeffry, 1762.
 Samuel Sharp, 1762.
 John and David Pound, 1764.
 Thomas Goodfellow, 1764.
 Benjamin Pound, 1764.
 David Jameson.
 Stephen Bunnel.
 William Mercer, 1766.
 Samuel Dayton, 1767.
 Robert Willson, 1768.
 Aaron Bishop, 1768.
 William Thorn, 1768.
 Cornelius Boies, 1768.
 John Folks.
 Samuel Soper, 1772.
 Enoch Stewart, 1774.
 William Terrill, 1775.
 Joseph Thorn, 1775.
 Joseph Caywood, 1776.
 Abraham Freeman, 1776.
 Richard Merrill, 1778.
 John Probasco.
 John Vankirk.
 Richard Field.
 Bershebe Luberteaualea, 1780.
 Peter Marsalis, 1780.
 John Dayton.
 James Coddington, 1789.

from England with Roger Williams, and settled at Newport, R. I. From that place he removed to Flushing, L. I., whence John Field passed into New Jersey at an early day, and located on a tract of one thousand and fifty-five acres, lying between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, along the Raritan River, in Piscataway township. From that time the family have been prominently identified with the growth and development of that section of country. In 1774 Michael Field was one of the delegates to the convention at New Brunswick to consult regarding the points of difference between Great Britain and the colonies. Several of the direct ancestors of the Fields of Fieldsville were in active service during the Revolutionary war, one being a lieutenant in the First Regiment of Middlesex County, and another losing his life at the battle of Monmouth. The representatives of the family have always been plain, solid, substantial people, connected religiously with the Presbyterian Church, and liberal supporters of the various evangelical and philanthropic enterprises of the day. Michael Field left a legacy to the Bound Brook Presbyterian Church for establishing a free school in that place over eighty years ago. The Massachusetts branch of the family has contributed many able men to the country, and their influence is felt in the counsels of the nation to-day.

The names of Hopewell and Benjamin Hull are mentioned in the year 1682. They were quite prominent residents here, holding township offices, and owners of a large tract of land. The name is not known in this township at the present day.

Mention is also made of John and George Drake very early, and there are still descendants to be found, though many of this name have removed into other portions of the country. Their progenitor is supposed to have been Sir Francis Drake, who came to America in 1577, accompanied by Ralph Crane; they landed in or near Massachusetts Bay.

Henry Garrison, or Garretson, was of Dutch stock. The first of this family in America emigrated from Holland in 1658, in the ship "The Gilded Beaver." In the records of this township we find a conveyance of property, and we copy the following from the original deed: "This indenture, made y^e twelfth day of April, one thousand six hundred and ninety and eight [1698], Between Hendrick Garrison, of Raritan, in ye county of Middlesex, in West Jersey, Yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife . . . and Jaques Poillion [James Poillon], of Staten Island and county of Richmond in the Province of New York, being a Tract given by the then proprietors, 4 day of May, Anno Domi 1688, containing one hundred and twelve acres [112], and bounded by Raritan River, and South East by Rehobath Gannet, North West by Richard Smith, and North East by lands not yet surveyed, and South West again by y^e River, consideration Money [£140] one hundred and forty pounds current money of this province."

We find that many of the original purchasers of land are still represented by their descendants, and many of the settlements named after the early families, as Fieldville, in the southeasterly part of the township, the first settlement of the Fields, representing a number of farms and well-built homesteads upon the old road leading to Raritan Landing from New Market. The family annals in this country reach back to 1638, when the original ancestor came

Hendrick Garretson is also made mention of in the county records of Staten Island at Richmond at an earlier date than when he came over and purchased the farm of Jaques Poillion upon the Raritan River. The families of Garretson in this township must have descended from this Henry or Hendrick Garretson. The names of Jacob, Henry, John, George, Peter, and Daniel are common names in the family of Garretsons now, as they were two hundred years ago.

The first of the Mannings named in the record is Jefery Maninng in 1683; Tristram Manning, 1733; Joseph Manning was a town officer in 1712-16; Nathaniel Manning, 1734; John Manning, 1738; Benjamin Manning, 1774; William B. Manning, 1811, 1814, 1825; William Manning, 1767; Nathaniel Manning again in 1756; Jeremiah Manning, 1814; Phineas Manning, 1787; Samuel and Samuel R. Manning, 1869-71; Alexander Manning, 1874, representing many official positions in the township. The first mention made is in 1673 of a Capt. John Manning, who had a daughter Mary (Manningham), who married a Robert Blackwell, April 20, 1670, who was one of the early settlers of this East Jersey, though his name is not found in any town documents now extant. In a "deed on record in New York, Robert Blackwell is spoken of as late of Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, Merchant." The Blackwells are still represented by the name in this township,—Mr. S. R. Blackford, whose residence is near where the Half-Moon Tavern stood on the main road to Stelton. The Gilman family owned property near where the bridge of the Raritan Landing crossed the river. It is said the building was destroyed June 19, 1835, by a tornado which swept through this part of the township.

Rehobath Gannet was the first of that name, 1686. The name has disappeared from the records.

The Doty (Doughty) family removed to Berkshire Hills, near Passaic Valley, in 1720, with exception of Maj.-Gen. Solomon Doughty, who was born Sept. 26, 1772; was the grandson of Samuel Doty, who settled in this township, 1682.

John Smalley (Smaly) is named as freeholder and owner of large herds of "Horsess, Hogges, and Cattle, mark recorded 1691, halfpenny with under rite care Swallow Tale." All these ancient records are so many links in the family history. The Smalleys were early settlers here. It is more than probable that Jonathan and Elisha Smalley were sons of the original John. The family is well represented throughout the township. The names of Ambrose, Elisha, Daniel, Henry, and William are prominent in the family. The name of Smalley is mentioned as among the first (1720) members in the organization of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church in this township. They came with other families from Newport, R. I., very early, about 1668.

John Marten sold to James Bollen, Sept. 30, 1673, property, or, in one of the records, exchanged with Bollen and afterwards resold, Nov. 6, 1674, to Henry

Lyon, who afterwards sold it, May 1, 1675, "together with the cow-yard orchard," for £30. John Martain was one of the founders of Piscataway. He had a son, Henry Martain, also James Marten. They came from Dover, N. H. The family is still well represented in this township. The following is a quaint old-time record: "1726, May the 3 Day, James Martin came to Bord at my House. 1727, August the 19, Leafy my house and wee never made no agreement how much a Week. I promist him to be Low In price, will take vp with 4s pr. Weeke, which account makes 67 weeks and 4 Dayes makes £13 0s. 0d. Since I concluded to Take 3s. 6d., £11 16s. 6d."¹

Dunham, Daniel, David, Look (properly Luke), Edmund, Nehemiah, Jeremiah, these are the first names of this early family. They came from Piscataqua or Dover, in New Hampshire, where they landed from sloop or ship "James," 1630 or 1632. They came in 1668, and are mentioned with others as subscribers to an agreement that a new book be regarded as a lawful record of surveys and conveyances.² The Rev. Edmund Dunham was the first clergyman of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, 1703. He died March, 1734, in his seventy-third year.³ This family name is well represented throughout the township.

John Fitz Randolph (originally spelled Randolfe), with his son John, is first mentioned in 1683 as a freeholder.

They came early, and were owners of a large tract of land, some thousand of acres, and the secretary's son, John Fitz Randolfe, was among the first at Randolphville (Newton), in the centre of the township, where ten or twelve farms are now owned by this family. Thomas and John (3d) were among the first who became members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, 1722, and David Fitz Randolph held many official relations to this township in helping arrange for the different highways. Malachi Fitz Randolph, 1765, "was town clerke." David was in 1749 chosen freeholder, and Joseph held the same position from 1767 to 1781. Capt. Samuel is mentioned in 1780 as a town officer and officer of militia (see Military Record). The family is extensive throughout this and neighboring townships, and they have held many responsible positions in the county and State. The name of Daniel Handrack is mentioned among the freeholders in 1699, and the name is also recorded as owner of personal property as well as real estate. He was a yeoman, stood well in the community, was called upon frequently as witness to deeds and covenants in relation to the transferring of property. We do not know whether the names of Handrach and Handron are the same, but the latter name is also mentioned.

William Lutton was a freeholder in 1686. The family came originally from Oyster Bay, L. I. Am-

¹ Ledger, p. 20.

² Town Book.

³ See account of Seventh-Day Church.

brose Letten (as the name was then spelled) was associated with Denton, Baylies, and Watson in the purchase of land from the Indians, and William must have been his son. The name is not known in this township, but in Somerset County there are many epitaphs in the burial-ground of the Lutton family.

William Wright became a freeholder, 1699, and owned a herd of "y^e cattle, horse, and hogge," recorded in the township book. The family is not numerous in this section of the county.

Timothy Carle (Carll) must have been a relative of Jacob Carle, who was a freeholder, and the family were prominent during the Revolutionary war.

Edward Slater was a freeholder in this township, 1683, and owned a large number of acres. He held many prominent positions in township and State, and was the first clerk of the courts of the county.

Benjamin Gustish and Samuel Maller owned lands in the township in 1688.

Vincent Rugnion (Rognion, Ronyon, Rugione, Runyon). This family came from France; they were Huguenots. The ancestor is first mentioned in 1663, and probably owned land which he bought of Francis Barber, Thomas Moore's original house-lot, south of George Pack, March 20, 1672. He removed to Piscataway in 1677, and had "allotted to him, March of the same year, on the Raritan River, 154½ acres." He died in November, 1713, his wife, Martha, surviving him.

He had a son Vincent (2),¹ who occupied the same lands, 1683, and had also a large quantity of cattle; he learned also the trade of a carpenter. He is mentioned as overseer of the highway, 1717; also Peter Rugnion, 1737; and Darich Runione, 1737; Joseph Runyon, 1743; Reune Ronyon, from 1749 to 1767 served as town clerk; Ephraim Runyon served from 1768 until 1676 as town clerk, as well as collector for twenty years. Asa Runyon was collector in 1793; Daniel, 1840-42; and Eugene, 1869-71, as collectors. Daniel Runyon was chosen freeholder from 1859 to 1864; Reune Rugnion, "one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace," 1759-67; and mention still could be made of many more having held positions in this township and State. The families are owners of many farms, as well as engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Jediah Higginson (Higgins) came and took up lands as early as 1680, becoming a freeholder, and held some positions in the township. Descendants of the same branch of the family are now to be found in the neighboring townships.

There were two Wilsons, the first, John, a carpenter, and second, John, a wheelwright. They were both here at an early day, and were distinguished as Great John and Little John. The former died unmarried Oct. 12, 1672; the other was a freeholder as early as 1675. He must have owned lands just on the easterly borders of this township, and also a house and lot is

made mention at Elizabeth Town. He is also made mention of in connection with a French gentleman who came here for a short time, but sold his land in 1687, by name of Lassore alias Remppele. This is the manner in which his name is signed to a deed of conveyance in Piscataway. John Pound and Elijah South are mentioned early (about 1710). They were Quakers. South left and went to Salem County, while John Pound remained. It is said he kept an inn at the Gum Spring, on the River road to Bound Brook. A few of the name are still in this section.

Mather Gile (Giles) was among the first settlers; owned farms near "Ambrose Brook" in 1699. This family has no connection with Rev. John Giles. They are still residents of this township.

Alexander Adams was a freeholder in 1699. His name is recorded in the records of the town, and in one place is spelled Adamss. A few of the same name are still in the county.

Benjamin Clarke and Daniel McDaniel are also made mention of, 1683. They owned lands near Samptown (now Waterville), and had a saw-mill.

Thomas Grube, Thomas Gordon, and Walter Robinson must have come together, as these names are mentioned in the "Survey of Allotment," and "Hesiadh bonham" is made mention of, but did not locate in the same part of the township, but near the Green Run (Brook).

The Boice family probably were of French extraction. A branch of the family settled at Newtown, Long Island, where we find that some of the family are connected by marriage with the Rapelyea family.² They must have come to this township on or about 1720, on lands near or by the River road, as well as a small piece of land near Newtown. John Boice (or Boyce) and George Boyce were privates in the Revolutionary war, and also a William is mentioned, but not enlisting from this county. The branches of the family have now extended into other counties, as well as in the West. Charles Boice is now a member of the committee and treasurer of the township.

John Clawson was a commissioner at an early date to sell confiscated estates. His son, William Clawson, was a freeholder in 1690 in this township, also Thomas William Clawson (possibly the same person). The family came originally from Staten Island, where the name dates back to 1669. Capt. John Clawson was in the Jersey Brigade, May 11, 1776, at Albany, N. Y. The family own still a number of farms in the township where they reside, while some are merchants in other places.

John Hopkins, Daniel Hendricks, Winnifride Rouse, Mr. John Royce, and Nicolas Mundy are represented in 1689 as freeholders.

Koriell (Coryell, Coriell). This family were among the first who came. The following is copied from the register in the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook:

¹ E. T. Bill, 96-97.

² Rider's Newtown, L. I.

Baptized Jan. 2, 1728.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Elsie, child Anetio.

Baptized May 16, 1737.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Elsie, child Amnettie.

Baptized Aug. 25, 1738.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Elsie, child Moses.

Baptized Aug. 29, 1738.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Elsie, child Abraham.

Baptized June 1, 1740.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Elsie, child Immanuel.

Baptized Jan. 31, 1742.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Sarah, child Nettie.

Baptized June 5, 1743.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Sarah, child Elsie; godmother, Annie Van Cott.

Baptized May 9, 1745.—Parents, David Koriel, wife Sarah, child Jannettie.

Abraham Coriell, father of Abner Coriell, died Sept. 22, 1828, aged ninety years.

Esther, his wife, died March 20, 1796, in her fifty-eighth year.

David Coriell died Sept. 22, 1800, in his sixty-sixth year, Abraham's brother.

Elizabeth Coriell, wife of David, died March 22, 1813, in her seventy-seventh year. Susan Coriell, wife of Samuel Blackford, sister of Abraham Coriell, died June 27, 1827, aged fifty-four years. Samuel Blackford died April 16, 1837, aged eighty-nine years. Abraham, son of David and Elizabeth Coriell, died Aug. 15, 1800, aged twenty years.

John Geddis, Samuel Chandler, and Thomas Webster are mentioned as freeholders in 1718, and recorded their cattle, etc.¹

The Daytons came from Southampton, L. I. The early names are Ralph Dayton, who married the "widow of John Hinds, June, 1656." John Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Robert, son of Ralph Dayton, about 1686. Jonathan Dayton, probably a grandson of Ralph Dayton, had with others the "allotment of Lands in 1733 above Essex and in Middlesex, bordering upon Somerset County." Elias Dayton was made a marshal with others for surveying the boundary lines, 1689. The family are not numerous in this township.

The names of Woden, Langstaff, Gustish, Griffith, Olden, Holland are found represented in other townships by the making of changes in the boundary lines.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

PISCATAWAY.—(Continued.)

Civil Organization.—Jan. 1, 1683–84, Maj. Giles and Lieut. Doty were appointed to visit the town magazine and to report thereon to the townsmen at the next meeting.

April 2, 1684, H. Hull, G. Drake, John Langstaff, John Gilman to go and treat with Governor Laurie about the quit-rents and patents. Another committee for similar purpose the next year,—Gilman, Drake, Smalley, and Slater.

Jan. 1, 1684–85, Hopewell Hull and J. Martin to run the lines and lay out the bounds between "Beaver Dam and Woodbridge Line."

Sept. 17, 1686, "Agreed y^e every inhabitant of y^e towne is to paye nine pence in silver towARDS ye buyinge of Naailes for ye Towne house."

Dec. 10, 1686. Town rate fixed at £44 6s.

Jan. 1, 1689–90, Edward Slater, George Drake, and Isaac Smalley were chosen "to Discourse hopewell a bout the finisshen the towne house, and if hopewell hull refuse to finish it that the above mentioned men have power to hire workmen to finish the saide house."

March 2, 1690, Edmond Dunham to have ten shillings "for mending the buriell place, and to sett it up with good white oacke or Chestnut stakes And bound with good withes."

"Shingle Hill," "Turtle Hill," "Scotland's Bridge" are mentioned about this period.

Jan. 1, 1705, "The Stocks, Burying-place, Pound, and the Towne House were all to be substantially repaired, the Latter to have 'Glaysed dores hanged and maid tite.'"

May 16, 1732, a specific sum for the first time noticed as authorized to be raised for the relief of the poor, "fifteen pounds of Current Lawful money, at 8 shillings per owner."

"A pair of stocks to be made and kept in the usual place."

In the Piscataway township records, Oct. 26, 1683:

"At Towne Meetinge then held, George Drake and Hopewell Hull chosen oversers for y^e High-Waye, and y^e there be a Cart-bridge by Higginnes, a footbrige by Rehoboth Gannets, and a foot bridge at Stony brook, goinge to Greenlands.

"Mr. Martin, Mr. Jiles, Mr. Hull, and Hopewell Hull chosen by y^e Towne to be joyned with John Gilman & Edward Slater to treat with y^e Governor about settlinge y^e Townships and about y^e meadows on the lower side y^e South River.

"December 21st, 1683, Then published y^e acts of General assemblie, which passed at y^e Sessions in November & December dito, The same day published a proclamation concerning cuttinge or sellinge of Timber.

"January 1st, 1684.—George Drake & Isacke Smally then chosen Debates for y^e year 1684. Hopewell Hull chosen Constable & Edward Slater Towne Clarke. George Drake & Isacke Smally rate makers. Major Giles & Lieft Doty appointed to view y^e towne's Magazein & to bring report to y^e Townsmen at y^e next towne meetinge in what condition it is in.

"Benjamin Ffitts Randolph taken in a Townsman.

"April 24, 1684.—At a Towne meetinge then was chosen Hopewell Hull, George Drake, John Langstafe, & John Gilman, to goe and treat with Governor Lowrie about ovr quit renis & Patteninge ovr Townships, &c.

"August 11th, 1684.—Att y^e Towne meeting, Mr. Martin, Capt. Drake, Charles Gilman, Hopewell Hull, George Drake, Mr. James Giles, Isacke Smally, & Edward Slater chosen to lay out landings, highwayes, and other wayes and conveniences for y^e Inhabitants of y^e said Towne, or the Major part of them."

The following are some of the village dignitaries during the early years of the settlement and first records:

DEPUTIES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1675.—John Gilman, Hopewell Hull.

1684–86.—George Drake, Isaac Smalley.

1687.—George Drake, John Langstaff.

1692.—George Drake, Benjamin Clarke.

1693.—Hopewell Hull, John Drake, Thomas Fitz Randolph.²

1694–95.—Thomas Fitz Randolph, Thomas Higgins.

¹ For Stelle family, etc., see history of Baritan township.

² September, in place of Hopewell Hull, deceased.

1696-97.—Cornelius Longfield, Jediah Higgins.

1698.—Samuel Walker, Cornelius Longfield.

OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAY.

1683.—George Drake, Hopewell Hull.

1684.—Charles Gilman, John Martin.

1686-87.—George Drake, Hopewell Hull.

1688.—William Wright, Thomas Higgins.

1689.—Benjamin Clarke, Benjamin Hull.

1690.—Thomas Higgins, Matthew Giles.

1692.—Benjamin Clarke, Jediah Higgins.

1695-86.—John Drake, Thomas Grub, Benajah Dunham.

1698.—John Field, John Drake.

JUSTICES OF THE TOWN COURT.

May, 1688.—Benjamin Clarke, George Drake, Charles Gilman.

There is no further record of their successors or predecessors.

Select men to Manage the Affairs of y^e towne were first established in January, 1693. Those first selected were Capt. Francis Drake, Thomas Fitz Randolph, Benjamin Hull, Isaac Smalley, and Edward Slater.

"September 4th, 1685.—(Ord)ered & voted at y^e Towne meetings that (for) y^e encouraging of killings of Wolves that for (every) wolfe killed in y^e Towne y^e killer shall be allowed him Twenty Shillings.

"January 1st, 1685.—Granted to Alexander Adams an accomodation of lands with in the Towne of Piscataway, (By) the said Towne meeting according to y^e Governors (wa)rrent, Isaac Smalley chosen Deputy.

"The Towne of Piscataway claims according to and other priviledges, the priviledge of (cho)osing every first day of January two Deputies. (They) have chosen for their other Deputy George Drake; Nicolas Munday, Constable; Edward Slater, chosen Clarke. Rate Makers for y^e last year is Isack Smally & Edward Slater. George Drake & Hopewell Hull chosen surveyors for the high ways, and to have power to mend the same and to bringe y^e same to a Towne Rate.

"May 11th, 1685.

"Jenewary 1st, 1685.

"John Langstaf and george drake chosen deputies for (the) Insewin yeare.

"At the same towne meetings thomas fizarandolfe chosen Cunstable, Isaac Smalley Chosen towne Clarke.

"Jenewary the second 1685.

"At a towne meeting then helde

"william Right and thomas Higgins chosen for over seers for the hiwyses for this presant yeare. At the same town meeting Isaac Smalley chosen towne Clarke. At the same town meeting thomas grube and thomas Gordon taken in townesmen.

"At the town meeting a boveside John langstafe had the townes consent for a parsell of lande liing upon or nere Ambrass brook not ex-seding 60 acres."

TOWN CLERKS.

Nicolas Munday, 1685.

Thomas Fitz Randolph, 1687-88.

John Martin, 1689.

William Sutton, 1692.

Benjamin James, 1693.

Benjamin Clarke, 1694.

John Drake, 1695.

Thomas Grub, 1697.

Edward Slater, 1682, 1685, 1691-97.

Hopewell Hull, 1683.

Isaac Smalley, 1686, 1688-1705,

1709.

John Molleson, 1711-14.

Benajah Dunham, 1715-29.

John Dunham, 1730-39.

John Stelle, 1740-48.

Reune Runyon, 1749-67.

Ephraim Runyon, 1768-76.

Thomas Stelle, 1777-1809.

Isaac Doty, 1744, 1748-49.

Henry Dumont, 1744.

Benjamin Wooden, 1744, 1768-69.

Hendrick Lane, 1748.

Joseph Wootton, 1748.

Henry Langstaf, Jr., 1749.

Peter Bogart, 1749.

Benajah Doty, 1751.

Thomas Anton, 1751-55.

John Langstaf, Jr., 1761.

Joseph Woods, 1752-54.

Charles Rolosen, 1752-53.

Nico. Laforce, 1754.

Thomas Pound, 1755.

Jacob Sutton, 1755.

Charles Sodam, 1756.

Elijah Dunham, 1756-58.

David Laforce, 1756.

John Laforce, 1767.

John Fitzworth, 1767.

Joseph Mitchell, 1758.

Jonathan Tontine, 1758.

Benjamin Foster, 1759, 1784.

Joseph Campbell, 1759, 1770.

Patrick Ryley, 1759.

David Martin Jr., 1761, 1763-64.

Samuel Wheton, 1760.

Bowley Arnold, 1760.

Ismael Shippey, 1760.

Samuel Sharp, 1761.

Falcker V. Notewick, 1761.

Joseph French, 1763.

Thomas Wollom, 1763.

Daniel Bray, 1764.

Thomas Goodfellow, 1764, 1789.

Malachi Fitz Randolph, 1765.

Andrew Tenieck, 1765.

Joseph Drake, 1765-77, 1784.

John Boice, 1766.

John Wilson, Jr., 1776.

David Conger, 1767.

John Smock, 1767.

Thomas Davis, 1768-69.

Richard Field, 1768.

Aaron Booran, 1769.

Benjamin Field, 1770.

Jonathan Dunn, 1770.

James Gilman, 1775.

David Martin, 1777.

Abel Stelle, 1778.

John Shippey, 1778.

Joel Dunn, 1778.

Trustum Manning, 1780.

Jacob Dunn, 1780.

Jonathan Miller, 1780.

John Bray, 1780.

Reune Martin, 1810, 1819-29.

Nathaniel F. B. Dunn, 1811-18.

Samuel Smith, 1830-50.

Samuel E. Stelle, 1851-57, 1865.

John T. Martin, 1858-65, 1868.

Isaac D. Titsworth, 1866.

William B. Stewart, 1867.

Mahlon Runyon, 1869.

Isaac H. Dunn, 1870-81.

CONSTABLES.

Isaac Webb, 1761-83.

Samuel Walker, 1781.

James Giles, 1781.

John Miller, Jr., 1782.

Henry Forst, 1782.

John Langstaf, 1783.

Elias Van Court, 1783-84.

John Miller, 1785-86.

John Maraldi, 1785-86.

Phineas Manning, 1785.

Benjamin Manning, 1787.

John Runyon, 1787.

Melancthon Freeman, 1787.

James Wooden, 1788.

William Harris, 1788-89, 1793.

Ephraim Drake, 1788.

Abm. Coriell, 1789.

Richard Field, Jr., 1790.

James Shotwell, 1790-91-93.

Edward Griffith, 1790-92.

James Little, 1791-92.

Joseph Fitz Randolph, 1792.

Asher Stelle, 1793.

John Fitz Randolph, 1794.

Cornelius Boice, Jr., 1794-96, 1798-

1801.

Samuel Gilman, 1795.

Benjamin Manning, Jr., 1797.

John Dunham, 1796-97.

John Griffith, 1798-1805.

Jeremiah Manning, 1802.

Ephraim Runyon, 1803-4.

Edmund Dunham, 1806-7, 1811-

14, 1824, 1828-31.

John Philipbrick, 1806-7.

Nathaniel R. Dunn, 1805.

Henry Lafferty, Jr., 1808.

William Post, 1808-13.

James Martin, 1809.

Benjamin Sullard, 1810-17.

William Kilpatrick, 1814.

William Kirkpatrick, 1815.

Barzilia Dunham, 1815-18.

Isaac Moleson, 1818-19.

David Laforce, 1818.

Enos Fournatt, 1818.

Jonathan Martin, 1819-21.

Nathaniel Hollen, 1819-20.

Clarkson Shottwell, 1820-23.

Azariah Dunham, Jr., 1822-26.

Charles Boice, 1825-27.

Jacob Martin, 1827.

Jeptha F. Randolph, 1828-29.

James Dunham, 1830.

Jacob G. Boice, 1831-37.

Amos Moffit, 1838.

William W. Bush, 1839.

Gerehom F. Dunn, 1840-42.

Richard Osmun, 1843-44.

Charles C. Morgan, 1845-50.

Ebenezer S. Conover, 1851-53.

James M. Voorhees, 1852.

John Randall, 1854.

George Cornell, 1855-64, 1873-77.

Simon H. Bergen, 1856.

William Ward, 1862.

Jacob R. Titsworth, 1865, 1872-73.

Frederick Holden, 1870-71.

Joseph F. Stag, 1871.

Robert L. R. Pierce, 1878-81.

SURVEYORS AND OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

George Drake, 1683-85.

Hopewell Hull, 1683-85.

Isaac Smalley, 1684.

John Gilman, 1684.

Edward Slater, 1684.

William Right, 1687.

Thomas Higgins, 1687.

Benjamin Clark, 1691, 1695.

Thomas Higgins, 1691.

Thomas Fitz Randolph, 1693, 1771.

Joseph Manning, 1712.

Benaj^s Dunham, 1712.

John Drake, 1716.

Jos. Manning, 1716.

Benjamin Fitz Randolph, 1716.

Benj^s Hull, 1716.

Joseph Worth, 1717, 1722.

William Laing, 1717.

Vincent Ruglion, 1717.

Samuel Dun, 1719-20.

Francis Drak, 1719, 1732.

Jonathan Drak, 1719.

Joseph Fitz Randolph, 1719.

Enoch Fredeland, 1720-21.

Jonathan Martin, 1720.

Peter Rugon, 1720, 1725.

John White, 1721.

John Lang, 1722.

David Fitz Randolph, 1722.

William Olden, 1723, 1730.

Derick Vanderpool, 1723.
 William Hering, 1723.
 John Vandick, 1723.
 Andrew Drake, 1724.
 Joseph Fitz Randolph, Jr., 1724, 1730, 1757.
 Joseph Drake, 1724, 1750, 1753.
 Daniel Sutton, 1734.
 John Sutton, 1745.
 John Ponnid, 1725, 1731, 1734, 1747, 1743, 1746, 1749.
 Nicholas Manday, 1725-27.
 Jonathan Dunham, 1727.
 William Hucks, 1727-28.
 Honory Trooum, 1727, 1729.
 Samuel Conuward, 1727.
 Jonathan Dunham.
 John Langstaff, 1728, 1746.
 Londrow Smack, 1729.
 John Dones, 1729.
 Gidon Morlat, 1729-30.
 Benjamin Martin, 1730-31.
 John Holton, 1731.
 William Classon, 1731.
 Benjamin Still, 1732-45.
 Edmund Dunham, Jr., 1732.
 Joseph Munday, 1732, 1738.
 Joshua Martin, 1733, 1745.
 Peter Martin, 1733.
 James Gils, 1733.
 Johannes Seabron, 1733.
 John Blackford, 1735.
 David Coriol, 1734, 1754, 1758.
 Nathaniel Manning, 1734.
 Peter Runyan, 1737, 1751.
 Darick Ronoyo, 1737.
 Jonathan Smalley, 1737.
 Moses Fitz Randolph, 1738, 1745.
 Abraham Shadwell, 1738.
 John Manning, 1738.
 Abraham Shotwell, 1738.
 Isaac Manning, 1738.
 Peter Burdine, 1738.
 Joseph Ross, 1740.
 Joshua Smalley, 1740, 1742-43.
 Peter Kemble, 1741.
 Samuel Drake, 1741.
 Cornelius Cue, 1741.
 Benjamin Dunn, 1741, 1749.
 Jeremiah Field, Jr., 1742-44.
 James Pyatt, 1743-44, 1747-48.
 Martin Dunham, 1743, 1749.
 Hendrak Vroom, 1745, 1751, 1754, 1758.
 John Wolledge, 1746.
 Trustum Manning, 1746, 1749.
 John Martin, 1747, 1750, 1759.
 John Laforce, 1747-48.
 George Marlet, 1747, 1753.
 Maiejah Dunn, 1749.
 John Smock, 1749.
 Joseph Runyon, 1750.
 Fitz Randolph Drake, 1751.
 Elijah Pound, 1751.
 Ephraim Fitz Randolph, 1753.
 Peter Martin, Jr., 34, 1753-55.
 John Martin, Jr., 1754, 1762.
 Isaac Faurat, 1755.
 Thomas Walker, 1755.
 James Martin, 1755, 1757.
 Peter Martain, 1756.
 Samuel Dunham, 1756.
 Charles Sedam, 1756.
 Henry Moleson, 1756.
 Moleson Fitz Randolph, 1757.
 Daniel Drake, 1757.
 David Lane, 1758.

John Miller, 1758.
 Hendrick Vroom, 1759-60, 1762.
 David Corriell, 1759-60.
 Benjamin Wooden, 1759.
 Jonathan Fitz Randolph, 1760.
 Andrew Smalley, 1762.
 Andrew Tenick, 1762.
 Jacob Dunn, 1764-66.
 Jacob Boice, 1764-66.
 James Harris, 1767-68.
 John Dunn, 1867-69.
 Reuben F. Randolph, 1768.
 Benjamin Drake, 1769.
 Moses Martin, Jr., 1769.
 Benjamin Dunn, 1761.
 Henry Smock, 1772.
 John Webster, 1772-73.
 Charles Sadam, 1773-75.
 Jo. Duyckinck, 1774.
 John Boice, 1775.
 Benj. Runyon, 1776.
 David Coriell, Jr., 1776, 1784-86, 1794-99.
 Benjamin Dunn, 1777.
 John Sebring, 1777.
 Samuel Whitehead, 1778-79.
 Ephraim Pyatt, 1778-80.
 Meloson Randolph, 1780.
 John Runyen, 1781-82, 1783, 1788-90.
 Henry Langstaff, 1781.
 William Manning, 1782, 1788-93.
 Joel Dunn, 1783-84, 1786-87, 1791-92.
 Dr. John Randolph, 1786.
 Abraham Dunham, 1787-1807.
 Abraham Smalley, 1793-1804.
 Benjamin Foster, 1794, 1803.
 Peter Runyon, Jr., 1800-3.
 Richard Runyon, 1805, 1808-10.
 David Stelle, 1806.
 William Vail, 1807.
 Samuel Stelle, 1808, 1811-12.
 Jeremiah Manning, 1811-19, 1829-30.
 George Farmer, 1813-16.
 Ebenezer Tingley, 1817.
 Elijah Chamberlain, 1818-19.
 Elijah Chamberlin, 1820-28.
 John A. Smalley, 1820-28.
 Ephraim F. Randolph, 1829-35.
 Thomas F. Randolph, 1831-36.
 Morris Giles, 1836-37.
 Enos L. Blue, 1837.
 Daniel Runyon, 1838-39, 1847-52.
 Jonathan R. Dunham, 1838-41.
 James Gilman, 1840-41.
 Joel Dunham, 1842-46.
 Israel B. Coriell, 1842.
 Isaac S. Dunn, 1843-46.
 Forman Runyon, 1847-52.
 Runyon Walker, 1853.
 Jephtha M. Clarkson, 1853.
 Ephraim Coriell, 1854-55.
 John D. Field, 1854, 1861-62.
 Vanderveer Giles, 1855-59, 1863.
 N. R. Morse, 1856-58.
 John Randall, 1859-60.
 Nelson Boice, 1860-63.
 Peter T. Stelle, 1864-71.
 Samuel Blish, 1864.
 William M. Drake, 1865-71.
 Abner S. Coriell, 1871-72.
 Martin D. Nevius, 1872.
 Samuel S. Giles, 1873-80.
 William Drake, 1873.
 Peter Benward, 1874-80.

ASSESSORS.

Jacob Boyse, 1755, 1758-59, 1772-73.
 Henry Sutton, 1762-71, 1776-99.
 Jacob Dunn, 1767.
 Benjamin Manning, 1774.
 William Thorn, 1775.
 Alexander Dunn, 1800-10, 1812, 1815-20.
 William B. Manning, 1811-14.
 Daniel Runyon, Jr., 1821-23.
 Squire Dunn, 1824.
 Enos L. Blue, 1825-27.
 Asa Pyatt, 1828-31, 1834-37.
 Edmund Dunham, 1832-33.
 Jacob Martin, 1835-36.
 Simeon Dunn, 1838-39.
 David C. Dunn, 1840-43.
 John Latourette, Jr., 1844.
 Nelson Webster, 1845.
 Charles C. Morgan, 1846-50, 1855.
 Ebenezer Conover, 1851.
 Nelson Webster, 1852-53.
 Asa R. Field, 1854.
 Isaac H. Dunn, 1856.
 Isaac S. Runyon, 1857-63.
 Randolph Martin, 1864.
 Joel Dunham, 1865.
 Daniel F. Randolph, Jr., 1866-70.
 Charles Boice, 1871.
 Abner S. Coriell, 1872-80.

COLLECTORS.

George Drake, 1689.
 John Drake, 1716.
 John Barowe, 1718-19.
 Edmund Dunham, 1720, 1723-24.
 Hugh Dunn, 1720.
 Daniel Nevius, 1722.
 Edmund Dunham, Jr., 1725.
 Samuel Walker, 1726.
 Benjamin Stelle, 1727-28, 1733.
 Jonathan Dunham, 1729.
 David Fitz Randolph, 1730-31, 1735, 1737-39.
 John Molleson, 1740-45.
 Phineas Dunn, 1746-47, 1749-51.
 Henry Molleson, 1752-53.
 Jonathan Fitz Randolph, 1754.
 Jonathan Fitz Randolph, Jr., 1755-62.
 Jacob Pletsort, 1764-65.
 Ephraim Runyon, 1766, 1808-25.
 Reune Runyon, 1767.
 William Manning, 1767-70, 1773-74, 1784.
 Thompson Stille, 1771-72.
 John Runyon, 1775-76.
 Edward Griffith, 1777, 1781-83, 1795, 1812.
 Thomas Randolph, 1778-83.
 Abraham Coriell, 1784-85.
 Capt. David Dunham, 1785-86.

Joel Dunn, 1786.
 David Coriell, 1787-89.
 John Randolph, 1787.
 Ephraim Pyatt, 1788-90.
 Ephraim Drake, 1790.
 Benjamin Manning, 1791-94.
 Peter Marsalis, 1791-92, 1794.
 Asa Runyon, 1793.
 Gershom Dunn, 1795.
 Abraham Smalley, 1796.
 Jeremiah Field, 1797-98.
 David Coriell, Jr., 1799, 1807.
 Samuel Stelle, 1813-15.
 John Dayton, 1816-26, 1828-31.
 Phineas Coriell, 1826-28.
 Peter Smith, 1827.
 Abraham Boice, 1829-43.
 Henry S. Lupardus, 1832-39, 1843-63.
 Daniel Runyon, 1840-42.
 Isaac S. Dunn, 1844-51.
 Charles C. Morgan, 1852-54, 1867-68, 1871-73.
 Benjamin Osmun, 1855-65.
 George Drake, 1864-69.
 Statfs F. Randolph, 1866.
 Eugene Runyon, 1869-71.
 Charles C. Pope, 1874-75.
 Reune B. Manning, 1876-79.
 Martin D. Nevius, 1880.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Andrew Drake, 1729.
 Hendrick Vroom, 1730-31.
 William Harris, 1833.
 Jonathan Martin, 1733.
 Benjamin Dunham, 1735-37.
 Gideon Marlett, 1737-38.
 Nathaniel Manning, 1738-41, 1744-45, 1754-55.
 John Dennis, 1740-41.
 Cornelius Low, 1742-44.
 Samuel Walker, 1742.
 Jonathan Dunn, 1743, 1749.

Wm. Hodgson, 1714.
 James Manning, 1714-16, 1724.
 Hugh Dunn, 1715-16, 1719-20.
 Daniel Sutton, 1719.
 Benjamin Clark, 1720, 1722-23.
 Benjamin Stille, 1721, 1725-26, 1730-31.
 Samuel Dunn, 1722-26, 1728-29.
 Benjamin Dunham, Jr., 1727.
 Benjamin Martin, Jr., 1727, 1751.
 Edmund Dunham, Jr., 1728-29, 1735-46, 1739.

Jeremiah Dunn, 1745-47, 1750.
 Joshua Smalley, 1746-47.
 David Randolph, 1749-53.
 Jeremiah Field, 1752-67.
 Samuel Drake, 1756-63.
 James Martin, 1764.
 Micajah Dunn, 1765-67, 1769-74.
 Daniel Bray, 1767-69.
 Joseph Fitz Randolph, 1767-68,
 1771-75, 1777-81.
 Henry Langstaff, Jr., 1770.
 Jacob Boice, 1773.
 John Dunn, 1776.
 Benjamin Manning, 1776, 1787-89.
 David Dunham, 1777-79, 1813-15.
 Capt. Hugh Dunn, 1780.
 Capt. Samuel Randolph, 1780.
 Dr. Melancthon Freeman, 1780.
 John Boice, 1780.
 Justus Dunn, 1780-83.
 Charles Sydam, 1782.
 William Manning, 1783, 1794-96.
 1802-8.
 Edward Griffith, 1785-86.
 Edward Runyon, 1785-86.
 John Myers, 1787-1803.
 Thomson Stelle, 1790-91.
 David Coriell, 1792-93, 1800-1.
 John Langstaff, 1797-99.
 George Farmer, 1804-6.

John Poole, 1807-12, 1816-24.
 Joel Dunn, 1809-22.
 John A. Smalley, 1823-30.
 Edward F. Stelle, 1825-30, 1836-43.
 Samuel F. Randolph, 1832-39, 1851-54.
 William Phillips, 1832-24.
 Morris Giles, 1835.
 Lewis S. Randolph, 1840-48.
 Ephraim Coriell, 1840-50.
 Peter T. Stelle, 1849-58, 1861-62.
 William Ryno, 1855-58.
 Daniel Runyon, 1859-62, 1864.
 N. R. Morse, 1869-60.
 John D. Field, 1863.
 M. M. Lupardus, 1863, 1868-69.
 George W. Stelle, 1864, 1866-67.
 Abraham Smalley, Jr., 1866-67.
 James B. Brokaw, 1868-69.
 George Drake, 1870-71.
 Archibald Coddington, 1870-73,
 1877-78.
 Ambrose Smalley, 1872-73.
 Lewis Dayton, 1874-76.
 Ambrose Smalley, 1874.
 Moses H. Acken, 1874-75.
 Staats F. Randolph, 1876-78.
 John C. Morris, 1879-80.

Abraham D. Titworth, 1835.
 Enoch Randolph, 1836.
 David Smalley, 1836, 1841, 1843-45.
 Edward Stelle, 1836-43.
 John D. Field, 1837-39, 1852-53.
 Enos L. Blue, 1837.
 Samuel Fitz Randolph, 1837-38, 1851.
 Isaac S. Dunn, 1839-43.
 Asa Fitz Randolph, 1840-41, 1844-47.
 David A. Smalley, 1840-42.
 Abel S. Runyon, 1843-51.
 Simeon Dayton, 1844.
 Simeon Dayton, 1845.
 Jeremiah D. Stelle, 1846-48.
 Stephen Voorhees, 1846-48.
 James T. Dunn, 1848-53.
 Randolph Morris, 1849.
 Daniel Runyon, 1849-50.
 Samuel E. Stelle, 1850-57, 1862, 1865.
 Israel R. Coriell, 1852-55.
 M. R. Moisey, 1852.
 John T. Martin, 1853.
 George B. Stelle, 1854.
 Isaac C. Giles, 1854.
 N. R. Morse, 1854-56, 1859-60, 1865.
 William M. Drake, 1855-56.
 Isaac H. Dunn, 1855.
 Clarkson Giles, 1855-60.
 Adrian Ver Muele, 1856-61, 1863.
 Runyon Walker, 1857-53.
 William Nisbit, 1857-58.
 John T. Martin, 1858-59, 1861-63.
 John Y. Martin, 1860, 1868.

Peter A. Runyon, 1861-63, 1865-67.
 Abraham Coriell, 1861.
 Daniel Dodge Randolph, 1862.
 Abraham C. Coriell, 1863.
 Erastus Humphrey, 1863.
 Isaac H. Dunn, 1864.
 Martin D. Nevius, 1865-65.
 William B. Stewart, 1864-67.
 Jeremiah Dunn, 1864.
 Nehemiah R. Morse, 1866.
 Inslee Boice, 1865-66, 1870-72.
 Forman Stelle, 1866-67.
 Samuel B. Merrell, 1867-68, 1870-71.
 William P. Dunn, 1868-69.
 Furman R. Stelle, 1868, 1870-78.
 William O. Crowell, 1868-69.
 Samuel Manning, 1869-70.
 Farrington Barclow, 1869.
 Nelson Webster, 1870-71.
 Samuel R. Manning, 1871.
 Lewis Dayton, 1872-73.
 Enos W. Titworth, 1872.
 Ambros Smalley, 1872.
 George Drake, 1872-75.
 Tunis C. Mokaw, 1872.
 George W. Stelle, 1872-73.
 Tunis C. Brokaw, 1873-78.
 Alexander Manning, 1874.
 Nathan Vars, 1874-80.
 Calvin Drake, 1876-77.
 James T. Harris, 1876-78.
 Eugene Runyon, 1878.
 Charles Boice, 1879-80.
 J. Auther Blish, 1879.
 Allen W. Dunn, 1880.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Royce, 1707.
 Edmund Dunham, 1711.
 John Borrowe, Esq., 1716.
 Reune Runyon, 1759, 1767.
 Alexander Dunn, Esq., 1802.
 Isaac Smalley, Esq., 1703, 1711.
 Robert Retty Hooper, Esq., 1733.
 Thomas Harr, 1749.
 Alexander Dunn, 1799.
 George Boice, Esq., 1808.
 William B. Manning, 1825.
 Drake Dunn, 1826.
 Nathan Vars, 1864, 1870-71.
 W. B. Stewart, 1864, 1869.
 W. N. Braunbridge, 1865.
 Gurnshom P. Dunn, 1865, 1870-71.

Jacob Martin, 1866.
 George Cornell, 1867.
 Charles C. Morgan, 1869-71.
 Nelson Webster, 1872-73.
 Leonard T. Coles, 1880.
 Archibald I. Coddington, 1880.
 Samuel Luckey, 1880.
 John Park, 1821.
 Thomas Harnor, 1729.
 Samuel Randolph, 1784.
 Jacob Martin, 1784.
 John Miller, 1785.
 Benjamin Manning, 1798.
 Thompson Stelle, 1795.
 David Dunham, 1796.
 Joel Dunham, 1839.

TOWN COMMITTEE.¹

William Tinbrook, 1786-89.
 Dr. Freeman, 1786-90.
 Jacob Martin, Esq., 1786-90.
 Samuel Randolph, 1790, 1800.
 Benjamin Foster, 1798.
 David Coriell, 1798.
 Joseph Randolph, 1798.
 Benjamin Manning, 1798.
 Joel Dunn, 1798, 1801.
 Samuel F. Randolph, 1799.
 Thompson Stelle, 1799, 1801, 1803-13.
 David Dunham, 1799, 1814.
 Alexander Dunn, Esq., 1799, 1813, 1818-20.
 Daniel Drake, 1799, 1803.
 Abraham Coriell, 1802.
 Peter Runyan, 1802.
 George Boice, Jr., 1803-4, 1809, 1815-17, 1829.
 Samuel Stelle, Sr., 1804-6, 1816-24.
 William Vail, 1805-8.
 George Drake, 1807-8, 1810-19.

Nathaniel Dunn, 1809-10.
 Nathaniel Fitz Randolph Dunn, 1811-15, 1821-25.
 Elijah Coriell, 1814-15.
 Jeremiah Manning, 1814-15.
 William Manning, 1815.
 Reune Runyon, 1816-18.
 Reune Martin, 1816-27, 1829-31.
 Jonathan B. Dunham, 1819-23.
 John La Tourrette, 1820, 1842.
 John A. Smalley, 1821-28.
 Ira Dunn, 1824-27.
 William B. Manning, 1825-26.
 Drake Dunn, 1826-33.
 James Cilman, 1827-34.
 Reuben Drake, 1828.
 William Phillips, 1828-30.
 Samuel Smith, 1830-51.
 Ass Pratt, 1831, 1848-39.
 Elias J. Runion, 1832-34.
 Ephraim Coriell, 1832-34.
 Samuel Randolph, 1833, 1835.
 Moses Martin, 1835.

Schools.—The first school taught in this township dates about 1682, at Piscataway Town. It was located on lands conveyed "to George Drake, Benjamin Hull, Thomas Higgins, and Edward Slater by the proprietors of the province of East Jersey." This grant was not only made for school purposes, but also for a burial-ground and training-ground. A teacher by name of "Gordon" is supposed to have first taught here, as did a Mr. James Fullerton in the Short Hills, near Plainfield. These are believed to have been the first teachers, but of the early schools little is known.

In the records of the township is the following: "Oct. 24, 1696, Master Robert Cole is engaged to keep school in the town for one year, to be supported by voluntary subscriptions."

Master John Warburton, "as he was called, taught for a while in the Harris neighborhood, near Bound Brook." It is said that he not only believed in Dilworth's Speller, but also in the birch. This must have been in Quibbletown, now New Market, as a Mr. Gordon is mentioned about 1809, and followed by Rev. John Ellis, who was a Baptist preacher. The following are the names of teachers in this school as far back as we have been able to learn them: David Whitehead, Francis Fitz Randolph, Mr. Wells, Richard Townsend, Lucy Titworth, Mr. Gardner, Mary Eliza Davis, Mary Carman, Fanny Ingram, David Wilson, Mary L. Gibbs, Isaac S. Dunn, George P. Maxson, Rachelle Stelle, — Jeffry, Rachelle Willets, Lucetia Vail, Richard Ackerman 1823, Eliza Ackerman,

¹ The first record made 14th of March, 1786, for appointing a committee of accounts, which in three or four years afterwards was called or styled the Town Committee.

Miss Chiena, and Miss Webb. We are not able to give all the dates and the regular order of their terms of teaching.

THE FIELDVILLE SCHOOL.—This (as many of the other schools) cannot be traced back to its origin, but the list we give is correct as far as the memory of those now living serves. Mr. Dunbar, David Mack, Enoch Pillsbury, Abram Pillsbury, Miss P. A. Voorhis, Miss Eliza Lundy, Mr. I. Spaulding, Mr. H. Smith, Miss D. Field, David Mack, Elizabeth Brokaw, Hannah Coriell, Mariah Buxton, Delio Gillette, Mr. Carswell, and the present Miss Annie Davis have been teachers.

DUNELLEN SCHOOL.—This school is one of the oldest in the township, and is situated on the Titsworth property. The earliest record is as far back to 1800, when Ransom Downs, a "Yankee peddler," as he was called, taught. A Mr. Noyes is also mentioned in 1821. The Rev. John Ellis, a Baptist clergyman, and David Whitehead were teachers here. The school-house was rebuilt in 1841, when a Mr. Randolph came and taught for some time. Matthias Brown taught in 1850; Theodore Vail, Richard Townsend, 1853; Lorenzo Dow, 1855; Samuel Pound, Phebe Ann Randolph, Miss Townsend, Jenny Jennings, 1864; Mr. Willets, Howard Titsworth, 1867; David Tingley, 1868; Miss G. S. Wright and Mrs. Ella P. Hines, 1870. The present are Prescott D. Vail, principal, Mrs. F. B. Coffin, Miss Lansing, and Miss Belle Sidman. This district erected a fine brick building in 1875, two stories, with ample recreation rooms and many improvements needed for the better advancement of education, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. In this district (No. 2) are enrolled some two hundred and twenty-four children from the ages of five to eighteen years. Leonard C. Coles, Esq., is the district clerk.

NEW BROOKLYN SCHOOL.—This school district was among the first in Piscataway township, and it is said James Fullerton at an early date, living with his brother a short distance away on lands that were surveyed to them in the first allotment, 1669, taught here as well as in other parts of this county. In 1822 Mr. Campbell was a teacher, and also a Mr. Poulsen. Neil Campbell taught here, when Capt. John Frasee came in 1825 and remained till 1830. Mr. Neil Campbell took his place. B. Ward taught in the years 1843-45, Mr. Cook in 1846, and there have been many who taught one quarter. The present teacher is Miss Ida Nelson, 1881.

The following statistics for the year 1881 furnish some information respecting the schools of the nine districts in this township:

	District.	Value School Property.	Children.
Harris Lane	No. 1.	\$1,200	60
Dunellen.....	No. 2.	10,000	213
New Market.....	No. 3.	1,500	76
Farmtown.....	No. 4.	1,500	23
New Brooklyn.....	No. 5.	1,200	82
Fieldville.....	No. 6.	300	24
Newtown.....	No. 7.	1,000	36
Union.....	No. 8.	400	38
Bariton Landing.....	No. 9.	1,500	27

The whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years residing in this township is 579, and the value of school property \$18,600; amount of moneys received from all sources for public school purposes is \$8347.66; number of male teachers employed, 2; female teachers, 11.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

PISCATAWAY.—(Continued.)

Seventh-Day Baptist Church.—We find the first Sabbatarian Church, as it is called in America, originated at Newport, R. I., and the first Sabbath-keeper was Stephen Mumford, who left London thirty years after the martyrdom of John James, and forty-four years after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth. He came as a missionary. Mr. Isaac Bacchus, the historian of the early New England Baptists, has made the following record:

Stephen Mumford came from London in 1664, and brought the opinion with him that the whole of the ten commandments, as they were delivered from Mount Sinai, were moral and immutable, and that it was the anti-Christian power which thought to change times and laws, that changed the Sabbath from the Seventh to the First day of the week. Several members of the First-Day Church in Newport embraced this sentiment, and yet continued with that church for some time, until two men and their wives who had done so turned back to the keeping of the First day; but other followers came to assist Stephen Mumford, so that the first church of Sabbatarians was formed, and the following are the names: Tacy Hubbard, commenced keeping the Seventh day March 11, 1665; Rachel Langworthy, Jan. 15, 1666; Roger Baxter, April 15, 1666; and William Hiscox, April 28, 1666. These were the first Sabbath-keepers in America.

Dr. Edward Stennet wrote them, in behalf of the London Sabbath-keepers: "If the church will hold communion with these apostles from the truth, you ought then to desire to be fairly dismissed from the church, which if the church refuse you ought to withdraw yourselves." But they told the church publicly that they could not have comfortable communion with those four persons that had sinned. But the Sabbath-keepers replied that the ten precepts were as holy, just, good, and spiritual as ever, and they for several years went on with the church in a halvish kind of fellowship.

They soon left the Newport First-Day Church. On the 23d day of December, 1671, they covenanted together in a church organization.

Such was the origin of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church in America. And now we find that the second of these churches owes its origin to this circumstance: About the year 1700 one of the original

settlers of this frontier, a Mr. Edmund Dunham, of now New Market, then commonly called Piscataway, N. J., reproved a person for labor on Sunday. He was asked for his authority from the Scriptures. On searching for this he became satisfied that the Seventh day is the only Sabbath in the Bible, and then began to observe it. Soon after others followed his example, and in 1707 a Seventh-Day Baptist Church was organized at Piscataway with some seventeen members. Edmund Dunham was chosen pastor, and sent to Rhode Island to receive ordination.

The first record on the church book after the articles of faith is as follows:

"The Church of God keeping the Commandments of God and the faith of Jesus Christ living in Piscataway and Hopewell, in the province of New Jersey, being assembled with one accord at the house of Benjamin Martin, in Piscataway, the 19th day of August, 1705, we did then and with one mind choose our dearly beloved Edmund Dunham, who is faithful in the Lord, to be our elder and assistant according to the will of God, whom we did send to New England to be ordained, who was ordained at the church meeting in Westery, R. I., by prayer and laying on of hands by their elder, William Gibson, the 8th day of September, 1705."

In 1706, at a church meeting held at Edmund Dunham's, Benjamin Martin was chosen deacon and ordained by the laying on of hands and prayer by the Elder Edmund Dunham. This took place the 29th day of December.

Rev. Mr. Dunham at the organization of this church was about forty years old. It is evident that numbers became members of this church during Mr. Dunham's lifetime, but to what extent cannot be now ascertained from the manner in which their records were kept.

The following names appear on the records, who were all members previous to 1722:

Edmund Dunham, elder; Benjamin Martin, James Martin, Benjamin Martin, deacon; Isaac Martin, Samuel Doty, John Doty, Samuel Dunn, deacon; David Cummins, Thomas F. Randolph, Jr., John F. Randolph, Edmund Dunham, Jr., Jonathan Dunham, Thomas F. Randolph, John Martin, David F. Randolph, Hugh Dunn, Peter Martin, David Martin, Joseph Davis, Jonathan Martin, Lawrence Krith, Jonathan Smalley, Elisha Smalley, Gershom Hull, John F. Randolph, Jr., Ephraim Dunham, Joseph Dunn, Edmund Martin, James Martin, Jr., Benejah Dunham, James Lennox, Micajah Dunn, Hugh Dunn, Jr., John Dunham, Samuel Chandler, Samuel Dunn, Jr., Jonathan Dunn, Samuel Pyatte, Benjamin Martin, Azerial Dunham, Jonathan Martin, Thomas Noble, Jonathan Smalley, Mary Dunham, Sarah F. Randolph, Elizabeth Dunn, Margaret Martin, Martha Wooden, Hester Dunn, Dorothy Dunham, Sarah F. Randolph, Phebe Dunham, Elizabeth Allen, Mary F. Randolph, Jane Lee, Abigail Allger, Elizabeth Chandler, Dinah Dunham, Mary Suttan, Jane Dunham, Temperance Martin, Philissa Martin, Dinah Martin, Rebecca Dunn, Hannah Davis, Esther Dunn, Elizabeth Dunn, Ann Drake,

Hannah F. Randolph, Ann Smalley, Hannah Martin, Lucy Lennox.

Rev. Edmund Dunham we learn died in March, 1734, in his seventy-third year. The grave of this spiritual father, like that of Moses, cannot be found to this day. It was supposed that he was buried in the Piscatawaytown burying-ground, where scores of the early inhabitants of this frontier lie waiting the resurrection morn, yet no monument can be found telling us that he who was the founder of this church lies there.

"All traces of him should not be lost to you,
Record his deeds and look their meaning through."

During the lifetime of Mr. Dunham they held these meetings in private houses. They built their first house of worship in 1736. The house is still standing, though for fifty years it has been used as a barn. The timbers of this ancient building appear as perfect as when taken from the forest. The Revolutionary war about this time came upon these people with all its terrors. The British army took possession of Piscataway, and for a long time this place was their encampment. The inhabitants were patriots, and entered the regular army or were enrolled in the militia. During the ravages of the war their beloved pastor, Rev. Jonathan Dunham, son of Edmund Dunham, died, March 10, 1777, aged eighty-three.

"Your birth-place once was home for me,
And so will long remembered be,
A long half century and more
The bread of life I spread before
Your fathers there. Through weal and woe
I pointed them the way to go
As well as by my light I could,
But not so faultless as I should
Could I have known what now I know
About soul-saving there below."

In 1802 the second meeting-house was built on the lot where the old one stood, concerning which we find the following record:

The new meeting-house was built by Jonathan Lenox, and cost about one thousand dollars. The money was raised by a tax. The old house was given to Elder McLaferty, except the inside (including seats, etc.), for him to use as a barn.

At the first meeting for business held in the new house a record was made of the names of all who were present, twenty-six in number. Not one of them is now living.

In 1835 and 1836 they built their present house of worship on the parsonage farm, two miles north of the old location, and near the village of New Market. This house is thirty-eight feet by fifty-one feet, with full galleries, neat in appearance, and costing some three thousand six hundred dollars. It was dedicated to the service of God with appropriate exercises in February, 1837.

In February, 1838, fifty-six of the members of this church were dismissed to a church in Plainfield,

where they had been building, and now completed their first church. This reduced the number of the Piscataway Church to about one hundred and forty members.

During the year 1849 the church built a parsonage house, which adds much to the comfort of their pastor's family.

This church has been in existence nearly two hundred years. During that time it has built three meeting-houses and installed some eleven pastors, recapitulated as follows: Edmund Dunham, who planted this church; Jonathan Dunham, son of Edmund; Nathan Rogers, Henry McLaferty, Gideon Wooden, William B. Maxon, Walter B. Gillet, Halsey H. Baker, Lester C. Rodgers, Lewis A. Plates, L. E. Livermore. They at the present have good congregations, their pastor, Rev. Mr. Livermore, doing them good service, and occasionally supplying other pulpits in the neighborhood, he being very acceptable to the other denominations.

I find that in 1802 their General Conference was organized. At their first session they comprised in its organization eight churches, nine ordained ministers, and some thirteen hundred members. The Conference was organized with only advisory powers, the individual churches retaining the matters of discipline and church government in their own hands. The Conference now has about one hundred churches and some twelve thousand members. These churches are found in most of the Northern and Western States, and are divided into five associations, which, however, have no legislative nor disciplinary power over the churches which compose them. There are belonging to the denomination five academies, one college, and a university, with academic, collegiate, mechanical, and theological departments in operation. The Seventh-Day Baptist missionaries sustain many important missions, and are receiving a good degree of success in this work. It has also a missionary station at Shanghai and other parts of China, and a mission church there of faithful Christians. They have a publishing house at Alfred Centre, New York State, and publish the *Sabbath Recorder*, their church organ, and many publications upholding their Seventh-Day doctrine. They have many members scattered through the land who have not the opportunity to worship with the people of their choice, and do as did the members of the first church at Newport, R. I., two hundred and sixteen years ago, worship with the First-Day Christian, feeling that the God of their Sabbath is the God of the Christians of other churches. Many eminent men of talent and moral worth are found among them.

The history of the Sabbath embraces the period of six thousand years. The act which constituted it such were first, the example of the Creator; secondly, his placing his blessing upon the day; and thirdly, the sanctification or divine appointment of the day to a holy use. The Sabbath therefore dates from the

beginning of our world's history. The highest of all possible honors therefore pertain to the keeping holy one day of the week. This divine appointment grows out of the nature and fitness of things, and was made directly to Adam.

Baptist Church.—This church was constituted in the year 1852, of a number of members from the church at Stelton, and others who united by letter from the churches at Samptown and Plainfield. The building is a frame, situated on the main road from Dunellen to New Market, near the latter place. The cost of the ground and edifice was about six thousand dollars. The following have been pastors: William D. Hires, George W. Clark, Isaac Newton Hill, Levi, Osborn, Grinnell, and the present, E. Everett Jones, who came first as a supply Jan. 1, 1873, and on April 1, 1873, was ordained as pastor. Revivals have passed over. In that period nearly one hundred and ninety converts have been added by baptism, and about forty by letter. Mr. Jones is also clerk of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, and secretary of the East New Jersey Baptist Sunday-School Convention. Eugene Runyon, Esq., is the stated clerk of the parish. Members, two hundred and nineteen; sittings, five hundred; Sabbath-school teachers, seventeen; scholars, one hundred and forty.

The Church of Holy Innocents, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was purchased from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872, as the building had become too small for their congregation, they having built a larger edifice in Dunellen. This parish is feeble and has passed through many discouragements. But by the liberality of Benjamin Smith, Esq., it was presented with the edifice clear of all encumbrances Oct. 6, 1881, at which time it was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer, of this diocese. The Rev. E. Wenman, of the Bound Brook Church, is the present rector, and under his care, with the few families interested, are in hopes of seeing the growth of a larger parish.

Presbyterian Church.—(For the history of this church we are indebted to the courtesy of Charles A. Coriell, secretary of the board of trustees, and Rev. Alexander Miller, the present pastor.) There were many Presbyterian families located in this vicinity (Dunellen), and it was but natural that they should make some effort to establish a church in their neighborhood. The great distance to Bound Brook, and also to Plainfield, where many had attended, was another inducement to seek the location of a church here. At a meeting held for the purpose in the office of William J. Stevens, Esq., Sept. 7, 1870, suitable lots were offered by the Improvement Company on Dunellen Avenue, which were unanimously accepted, and on Sept. 19, 1870, a meeting was held for the purpose of electing trustees, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Francis A. Estey, president of board; Charles C. Morgan, secretary; Cornelius Boice, treasurer; Henry Oakley and Abner S. Coriell.

Arrangements for building were immediately made. Chauncey G. Graham, Esq., was requested to draw plans for a church, which in due time he presented before the board and they were accepted.

At a meeting held for purpose of organization, at the Dunellen Academy, Rev. John C. Bliss, moderator, and other clergymen assisting, the following-named members were received: William Vail and Elizabeth, his wife; Charles C. Morgan and Lucy Ann, his wife; Miss Mary F. Morgan; Abner S. Coriell and Catherine, his wife; Adam Craig and Catherine, his wife; James Craig; John A. Reed and Julia, his wife; Mrs. Harriett A. Humpstone, Henry Oakley, and Charlotte E. Reed. The following were elected the first elders: William Vail, Adam Craig, John A. Reed.

The corner-stone was laid May 15, 1871. The Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D.D., then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, and Rev. John C. Bliss, D.D., of Plainfield, were present and assisted the elected pastor, Rev. Merrill N. Hutchinson, in the ceremonies of the occasion. The community gave liberally to this new enterprise, and Jan. 26, 1872, the day named for its dedication, Rev. Edward Hopper, D.D., made the opening prayer. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, prayer by Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, and the venerable Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, pronounced the benediction.

The whole cost of this beautiful building was \$10,400. The following gentlemen have been elected as elders, and their term of office:

William Vail, 1870-73; Adam Craig, 1872-81; John A. Reed, 1872-81; Charles C. Morgan, 1874-81; George Beckwith, 1877-78; Charles A. West, 1877-80; Chauncey G. Graham, 1877-80; J. Wilbur Price, 1879-81; Orlando E. Chamberlain, 1880; James Lowrie, Nov. 2, 1881.

The Rev. Merrill N. Hutchinson resigned the pastorate Jan. 1, 1873, and the Rev. Theodore S. Brown was elected by the church as stated pastor March 26, 1873, and resigned June 21, 1880, after a pastorate of little more than seven years; he removed near Chatham Four Corners, N. Y. The Rev. Alexander Miller was installed Oct. 12, 1880; he came from the Ringoes Church, N. J. Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts preached the installation sermon, assisted by Rev. John C. Bliss, D.D., of Plainfield, and Rev. Kneeland P. Ketchum, D.D., of First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, who delivered the charge to the people. The following gentlemen compose the present board of trustees:

J. Roberts, president; Charles A. Coriell, secretary and treasurer; Arthur V. P. Sutphen, John P. Conover, Ruloffe J. Swackhamer.

The sittings, 350; membership, 117; teachers in Sunday-school, 15; scholars, 118.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In July, 1865, Rev. Charles E. Little, a supernumerary member of

the Troy Conference, took up his residence in Newtown, about two miles distant from New Market, and found but a single Methodist family in New Market village, consisting of James Rutan and wife. The Rev. James O. Rodgers, of Newark Conference, had a few years before held a few Sabbath afternoon services in the Academy. The first services held by Mr. Little was by invitation of Hopewell Bigelow, Abner S. Coriell, James Rutan, Isaac H. Dunn, Arthur S. Cox, and George Osman, on Sabbath evening, Jan. 21, 1866, in the Academy, and this meeting was the start of a new church. On Feb. 25, 1866, the first Sabbath morning service was held, a class of twenty-three members was organized, which was subsequently increased by several Methodist families moving into the place. About the 1st of March a subscription was started and some \$2000 or \$3000 raised, and on the 22d of November, 1866, the church was dedicated. The entire expense of church and lots amounted to \$4800. At this time this church was connected with the Plainfield Church as her mission, the Rev. George H. Whitney pastor, and Rev. Charles S. Little, assistant pastor.

During the Conference year of 1867-68 this church experienced a great loss in the removal of several of the brethren to other places, and its social meetings suffered. Mr. Little closed his pastorate March 24, 1864, and Rev. Theodore D. Frasee was appointed his successor. He remained until the spring of 1869, when Rev. Henry M. Simpson took charge of the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Martin Herr in the spring of 1870, who was a non-resident and only supplied the pulpit on the Sabbath. In March of 1871, Rev. G. W. Gibson, a member of the Black River Conference, was put in charge by Rev. James Ayres, presiding elder of the Elizabeth district.

In the fall of this year (1871) the growing village of Dunellen was attracting many families from the city to become permanent residents, and the church had become quite too small, so that nearly all were in favor of building a new church in Dunellen. The old edifice in New Market was accordingly sold to the Episcopal Church for \$3950 in February, 1872. The Rev. J. A. Kingsbury was appointed March, 1872, and upon him rested the labor and responsibility of building the new church, which in the fall of that year was completed and dedicated at an expense of nearly eight thousand dollars.

Rev. James W. Marshall was appointed to the pastorate in March, 1873, and remained for the term of three years, and during that term built the present parsonage; a large number were added, and the congregations increased to double what they had ever before been. In the spring of 1876, Rev. Charles S. Woodruff was appointed pastor by the Newark Conference, and remained three years. He was followed in 1879 by the Rev. Salmon D. Jones, who remained two years. The church prospered greatly under his ministry. In the spring of 1881, Rev. Ambrose S.

Compton was sent as their regular pastor, and by his interest in the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs has made considerable increase in the membership and improvement in the church property. Valuation of church, \$9000; parsonage rectory, \$3200; sittings, 350; membership, 70; officers and teachers in Sunday-school, 13; scholars, 100.

St. John's the Evangelist.—This new church of the Roman Catholics was built but a few months ago (1880), upon lots donated by Mr. Peter Moore, of Plainfield, N. J. Located upon Washington Avenue, Dunellen. The edifice is of brick, neat in architecture, and cost \$2500. The Rev. Father Burgneda is the present pastor. The parish contains some thirty-five families; sittings about two hundred.

The Samptown (New Brooklyn) Baptist Church dates its existence from Dec. 1, 1792, when twenty-one members drew letters of dismission from the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and Joseph Manning and Christianus Lupardus were elected deacons. The church remained without a settled pastor, they having preaching by supplies from the neighboring Baptist Churches until October, 1793, when the Rev. Jacob Fitz Randolph accepted a call. He remained for nearly twenty-five years, and it is said there was scarcely a church meeting in which there were not candidates present for admission into the church fellowship. In November, 1818, the Rev. Mr. Fitz Randolph, with thirty-two members of this church, took their letters of dismission for the purpose of constituting the First Baptist Church of Plainfield, Union Co., N. J. From that time until May 23, 1819, the church had no pastor. Rev. Lebbeus Lathrop then accepted a call. He remained a period of twenty-one years, which closed his active work in the ministry. He died Nov. 5, 1843, aged eighty-two years, and is buried in the cemetery of this church at Samptown.

Rev. E. M. Barker succeeded to the pastorate May 28, 1841, and remained for eight years as minister in this church. A remarkable revival of religion occurred, with a large accession of members, on Jan. 21, 1843. He extended the hand of fellowship to ninety-nine persons whom he baptized. One hundred were expected, but one was detained by sickness.

The following ministers have succeeded to the pastorate: Rev. W. D. Hires, Rev. W. Maul, Rev. J. J. Baker, and Rev. Mr. Gurr for less than one year—from May 1, 1868, to March 2, 1869, the shortest of any; followed by Rev. S. L. Cox, Rev. W. H. Burlew, and the present incumbent, Rev. Andrew Armstrong, who came from Easton, Pa., Aug. 1, 1878. This church, then located at Samptown, about one mile from New Brooklyn, was burned the 23d of April, 1879, by a cinder from the engine, which set fire to the roof. The (now) new church was built at the latter place in the fall of the same year at a cost of \$4200, and the parsonage, \$3000. The following

named have been deacons: Joseph Manning, Christianus Lepardus, Samuel Drake, Benjamin Manning, Daniel Fitz Randolph, Reune Runyon, Sr., Reune Runyon, Jr., Jephtha L. Runyon, Ephraim J. Runyon, Joseph Tingley, Jeremiah Blackford, William Lapham, Louis Dayton, E. D. Boice, Thaddeus Drake, D. Toppin, Mr. Dayton. Boice and Toppin are the present deacons. Sittings, 250; membership, 100.

Tavern-Keepers in 1742.—There was a tax called the excise on all the tavern-keepers in 1742. We find the following names and dates of those who were taxed to keep inns:

John Hull, 1740; Joseph Michiel, 1750; Elijah Dunham, 1752; George Vroom, 1755; Aaron Boorum, 1774; James Gilman, 1774; Hugh Dunn, 1775; Josephus Drake, 1777; Samuel Moores, 1755; Joseph Woods, 1752; John Pound, 1770; Joseph Drake, 1771; Thomas Fitz Randolph, 1773; John Dunn, 1776.

New Market.—In the early settlement of this village it was known by the name of Quibbetown, and in Gordon's "Gazetteer of New Jersey" he speaks of it by this name, and also as being called New Market in the year 1834. It then contained a grist-mill, a tavern, a store, and some twenty dwellings, being seven miles north of New Brunswick, on the left bank of Cedar Creek, as the stream of New Brooklyn Pond was then called, which runs through the village. The village now contains about eighty dwellings. There are many residents doing business in the neighboring cities. The Easton and Amboy Railroad passes through the centre of the village, having a commodious station and freight-houses. There are a number of shops and one large clothing establishment in the place.

Dunellen is situated in the extreme northwesterly part of Piscataway township, and is divided by the Central Railroad of New Jersey from the village of New Market. The place is of but a few years' growth. The streets are wide, and laid out in regular lines. It contains a number of tasty dwellings belonging to business men of the city and others, who have selected this location for retirement. The surrounding scenery, particularly of the mountains in the vicinity of Washington Rock, is quite picturesque. It has about two hundred dwellings and a number of stores.

New Brooklyn and Samptown are small hamlets; contain grocery and general merchandise stores, Reune and William Manning, who is also the postmaster; school-house, Baptist Church, grist-mill, Mr. H. Acken, who carries on the milling, and the old saw-mill of Drake Dunn and John Smalley, built before the Revolutionary war; Mr. William Ryno, who is the owner since 1857, and carries on the business. His father was the first tavern-keeper in 1822, but gave it up, and since then there has been no inn kept in the village. There are about thirty or forty houses. The Easton and Amboy Railroad passes through the place, and it has taken the name of South Plainfield, by which it is now known.

Burial-Grounds.—At an early day plots of ground were set apart in one corner of a farm called the family burial-ground, and in this township there were many such, but in later years the stones have been removed and the ground leveled with the rest of the field.

Among the oldest of these plots is the Runyon burying-ground. There are a large number here buried without headstones, and their interment probably dates back to the burial of the first settlers. We copy a few of the dates on the headstones:

Benjamin Runyon, died 1783, in his 58th year; Peter Runyon died 1821, in his 77th year; Susannah Runyon, wife of Peter Runyon, died 1824, aged 77 years; David Stelle, son of David and Rachielle Stelle, died 1819, aged 3 years, also their daughter, Susannah Stelle, died 1811, aged 9 years; Ann Runyon died 1805, aged 75 years; Sarah, wife of Runyon Hamil, died Dec. 11, 1804, aged 18 years; Maria Stelle died 1825, aged 14 years; Samuel Blackford died April 16, 1851, aged 89 years.

A family burial-ground of Dunn and Tingley lies back on the lands of the late Dr. C. W. Coriell, New Market. But a few stones now remain, many of them having been removed to the general burying-ground in the township, and the same may be said of the old family burial-ground of the Coriells, the stones having been removed, the farm now belonging to Frederick Wessels. It is situated at Newton, now called Randolphville, about the centre point of this township.

A private burial-ground of the Boices is situated in New Market, on lands of Dr. A. S. Titsworth. The stones bear many ancient dates of the first settlers who came to this township, and a large number who are buried without anything that can be recognized as their graves, but we are told that the plot is filled up. We copy a few. The initials T. B., for Thomas Boice, may be one of the oldest. P. C., 1758, representing the grave of Peter Coriell. J. L., 1756, Joseph or John Lenox, and the oldest date is roughly marked E. L., 1749.

The following are more in detail:

"Osee Daught of David and Sarah Coriell died Sept. ye 24, 1794, aged 4 mo. and 21 days.

David, son of above, died May ye 20, 1805, aged 3 mo. and 10 days."

"In Memory of Lydia, wife of Daniel Runyon, daughter of James Lenox, died Oct. ye 17, 1784, in her 31st year."

"Beny and Anne died April 23, 1777, July 7, 1781, aged 2 mo. 13 d. 1 mo. and 29 d."

"George L. Boice, who died Jan. 11, 1817. 65 years. Sarah, his wife, 74 years, Died March 21, 1830."

Rachel Shotwell died Sept. 3, 1827, in her 68th year. There are other plots of the Giles family on the Peter Smith place; on the W. H. Oliver farm of the Field families; and at New Brooklyn, on land of John I. Holly, many of the family of Laing are buried.

WATERVILLE CEMETERY, sometimes called the Samptown burial-ground, is one of the oldest public cemeteries. It is kept in a neat condition, with good taste, trees planted and walks straightened. We will name only a few of the families who bury here, viz.: Pyatt, Piatt, Drake, Coulter, Stewart, Osmon, Tingley, Adair, Frasee, Low, Runyon, Watts, Manning, Mollerson, Blackford, Soper, Pound, Stillborn, Whitehead, Laing, Bloodgood, Ross, Fitz Randolph, Lee, Barclay, Dears, Honeyman, Harris, Farant, Way, Gaskell, Stephens, Morris, Beekman, Vannest, Magan, Bush, Clark, Blue, Shotwell, Conever, Lever, Clauson, Dunn, Wright, Miller, Clarkson, Holton, Vandevort, Lupardus, Pearsall, McCormick, Scelle, Sullard, Coriell, Brokaw, Gibson, Ayres, Hoff, and Snyder.

Here is an epitaph of

"Rev. Lebbeus Lathrop, who was born Oct. 23, 1761, in Canterbury, Conn., died Nov. 5, 1845, aged 82 years."

The following are epitaphs of those who served in the last war:

"In Memory of Augustus Ryne, Died from Wounds recd while in the service of his country, Dec. 13, 1863, aged 38 years."

"In memory of Lieut. George C. Boice, son of Peter and Mary A. Boice, who was killed in front of Petersburg, Va., while on duty on the Picket Line, Oct. 8, 1864, Aged 26 years, 3 mo., 16 days."

"Erected to the memory of Aaron P., son of John & Bersheba Fitz Randolph, Died March 8, 1863, aged 22 years, 6 mo., 25 days.

My friends whom here I leave,
From whom I must now part,
Oh, look to God to comfort you,
And heal your broken heart."

Many of the stones in this yard bear date 1762, 1773, and 1792, and a number have become so obliterated that they cannot be deciphered.

The cemetery situated on the road from New Market to New Brunswick, about two miles from the former place, was, by the liberality of Joel Dunn, Esq., in 1835, given to the trustees of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church as their place of interment, their church having been built in the village instead of the location formerly occupied by the Second Church, where they had a small plot for burial purposes. The grounds are neatly inclosed, and very soon more room will be needed.

The private plots of the Gilles, Lainge, and a few others are now of the past, they not now being used as places of interment, and in some cases very much neglected by their descendants, which is much to be regretted, as they are the links in the chain of families, and is where the historian must go for his genealogies of these families.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC D. TITSWORTH.

Isaac D. Titsworth was born in Piscataway township, Middlesex Co., N. J., June 13, 1805. He was the fifth child and second son of Lewis and Keziah (Dunham) Titsworth. His ancestors came from England, from a township named Tittsworth, in Staffordshire, which was the ancient seat of the family. From a printed work containing a history of this township we trace the name of Tittsworth back to the year 1030, in the time of Canute, the Dane, and Edward the Confessor. The same work informs us of certain descendants of the original Tittsworth



who greatly distinguished themselves. One named Ralph joined Lord Stanley at Bosworth Field with a large body of men, and himself slew Richard the Third on the 24th day of August, 1485.

Another descendant, Sir Benjamin, was called "the Silver Trumpet of the Long Parliament." Horace Walpole speaks of him as "a wit and poet in great vogue in those days," and Southey, in his "Book of the Church," calls him "one of the most eloquent men in that best age of English eloquence." Another was the engineer and builder of the second Eddystone Lighthouse.

When the name first came to this country is uncertain; it was, however, previous to 1711, as the name occurs at that date as that of the owner of a planta-

tion in Northern New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was reared in poverty. He did not long enjoy even the common-school advantages of those days for obtaining an education. Circumstances compelling him at an early age to earn a living, he began while yet a lad to carry on horseback through Middlesex, Monmouth, and Essex Counties the newspapers then published in New Brunswick, and continued to do so for a number of years.

Nearing manhood he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, and for a number of years successfully carried on that business in Plainfield, and afterwards in New Market. On Aug. 25, 1831, he married Hannah Ann Sheppard, of Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J., thus forming a connection through his wife with the Sheppards and Ayers, two of the most reputable families of Cumberland County in those days. Moving to Shiloh in 1838, he was for fourteen years successively merchant and tanner, being also the first postmaster of that place, and continuing postmaster there till after his removal to Plainfield in 1852. In this year he sold a part of his farm to Thomas B. Stilliman, and with him laid out many of the streets in Plainfield. In 1853 he exchanged the remainder of his farm for a farm and tan-yard at New Market, where he has since continued to reside.

During the Rebellion he was active in sustaining the State and general government. Of his seven sons the oldest four, aged sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two, enlisted in the ranks as volunteers; also two sons-in-law, both army and navy being equally represented among the six. All were promoted to honorable positions, all were honorably discharged, and all to-day occupy honorable positions in the communities where they reside. In politics Isaac D. Titsworth was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and has held a number of offices of honor and trust. In society he is respected for his public spirit and honest, consistent life. He has for many years been a deacon in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and has since early manhood been known as an active laborer in the cause of temperance.

On Aug. 25, 1881, he celebrated with his aged companion his golden wedding, all of the three daughters and seven sons being present with their companions (one son-in-law excepted), and all living grandchildren, twenty-one in number, being also present (save one).

It was considered a matter of unusual interest that during fifty years of married life but three deaths had occurred in their family, and but two of these (both infant grandchildren) being descendants of the aged couple.

HENRY V. DUNHAM.

The grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was Squire David Dunham, who resided in the township of Piscataway, where he followed agricul-

tural employments and wielded a considerable influence in public affairs. He married and had children,—Edmund, George W., Benjamin, Caroline, and Sarah. The death of Mr. Dunham, after a life of industry, occurred at his home. His son George W. was born Dec. 19, 1788, at the homestead, where the years of his boyhood, as also his later years, were spent. He subsequently removed to Plainfield, which became

township. Their children are Alida V. (Mrs. Isaac E. Giles), and William C., who is married to Etta Burdick, and resides at Alfred Centre, Alleghany Co., N. Y.

Mr. Dunham is a staunch Republican in politics, and a close observer of the political changes of the time, but cares little for the distinctions of official life. He is a Baptist in his religious faith, and a trustee of the New Market Baptist Church. He is enterprising and sagacious in matters of business, and has enjoyed a success commensurate with these business qualifications.



H. V. Dunham

his residence. By his marriage to Miss Phebe, daughter of William Vail, who was a Quaker in his religious faith and born in 1792, he became the father of children,—David V., Eveline (Mrs. N. Randolph), Elizabeth (Mrs. B. D. Randolph), James V., Jane H. (deceased), Daniel V., Henry V., Clarkson C., George H., and Charles E. Mr. Dunham's death occurred June 22, 1876, in his eighty-eighth year, and that of his wife Oct. 5, 1881, aged nearly ninety years.

Their son Henry V. was born Dec. 27, 1828, at the family residence, where his youth until the age of sixteen was devoted to study, varied by occasional labor on the farm. He then closely applied himself to a trade, that of a tailor, which was soon mastered and followed for a period of two years.

This proved, however, a narrow field of operation, and Mr. Dunham soon after embarked in the manufacture of cloth, in which he is still engaged at the village of New Market.

He was, Nov. 10, 1855, united in marriage to Miss Susan M., daughter of John Smalley, of the same

ASA F. RANDOLPH.

The grandfather of the subject of this biography was Edward F. Randolph, who had among his children a son, Edward F., who resided in New Jersey during the war of the Revolution, and died in Somerset County. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Hugh Webster, of Plainfield, and became the parent of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were named, respectively, Phebe, Mercy, Sarah, Mary, Ira, and Asa F. The death of Mr. Randolph occurred Jan. 3, 1831. His son Asa F. was born Oct. 10, 1795, in Somerset County, where his youthful years were spent with his parents. He was married on the 4th of May, 1816, to Miss Rachel, one of ten children of William Vail, of Piscataway.

To Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were born seven children in the following order: Peter F., deceased, in 1817; William F., in 1821; Mary F. (Mrs. Daniel Randolph), in 1823; Lewis F., in 1828; Edward F., in 1830; Isabella F. (Mrs. Charles Buckelew), in 1836; Harriet F. (Mrs. Smalley), in 1838.

About the year 1820, Mr. Randolph removed to Piscataway, where he has since been one of the representative farmers of the township. He was also for a brief period engaged in the business of milling.

The Republican party in politics has claimed his allegiance, and various township offices have been filled by him, though these honors he never specially desired. Both himself and wife are members of the Piscataway Baptist Church, and have at all times manifested much interest in its prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are still enjoying health and abundance in the sixty-fifth year of their married life.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.

THE problem of establishing a seat of government for East Jersey was one which the proprietors early sought to solve. Although Carteret on his arrival in the province in August, 1665, fixed the seat of his government at Elizabethtown, where it remained for over twenty years, yet he early had his attention



Aba F. Randolph

drawn to "Emboyle" (*Ompoye*, as it was called by the natives), known to the English as "Ambo," then as "Amboy," and finally as the city of Perth Amboy. In a letter to James Bollen, dated Elizabethtown, July 9, 1680, he mentions having made Amboy the subject of a special communication to Lady Carteret, and it is not improbable that the establishment of the chief town of the province at this point was then in contemplation, but was delayed on account of the transfer of the province to other proprietors. The new proprietors seem to have been made fully aware of the advantages of the situation and of the intentions of their predecessors respecting it, for upon receiving their title the twelve associates set forth the following "proposals" for building and settling the town:

"For as much as Ambo Point is a sweet, wholesome, and delightful place proper for trade by reason of its commodious situation, upon a safe harbor, being likewise accommodated with a navigable river and fresh water, and hath, by many persons of the greatest experience and best judgment, been approved for the goodness of the air, soil, and situation,

"We, the proprietors, purpose by the help of Almighty God, with all convenient speed, to build a convenient town for merchandise, trade, and fishery on Ambo Point: and because persons that hath a desire to plant there may not be disappointed for want of proposals, we, the proprietors, offer the following:

"First. We intend to divide fifteen hundred acres of land upon Ambo Point into one hundred and fifty lots, which lots shall consist of ten acres the lot; one hundred of the lots we are willing to sell here, and fifty we reserve for such as are in America and have long desired to settle there.

"Secondly. The price of each lot will be fifteen pounds sterling to such who purchase before the 25th of December, 1682, and to such who purchase afterwards, before the 25th of December, 1683, twenty pounds sterling.

"Thirdly. Every lot is to be as equally divided as the goodness of the place doth require and the situation can admit.

"Fourthly. The most convenient spot of ground for a town shall be divided into one hundred and fifty equal shares, and set out into streets according to rules of art; and no person shall be preferred before another in choice, whether purchaser or proprietor.

"Fifthly. We reserve four acres for a market-place, town-house, etc., and three acres for public wharfe.

"Sixthly. Each purchaser is obliged to build a dwelling-house in the place designed for the town, and to clear three acres of upland in three years or else the proprietors to be reinstated in such lots wherein default is made, repaying the purchase-money.

"Sevently. We, the proprietors, do within a year hope by God's assistance to build for such of us one house upon Ambo-Point, which we intend shall stand in an orderly manner according to the best and most convenient model.

"And, in pursuance of the design of the propositions abovesaid,—

"Eighthly. And for the encouragement of carpenters, joiners, brick and tile-makers, bricklayers, masons, sawyers, and laborers of all sorts who are willing to go and employ themselves and servants in helping to clear ground and build houses upon the general account of and for the proprietors.

"The said proprietors will engage to find them work and current pay for the same in money or clothes, and provisions, of which there is plenty (as beef, pork, corn, etc.) according to the market-price at New York during the space of one year at least next after the 25th of December, 1682, in which time (through God's blessing and their industry) they may have got wherewith to buy cows, horses, hogs, and other goods, to stock that land, which they in the mean time may take up, according to the concessions; neither shall such persons pay rent for their said land so long as they are employed in the proprietors' work; and their wages shall at all times be so much as other such artificers and laborers in the said province usually have; nor shall they be obliged to work for the proprietors longer than they find encouragement so to do.

"Ninthly. And for the more ready and certain employing those workmen and laborers that shall transport themselves to East Jersey, this is to let all laborers and persons that shall transport themselves know they

must upon their arrival upon that place, repair to the register of the above said province, and enter themselves according to their respective qualities and designs, and thereupon they shall be entered into, the service and pay of the proprietors."

The proprietaries contributed twelve hundred pounds in furtherance of the project, to erect each a house, and Thomas Rudyard, their first deputy-governor, appears to have been instructed to carry out this and other plans respecting their new town. "Upon our view and survey of Amboy Point" he wrote under date of 30th of May, 1683, "we find it extraordinary well situate for a great town or CITY beyond expectation. . . . The point is good lively land, ten, some places twenty feet above the water." Says Mr. Charles D. Deshler,—

"Perth Amboy, originally called 'Ombo' and 'Ompoye' (signifying an elbow) by the aborigines, and in old records variously styled 'Amboyle' and 'Emboyle,' was settled and became a town later than Woodbridge and Piscataway. It was still uninhabited in 1682, as appears from an act 'directing the Times and places for holding the County Courts,' passed in 1686. This act recites that 'whereas an act was made the first day of March, 1682, providing that the Courts should be held in the County of Middlesex, at Woodbridge and Piscataway; and the Town of Amboy Perth not being then inhabited, the Courts could not be there settled; but, for the better encouragement of the said Town, the act of 1686 goes on to order that henceforth the Courts should 'be held at the town of Amboy Perth' in September and December of every year, alternating with Woodbridge and Piscataway. At the date of the 'Instructions' by the Proprietors to Governor Laurie, September 7, 1683, 'Perth Town' was yet 'to be built.' The Instructions say: As to the Lots at Ambo Point and the town of Perth *there to be built*, we desire that due care may be taken that it may be made regularly according to a scheme which is intended herewith to be sent.¹ In this same year 'one George Lockhart' offered to build a 'Prison and Towne house' in the place, and Governor Laurie was authorized to close with the offer. But it is certain that neither were built by Lockhart. On some part of the lands allotted to the town there was at this time 'a house belonging to the Proprietors, with the Orchards and Grounds belonging thereto,' and the Instructions ordered Thomas Rudyard, the first Deputy-Governor, to 'give the Governor possession thereof'—the governor alluded to being Gaven Laurie, who arrived in February, 1684.²

Besides this house, Rudyard wrote to the Proprietors May 30, 1683, that they had begun building 'some small houses fitting for workmen,' and August 11, the same year, Samuel Groome, Surveyor-General, wrote that three houses had been erected. The Instructions above Cited also made allusion to what is now South Amboy, directing that the six thousand acres belonging to the Proprietors upon the South Side of the Raritan, over against Ambo Point, be cast in three equal divisions, Two Thousand in each for every eight Proprietors, who, it is added, are now (1683) sending over in Company both stock and servants.³ Until 1686 the General Assembly of East Jersey had been held either at Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, or Piscataway,⁴ but on the 9th of April, in that year, it met for the first time at the 'Town of Amboy Perth.' And at some time during the session an act was passed appointing 'a public Market on the fourth day of every week at the Town of Amboy Perth, as likewise two Fairs in the year. The same act empowered the inhabitants of the said town to choose themselves a clerk of the Market and Keeper of the Toll-Book.' Still later in the session the Court of Common Rights was ordered to be held there twice in each year. The place was variously called New Perth, Perth Town, and Amboy Perth, in the several acts of assembly till 1692, when it was first styled Perth Amboy in an act passed that year 'for raising Money for their Majesty's Service.' Its first municipal charter was obtained from Governor Robert Hunter, August 24, 1718."⁴

The first houses built in Amboy were "18 by 30 feet, with a double chimney made of timber and clay,

¹ Leaming and Spicer, p. 175.

² *Ibid.*, p. 177.

³ The general seat of government was at Elizabethtown until removed to Perth Amboy in 1686.

⁴ Deshler's Historical Papers.

as the manner of this country is to build." Groom "surveyed the harbor and sounded the channel from Amboy to Sandy Hook, and found it a 'broad and bold channel.'" The house for the Governor was "66 foot long and 18 foot broad."

The quantity of land laid out for this town, Governor's house, and public highways was estimated at about two hundred acres. One hundred and fifty or two hundred acres of salt marsh, three miles up the Raritan River, were at first retained in common to furnish grass for the settlers on the Point. In a letter Governor Laurie reiterates his favorable impressions regarding the new city. He says, "Where the Town of Perth is now in building, a ship of three hundred Tuns may easily ride close to the shoar, within a plank's length to the houses of the Toun. The bank of the River is twenty foot, in some places thirty." John Barclay and Arthur Forbes were appointed to make inquiries, and they remark that ships "came close to the houses and also a ship of Three hundred tun in there this winter, in the hardest frost we had and lay hard by the toun, so near that she was tyed to a tree."

It is to be regretted that there are not fuller records in existence to throw light upon the incidents and counsels of this earliest era of the city's history, but the following, touching some of the prominent early residents and officials, will be of interest:

Thomas Rudyard and Gawen Laurie were the first two deputy-governors, and held land in Amboy. Samuel Groom, one of the twenty-four proprietaries, is styled in the records "Mariner of Stepney." He was appointed surveyor-general and receiver-general in 1682, and accompanied Deputy Governor Rudyard to the province the same year. He was a man of great activity and energy of character, but "Rudyard dispossessed Groom of his position on account of opposition made by him to his wishes respecting lands upon the Raritan River." He refers to the matter in this way: "Wee are very sensible of Samuel Groom's Honesty and Fidelity to our Interests, and therefore Cannot but very well approve of his Proceedings, both in his care in seeking out and Discovering the best Land, and surveying it out for our use, for his Endeavors to Clear it of the Indian Incumbrance, and for his refusing to comply with the particular Interest of any there, by accommodating them with Lands or others, at their desire, to our General Prejudice, and this wee are willing it to be signafied to him in our Name and wee wish there may a way be found whereby he may still continue to be Concerned with us."

The proprietaries had previously shown their confidence in him by placing in his charge, when he came to the province, a cargo of goods worth seven hundred and fifty pounds with which to purchase Indian titles.

The will of Groom is dated Aug. 21, 1682, and he died in the course of the following year, leaving on the stocks unfinished the first vessel built in East

Jersey. He never brought his family to this province.

William Haige. It is recorded that when Rudyard removed Groom as surveyor-general and receiver-general he appointed William Haige to these offices. He was one who came to the settlement at the earliest period, and had the respect and confidence of the people of the colony. Groom soon after died, and Haige continued the duties of his office until the arrival of George Keith in 1685. Haige, in 1685, married Mary, daughter of Deputy-Governor Laurie; he died Jan. 1, 1688, leaving no issue.

William Dockwra owned several town-lots, and it was to his exertions and those of his friends that the prosperity of this town was largely due. Dockwra was appointed receiver-general and treasurer of the province July 6, 1688, on the death of William Haige. We find him first mentioned in the East Jersey records July 20, 1683, where he is styled "Merchant of the parish of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London," and he has secured for himself some fame by having originated the "Penny Post" in that city.

"The people" mentioned by Laurie were laborers sent over in order to obtain the grants for headlands, in accordance with "the concessions," Dockwra receiving a portion of their earnings. Some forty came at different times, besides some on account of the Scottish proprietaries generally; and we are also informed that many of the Scotch servants and poor families who came over had cattle, etc., given them.

Dockwra died in 1747, leaving a large number of children, but no account has been preserved of any of them who came to America.

Benjamin Clarke was a stationer, and came with his son Benjamin in 1683. It is supposed he built himself a house in Amboy, on the south side of Market Street, near the junction with Water Street. The next year his wife came over (1684). There is an account from a letter of Charles Gordon, "Sent from Amboy to Edinburgh under date of March, 1685;" he says, "Neither are we altogether destitute of Books and Clergy, for Rev. George Keith, who arrived three weeks since with some others (they were all winter in Barbadoes), hath brought mathematics, and Benjamin Clarke a library of books." James Johnstone also writes to his brother, and alludes to the "good stationer's shop of books at New Perth." Mr. Clarke died, leaving his son Benjamin heir to his property, in 1689. Nothing is known of any of his family at the present time.

George Keith was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, an eminent Quaker, and subsequently an Episcopalian missionary. He was appointed in 1684 surveyor-general, but did not arrive in the province till the next year. Being naturally a leader among the people, through his talents and energy he soon gathered a party composed of many Quakers, inculcating increased attention to plainness of garb and language and other points of discipline. He was the cause of

dissensions among the colonists, and in June, 1692, "a declaration was drawn up in which both he and his conduct were publicly denounced," and from that time his authority and influence were at an end. He returned to his home in Scotland, where he remained for a few years, when he returned to America, as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1702. His labors were very successful, and he continued until his death to minister to Episcopal Churches and to write against the doctrines of the Quakers.

Lord Neil Campbell, brother of the Earl of Perth, was a gentleman universally esteemed. On account of his having espoused the liberal cause in Scotland he was cited to appear before a council in Edinburgh in 1684. But leaving his wife and family, he came here in the fall of 1685, having in August purchased the proprietary right of Viscount Tarbet, bringing with him, or causing to be sent out immediately afterwards, a large number of settlers for whom, subsequently, headlands were granted to him. His presence in the province led the proprietaries to avail themselves of his services as their deputy-governor, circumstances inducing them to remove Laurie from that post; he was commissioned on the 4th of June, 1686, and entered upon his duties the ensuing October. The change of a number of other offices soon followed. John and Archibald, sons of Lord Neil Campbell, were also obliged to seek refuge in America from the hostility of the English government.

Archibald Campbell died in May, 1702. No mention is made of any issue. He and his brother held lots in Amboy, and a ravine in the north part of the town bears the name of "Campbell's Gully."

In the month of December, 1685, an arrival of more than ordinary interest occurred. A vessel freighted with Scotchmen, upon whom persecution had wrought its work of purification, and whose souls had been tempered for patient endurance by sore trials and misfortunes, anchored in the harbor of Amboy, after a long and disastrous voyage of fifteen weeks, the circumstances of which, with the events attending the embarkation of the emigrants, are deserving of special notice. Mr. John Welsh, Mr. Samuel Amot, and many others had appeared before the Council, also George Scot, of Pitlockie, who was fined for contempt, and many others. A decree in 1674 had passed against those who "kept conventicles." They were persecuted, and came on account of their liberty of conscience. Many were imprisoned. Margaret Rigg (Lady Pitlockie) was fined a thousand marks. This was the cause of such a large number emigrating to East Jersey.

Scot, as early as May, had chartered the "Henry and Francis, of New Castle, a ship of three hundred and fifty Tun, and twenty Guns, Richard Hutton, Master." They left Leith the 5th of September, 1685, and those of the passengers who felt safer on board had been waiting for a long time to sail. The follow-

ing is the list, but all cannot now be given. Many died out of some two hundred or more who came. Those names are marked with a star who died on the voyage.

Robert Adam.	Janet Lintron.
Lady Aithernie.*	Gawen Lockhart.
John Arbluckle.	Michael Marshall.
Rev. William Aisdale.*	John Marshall.
John Black.	John Martin.
George Brown.	Margaret Miller.
Robert Campbell.	George Moor (Muir).
David Campbell.	Gilbert Monorg or Monorgan.*
William Campbell.	Jean Moffat.
John Campbell.	John Muirhead.
Christian Carie.	James Muirhead.
John Crichton.	William McCalmont.
John Corbet.	John McEwen.
Andrew Corbet.	Walter McEwen (McGue).
John Corsan (Casson).	Robert McEwen.
Agnes Corhead.*	John McQueen (McEwen).
Barbara Cowan.	Robert McLellan.
Marjory Cowan.	Margaret McLellan.
William Cunningham.*	— McLellan.
Patrick Cunningham.	Andrew McLellan.*
William Douglass.	John McKenman.
Charles Douglass.	William McMillan.
Isabel Durie.	John McGhie.*
John Fraser.	William Niven.
Thomas Finlater.*	William Oliphant.
Elspeth Ferguson.	Andrew Paterson.
Janet Fergusonson.	John Pollock.
Margaret Ferret (Forrest).	John Ramn.
John Foord.	Rev. Archibald Riddel.
James Forsyth.	Mrs. Riddel.
John Forman.	William Rigg.
John Gray.	Eupham Rigg.
Thomas Gray.*	Marion Rennie.
Thomas Graham.*	John Renwick.
Grisel Gemble.	James Roston.
William Ged.*	Thomas Russel.
Fergus Grier.	Peter Russel.*
James Grier (Grierson).	Christopher Strang.
Robert Gilchrist.	William Sprat.
John Gilfillan.	(McAgnes Stevens Tannia).*
Bessie Gordon.	William Spreul.
Annabel Gordon.	Thomas Sheltan.
Katherine Govan.	John Swinton.
John Hanie.	John Smith.
John Henderson.	John Sinton* (Seton.)
Adam Hood.	George Scot.
Charles Homgall.	Margaret Scot.
John Hutchinson.*	Eupham Scot.
John Hodge.*	Janet Symington.*
Thomas Jackson.*	James Sittingtoun.
William Jackson.	John Targat.
Annabel Jackson.	John Turpoie.
George Johnson.	William Turnbull.
John Johnstone.	Patrick Urie.
James Junk.	John Vernor.
John King.	Mrs. Vernor.
John Kippen.*	John Watt.
John Kincaid.	Patrick Walker.
James Kirkwood.	James Wardrope.
John Kirkland.*	Elizabeth Whitelaw.
John Kellie.	Grizel Witherspoon.
Katherine Kellie.*	William Wilson.
John Kennie.	Robert Young.*
Margaret Leslie.	

They were charged five pounds sterling for each adult, and those who were unable to pay that amount for their passage were, on their arrival, to serve four years, and at the expiration of that time to receive twenty-five acres and a suit of new clothes. They

had set sail from the harbor of Leith on the 5th of September, 1685, and the many deaths were from fever, which assumed a malignant type on shipboard. Seventy of the passengers are believed to have died on the ocean.

After their arrival considerable difficulty took place on account of those who had come over without paying their passage-money, and Mr. Johnstone tried to prevail upon them to serve the four years, in accordance with the terms before mentioned, in consideration of the expense incurred by Scot for their transportation. This they would not agree to, and suits were commenced to compel them. The following verdict was rendered in several suits: "We Jurours finde for the pl^t w^a five pounds sterling debt and costes of suite."

It is difficult at this time to determine how many of those who came to the province remained in the vicinity of Amboy. A few eventually settled in and about Woodbridge and Metuchen, but most of them removed to New England.

William Jackson was also one that was banished; he was a cordwainer by trade. He left Amboy and went to New York.

The following were to be delivered to Robert Barclay, Governor of the province, under date of 7th August, 1685, on condition that they should be transported to East New Jersey: George Young, John Campbell, John Swan, James Oliver, James Stuart, John Jackson, John Gibb, Gilbert Ferguson, Colin Campbell. Then in the canonicane tolbooth: John Gilliland, Thomas Richard, William Drennan,¹ William McIlroy,¹ Archibald Jamieson.¹ Then in the Laight Parliament-house tolbooth of Edinburgh: John McKello, Alexander Graham, Duncan McEwen, Malcolm Black, John McAulin, Donald Moor, John Nicol.

William Niven is also mentioned as being sent in banishment. He was placed on board of a vessel at Leith, destined for Virginia; but on arriving at Gravesend, in consequence of the non-appearance of the charterer of the vessel, the master put them all ashore rather than retain the charge of them longer, and they nearly all reached their homes, after an absence of some nine months.²

It is with considerable interest that we give the following account. Nivens was to be sent to Virginia; but after his arrival at home in Scotland he followed his trade and lived quietly, refraining from any objectionable conduct, save that he attended not the authorized religious services until the 29th July, 1684, when he was taken from his bed at midnight and carried to the Glasgow tolbooth, where he lay in irons for three weeks. He was then examined, but nothing of a serious character was elicited. He

refused, however, to take the oath of allegiance, and was sent into Edinburgh under guard with five others, fettered in pairs, and confined in irons until May, 1685, when upon a charge of having some acquaintance with treasonable documents he and others were sentenced to immediate execution.

Circumstances occurring which led to a postponement, he was suffered to remain, subjected to all the miseries of imprisonment in Dunnottar Castle, of which, as so many of the emigrants were subjected to them, it will not be irrelevant to give some account.

The vault in which about a hundred men and women were pent up all summer was under ground, ankle-deep in mire, with but one window overlooking the sea. They were without any conveniences for sitting, leaning, or lying; and, indeed, so full was the place that little more than sitting room was afforded. Stifled for want of air, stinted for both food and water, and subjected to the direful influences of the impurities which necessarily collected, it was miraculous that they did not all die. Many did, and others became afflicted with diseases. An attempt was made by several of them, including Niven, to escape by the window which has been mentioned. They succeeded to the number of twenty-five in creeping along the face of a precipice, at the hazard of their lives, to some distance from the fort before the alarm was given; but fifteen of them were retaken and barbarously used. Beaten, bruised, and bound, they were laid on their backs and obliged to undergo various processes of torture.

Niven, who was among those retaken, as well as Peter Russell, another of the emigrants, and others, were laid upon a form, their hands bound, and matches placed between their fingers; these were kept burning "equal with their fingers" for three hours without intermission. Some died under this torture; some were so badly burned that the bones were charred, and Niven himself lost one of the fingers of his left hand.

Such, faintly sketched, were some of the trials which those in Dunnottar Castle were obliged to undergo, and it can cause no surprise that to escape them a voluntary expatriation was gladly acceded to. Scot's proposition to the council was profited by, and Niven and others should have entered into an engagement whereby they were to be transported to New Jersey.

Christopher Strang was the son, it is believed, of Christopher who was executed on Dec. 7, 1666, for treason, and his head was exposed at Hamilton and his right arm affixed to the public posts of Lanark. It is possible this person was the progenitor of the family of Strangs in this country.

Rev. David Simson's name is found among those for whom headlands were claimed by Lord Neil Campbell. He is also mentioned, Aug. 14, 1685, ordering his bonds to be given up, which had been re-

¹ They were sentenced to have their left ears cut off by the common executioner.

² Wadrow, ii. pp. 475, 476.

quired of him some months before, he having been confined in the prison and now was to be liberated, as he was to leave the kingdom, and the cessation of his ministerial services as he was going to New Jersey.

John Doby, Robert Hardie, John Forbes, and John Cockburn arrived in 1684. Coburn was a mason, and built David Mudie a stone house. Forbes was a brother to the Laird of Barula, and after his arrival here he had a plantation near the Gordons and Fullertons, on Cedar Brook, now in Raritan township. From a letter he appears to have left Scotland without the knowledge of his friends.

John Emott came to this province, but it is not known at what date, supposed to have been before the purchase by the twenty-four proprietaries. The Long Ferry Tavern was kept by him in 1685, and the following year he was appointed secretary of the province, and on the 10th December of that year his name appears in the first notice of the Amboy militia, being appointed lieutenant of a "company of train bands, consisting of the inhabitants of Amboy Perth under the command of the Honorable Lord Neil Cambell." He was also appointed clerk of the County Court and Court of Sessions.

John Barclay was a brother of Governor Robert Barclay, and came to this province about the same time that Mr. Emott arrived. He held numerous positions of trust. In 1688-89 he was a deputy surveyor under George Keith, and succeeded him as surveyor-general, receiving the appointment together with that of receiver-general April 6, 1692. Thomas Gordon leaving the province for England, Mr. Barclay was appointed 25th November, 1695, deputy-secretary and register. On the 6th August, 1698, he was made register of the Court of Chancery and one of the commissioners of the Court of Small Causes, in 1700 he received the clerkship of the County Court of Common Right of the Supreme Court and Court of Sessions, and in 1704 he represented Amboy in the Assembly. He died in the spring of 1731 at an advanced age. He had a son John, but little is known of him.

David Barclay, brother also of Governor Barclay, came in 1685; also John Loofborrow, "miller;" Benjamin Griffith in 1687, he became a commissioner of the Minor Court in 1696; John Watson, "merchant;" Peter Watson, "planter;" Thomas Knowles, "stationer;" and Robert Bridgman, "merchant," arrived in 1684. The two brothers, Stephen and Thomas Warne, were the sons of Thomas Warne, one of the "twenty-four" who was a merchant of Dublin. They came in 1683. Thomas and Robert Fullerton arrived in October, 1684. Thomas with his wife and ten servants settled near the borders of the city of Plainfield, and also had house lots in Ambo Point. They were brothers to the Laird of Kennaber, intelligent men, and according to Mr. Whitehead were enchanted with the province. "The weather here," says Thomas,

"is constantly clear. The sun rises and sets free of clouds." John Reid in 1683 brought his wife with him and resided at Amboy for some years after his arrival, becoming of some note among its inhabitants. He was (June, 1686) on account of his services in drawing maps of the province given a grant of two hundred acres of land in Monmouth County called Hortensia, on the east branch of Hope River, where he resided in 1686. He had a daughter Anna, who became the wife of Capt. John Anderson, of Monmouth.

Miles Forster's name appears in the records in 1684 as deputy to William Haige, the receiver and surveyor-general. He was one of the most prominent of the early settlers, holding many important positions in connection with the revenue. Upon the opening of the port of Amboy he was collector and receiver of the customs under Dongan the Governor, Nov. 30, 1687. It appears that in the year 1689 he became engaged in commercial pursuits in New York and there made his residence, and he is mentioned as a merchant in that city in 1695, and was appointed in 1690 one of the executors of Col. Lewis Morris. He left New York and resided in Amboy many years before his death, where he built the first sloop launched at that port, and received from the Board of Proprietors the grant of a town lot. He died in 1710. William Bradford, the printer of New York, was one of his executors. His wife Rebecca was a daughter of Gawen Laurie. They left one son (William) who lived in the island of Barbadoes in 1721, and was alive in 1729, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

David Mudie, after his arrival in November, 1684, from Montrose, Scotland, with four children and thirteen servants (no account of his wife), built "a good, handsome house, six rooms off a floor with a study, two stories high above the sellers, and the garret above." This was of stone, and considered at that time a great achievement. He also erected a "horse-mill," which he believed would be worth one hundred pounds per year. He was a man of great energy of character, and one of the most valued residents of Amboy. He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Right, and was one of the Governor's council during the administration of Lord Neil Campbell and Andrew Hamilton.

Mr. Mudie selected his plantation on South River, at a distance of two hours' sail, and says of it in one of his letters, "I mind to settle some of my servants there against the middle of this month (March, 1685). I am provided with six coarse horses, oxen and swine sufficiently in number for any plantation for the first year; the land I have settled on in my judgment is extraordinarily good." All this indicates the possession of pecuniary resources such as the majority of the settlers did not enjoy.¹

¹ Contributions to East Jersey History.

The family of Walls came about the same time as Mr. Mudie. The place of their nativity is not known. Garret and Walter were brothers. They appear to have been quite prominent at Amboy for a short time, but removed to Monmouth County. Garret Wall had a son John, who was father of James Wall, who became a resident of Amboy and the ancestor of Dr. John Golen Wall, who practiced as a physician in both Amboy and Woodbridge. The Hon. Garret D. Wall, who for a long period bore a distinguished part in the public affairs of New Jersey, was a son of James Wall.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

Civil History of Amboy.—Amboy had no special municipal charter till in the early part of the eighteenth century. "The various county officers and courts preserved order and regulated its police; and its existence as a town was soon recognized by admitting one or more representatives from it to the General Assembly, which held its first session in Amboy in 1686. In the year 1698 it was allowed two members, and that number continued to be its quota until the war of independence."¹

The first charter was obtained from Governor Robert Hunter Aug. 24, 1718,² and incorporated the city under the name of "The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Perth Amboy." Among the petitioners for the charter are mentioned John Johnstone, Thomas Gordon, John Hamilton, George Willocks, John Barclay, William Eier, John Stevens, William Hodgson, William Frost, Henry Berry, John Sharp, Thomas Turnbull, Andrew Redford, and Alexander Walker, men prominent in the affairs of the town and province at that period.

The mayor, clerk of the market, sheriff, and water-bailiff were appointed by the Governor. The recorder and town clerk held their offices according to the tenor of their commissions, no particular term being specified. The aldermen, assistants, chamberlain, coroners, overseer of the poor, and constables were elected by a majority of the freeholders, and the assistants not to be chosen until it was known who were to be aldermen. The sergeant-at-mace (which meant that the mayor of the city should have a mace borne before him) was to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the Common Council, and, together with all the other officers, was required to be "of good capacity." The overseers of the poor and constables who should refuse to take the oath of office and enter upon their respective duties were to be fined five pounds, and others were to be elected in their stead, who should be held similarly liable should they decline the honors conferred.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen constituted the City Court, and held a term once a month for action of debt, and none but free citizens were allowed to exercise "any trade, art, or mystery, saving during the times of fairs," which, with market-days, were duly authorized.

A common seal was adopted, and is used at the present time by the city. It has the following device: on the dexter a hunting-horn, and over it "*Arte-non-Impetu*;" on the sinister a ship riding at anchor in the harbor, under it "*Portus Optimus*." Around the seal is the following motto: "*Sigillum Civitatis: Perth Ambojen Sis*."

Mr. Whitehead, the historian, says, "There are very few notices of the place to be found, and none at all, having any pretensions to accuracy, upon which any estimate can be based of its growth either in population or wealth. Some improvement, however, was the result of the privileges secured to it by its charter, but from that time to the present writers have been obliged uniformly to deplore the disappointment which has attended the plans projected for its prosperity. In 1738, it is stated, planters had not resorted to it as was expected, notwithstanding its commodious situation, and the lapse of years brought no change."

In 1739-40, Governor Morris, although he expressed an opinion that the harbor is preferable to that of New York,—“easier to be entered or departed from, and of the two more safe,”—yet finds an argument for the establishment of another seat of government upon the fact that it was “a poor, inconsiderable place.”³ Yet there were hopes expressed that Amboy would eventually become a fixed trading port, and at various times legislation was looked to for the purpose of enlarging its commerce, but it was attended by few beneficial results. Governor Belcher arrived August, 1747, and the city authorities in their address to him say, “the city of Perth Amboy is not only most commodiously situated for a place of trade, but it has one of the best harbors for shipping upon the continent, and yet hath hitherto struggled with many difficulties; nevertheless, by your excellency’s favor and kind protection, which we humbly pray for, we hope will flourish amongst us.” In his answer the Governor said, “I have hardly ever seen a place more pleasantly situated for health, and more commodiously for trade, and you may depend on everything on my part to render it a flourishing city.” He disappointed the inhabitants by taking up his residence at Elizabeth Town, but his successors who resided at Amboy gave convincing evidence that the patronage of royal Governors could not alone make a flourishing city.⁴

“This city of Amboy,” says Bumaly, in 1759, “contained about one hundred houses.” Mr. Burke, in his account of the “American Settlements,” published in

³ Papers of Lewis Morris, pp. 69, 121.

⁴ Whitehead’s East Jersey, p. 54.

1761, makes the number two hundred. It was at the time of the Revolution probably at the "pinnacle of its fame." But that struggle for independence caused many of its inhabitants to remove, and when peace was proclaimed Amboy was but feebly prepared to vie with other communities less influenced by the changes the war had wrought. In 1784 an attempt was made to revive its importance by the renewal of its corporate powers through an act of the Legislature passed December 21st, which remained "the law of the land" unimpaired by any amendments until 1844. The title of the act was "An act for erecting the North Ward¹ of Perth Amboy and a part of the township of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, into a city, and for incorporating the same, by the name and title of the city of Perth Amboy." The author of the bill must have been a warm friend to the young city, judging from the preamble, which was as follows:

"WHEREAS, the improvements of trade and navigation in this State is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the same; and whereas, the prosperity of trade requires the collection of merchants together in sufficient numbers, in order that the union of their force may render them competent to great undertakings, and that the variety of their importations and their wants may always furnish to the purchasers and to the sellers a secure and constant market; and whereas, it is necessary in the present unprovided and disadvantageous condition of this State to bestow on merchants peculiar immunities and privileges, in order to attract them to its harbours, and to secure to them for a sufficient and definite duration the entire profits of their commerce without burden, abatement, or uncertainty, in order to excite in them a spirit of useful adventure, and to encourage them to encounter the risks and expenses of a new situation, and of important and beneficial undertakings; and inasmuch as commercial cities require a peculiar mode of government for maintaining their internal police and commercial transactions; require more expeditious and summary tribunals than others; and whereas, divers good citizens of this State residing in different parts thereof, by their humble petition presented to the Legislature, have set forth the great public utility of incorporating certain towns in the State, and of investing them with such powers, privileges, jurisdictions, and immunities as shall conduce to the encouragement of its commerce, and have prayed that Perth Amboy aforesaid may be incorporated for the said purpose; and whereas divers of the inhabitants of the said North Ward of Perth Amboy, and others in the vicinity thereof, by their humble petition to the Legislature, have set forth that for many years previous to the late revolution the said North Ward of Perth Amboy, under and by virtue of charters to them granted for that purpose, did hold, enjoy, and exercise many powers, privileges, and immunities, which they found greatly beneficial to the inhabitants thereof, and have prayed that the said charter, or one of them, so far as may extend to the said North Ward and a part of Woodbridge, may be revised, corrected, and amended, or that a law for incorporating the said North Ward, together with a part of the township of Woodbridge, into a city and town corporate may be enacted."

Mr. Whitehead says, "One would suppose the wealth of the Indies, if not the commerce of the world, would flow into the harbor after the obtainment of a charter which opened with so much promise, but however reasonable such expectations from the given premises might have been elsewhere, at Amboy they were not realized, and probably will not be until more innate energy is possessed." The genius of the place might say to us, in the words of the renowned Dr. Syntax,—

"All those to whom I've long been known
Must see I've habits of my own."

The present act of incorporation was approved Feb. 27, 1844, by which the government of the city is confined to the following officers: mayor, recorder, three aldermen, six councilmen, clerk, assessor, collector, and treasurer.

The statistics of the population can only be given since 1810, the enumerations prior to that year giving the number of inhabitants only by counties.

CENSUS REPORT.

1810.		1840.	
White males.....	358	White males.....	587
" females.....	372	" females.....	678
All the free persons.....	36	Free colored.....	38
Slaves.....	49		
Total.....	815	Total.....	1303
1820.		1850.	
White males.....	346	White males.....	885
" females.....	372	" females.....	918
All other free persons.....	50	Free colored.....	62
Slaves.....	30		
Total.....	798	Total.....	1865
1830.		1860.	
White males.....	404	Population, 2302; increase, 437.	
" females.....	400		
Free colored.....	63	1870.	
Slaves.....	12	Population, 2861; increase, 559.	
Total.....	879		
		1880.	
		Population, 4812; increase, 1937.	
		1882.	
		Population supposed to be over 7000.	

Prior to 1870 the increase, as above, was very slight. The ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 was twenty per cent, while from 1870 to 1880 it exceeds sixty-eight per cent, and at the present time, 1882, the increase is a much greater percentage.

The following interesting description of Perth Amboy is from one of the first newspapers published here, called the *New Jersey Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1819:

"The situation of Perth Amboy ranks pre-eminent to almost any other in the United States. It stands on a peninsula, with high banks, a bold shore, surrounded with the pure ocean water free from marshes, swamps, or ponds, and consequently perfectly exempt from agues, mosquitoes, and all the other plagues that interfere with health or comfort. In fact, in point of salubrity of air and exemption from all other diseases, exceptions such as the frailties of human nature necessarily inflict, we may boldly assert that it is not exceeded by any place in the United States. The excessive heats of summer, which are everywhere so oppressive, are here moderated by the refreshing breezes that almost daily set in from the ocean. It consequently constitutes a most desirable summer residence, the more so as, in addition to the healthful practice of sea-bathing, which here can be enjoyed to perfection, its vicinity abounds with mineral springs highly impregnated with those qualities that tend as well to preserve health as to cure many of those diseases to which the human frame is subject. Some of them possesses at least an equal degree all the qualities of the highly celebrated springs at Schooley's Mountain, which have within a few years become so fashionable a resort, and they are of course more accessible, and, in point of situation, much more convenient."

John, a son of Dr. John Johnstone,² was a colonel in the provincial forces, his commission bearing date March 10, 1758, and he was second in rank on the Oneida station in August of that year. He was

¹ South Amboy, now a separate township, was the South Ward.

² See Medical Profession.

killed by a cannon ball at Fort Niagara in the course of the war. He married his cousin Euphemia, daughter of Andrew Johnstone.

David, who was the heir-at-law of his brother John, married Miss Walton, and lived and died at "Nine Partners," Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their eldest son, John, was for some years presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county, and died Aug. 19, 1850. One of their daughters, "a young lady of great merit and beauty," married John Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, April 6, 1775; another married the Hon. Gulian Verplank, M.C., etc.; a third became the wife of Dr. Upton, then a lieutenant in the English army, and after his death married Thomas A. Cooper, the tragedian, leaving children by both husbands; another son, David, died unmarried.

Andrew Johnstone was born Dec. 20, 1694, and until 1717 or 1718 was engaged in business as a merchant in New York. In Amboy he resided for some time in an old house that stood back from the street, on the property belonging to Mr. George Merritt, which went by the lofty title of "Edenboro' Castle." This edifice was vacated and soon after destroyed on the erection of the brick edifice, now the residence of Mr. Merritt. Mr. Johnston (the children dropped the final *e* from their name) inherited the proprietary rights of his father, and at one time was president of the board of proprietors. He also succeeded his father in the Provincial Assembly as a representative from Amboy, and, like him, was speaker for several years. In January, 1748-49, he was chosen treasurer of the College of New Jersey, then located at Newark, and held during his life various other offices. The following obituary notice is found in the *New York Mercury* for July 5, 1762: "Last Thursday se'ennight (June 24th) died at Perth Amboy in an advanced age the Hon. Andrew Johnston, Esq., one of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New Jersey and Treasurer of the eastern division of the Province, A gentleman of so fair and worthy a character that truly to attempt to draw it would be throwing away words. He was really equal to what Pope means when he says, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God.'" "During the last fifteen years of his life," says the historian, Smith, "he was in the Council, and a diligent attender on the business there; he had great equality of temper, circumspection of conduct, an open, yet grave, engaging mien, much goodness of heart, and many virtues both public and private." A pencil sketch of him is in the possession of Mr. Whitehead. Mr. Johnston died in his sixty-seventh year. He married Catherine, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, of New York, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, viz.: John, who married Isabella, daughter of Robert Lettice Hooper, of Trenton, in February, 1768. He was a merchant in Amboy until 1775, in partnership with Peter Barberie. In 1767 he was a member of Assembly, and was appointed one of the committee to correspond with the

agent of the colony in Great Britain, the other members being Cortlandt Skinner, John Lawrence, and David Cooper. He left several children, of whom little is now positively known.

Sonmans. The creek or brook which flows into the Raritan from the ravine at the western termination of Market Street is designated on the map of the township as "Sonmans Creek," deriving its name from Peter Sonmans, who owned the adjoining lands. The father of Peter was Arent Sonmans, a Hollander, who resided at Rotterdam, but went to Wallingford, Scotland, and became one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey. On becoming interested in the province, he made arrangements for visiting it, but on his way to Scotland from London in August, 1683, in company with his wife, Robert Barclay, and one other person, when passing through Hunterdonshire he was shot by a highwayman in his thigh, which proved fatal. His wife's name was Frances Hancock, and they had three children,—Peter, Rachel, the wife of Joseph Ormston, and Joanna, wife of Joseph Wright.

Peter Sonmans inherited the greater part of his father's property, and came over to New Jersey as early as 1688. He probably returned to Europe the same year, but came again to New Jersey in 1705 with the intention of remaining. He was a man of education, held several offices in England under King William, and, although his character was not above reproach, after he arrived here he filled important offices. He was one of the council, a member of Assembly, also receiver of the proprietary quit-rents, ranger of the forests, surveyor-general, and agent for some of the non-resident proprietors. Lord Cornbury placed in his hands the records of the province, a circumstance loudly complained of by the people, and the Assembly, in not very gentle terms, called in question the honesty of Mr. Sonmans in their "representations of grievances" handed to the Governor at various times, he retorting the accusation upon Thomas Gordon, from whom the records had been taken. And in an address to Governor Lovelace, March, 1708, they accuse him of malversation in office as one of the judges of the Court of Sessions, and a grand jury, aggrieved by some of his acts, did not hesitate to notify the Assembly in an official manner that he had been indicted at the preceding term of the Supreme Court for perjury and great immorality. He was holding important positions in the province (a collector of their quit-rents), and Governor Burnet, in 1726, issued a proclamation pronouncing his conduct illegal and unwarranted.

Among the charges was that of his prohibiting Quakers from sitting as jurors. It seems that he (failing to vindicate his character) was obliged to leave the province, but it is now uncertain whence he removed. In 1712 it is stated that "he printed and dispersed his libels against the government, and Governor Hunter informed the board of trade that

he was in Pennsylvania." He died in March, 1734. An obituary notice of him in the *Philadelphia Weekly Mercury* of April 11, 1734, gives the following account:

"On Saturday, 29th of March, was here interr'd the Body of Peter Sonmans, Esqr., one of the Chief Proprietors of East New Jersey. He was son of Arents Sonmans, late of one of the States of Holland, which government, after having finished his study at Leyden, he quitted and came to England, where he had the Honour to hold some considerable offices under his late Majesty King William, 1705. Coming a second time into this country where he had so considerable an interest. He was appointed of her late Majesty's Hon. Council Agent to the Proprietors, Surveyor-General, General Receiver of the Quit-Rents, and Ranger of the Forests as well as sea coasts. He was in two succeeding Elections chose Representative for the County of Bargain, in which Station he manifested himself a true Patriarch to his Country. He was justly esteemed for his Charity and Clemency, his sincerity in Friendship, Patience in oppressions, and undaunted spirit in Dangers, manifested his first Merit of the Motto of his arms, *Potentius est Fide*. In *Angustus interprimus* much more could be said, but for Brevity Sake is omitted."

Mr. Sonmans was twice married, his second wife being Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Neville, of Stafford, England, and a sister of Judge Neville, of Amboy, whom he married Oct. 17, 1723. He left her his sole heiress and executrix, although he had a son Peter, a practicing physician in Philadelphia.

Willocks. James Willocks, "Doctor of Medicine in Kenny, Scotland," became possessed of a proprietary right to East Jersey in 1683, but died soon after, and his property was inherited by George Willocks, his brother. This gentleman arrived in the province with two servants in 1684, and after remaining here for some years, during which no particular mention of him or of his pursuits is made in the early records, he returned to England, and in 1697 was appointed attorney for his brother proprietaries to collect the quit-rents due to them from the settlers, which the disturbed state of the province had caused to accumulate. In furtherance of this arrangement he sailed from England about April, 1698, in the "Dispatch William Fidler, master," and arrived at Amboy. After his arrival he was appointed chief ranger, an office of which Whitehead, the historian, says there is no account. He became one of the commissioners for the Court of Small Causes. In 1701 he was appointed deputy-surveyor of the province under John Reid, and March, 1719, was one of the commissioners for settling the boundary between the province and New York, in which offices he showed considerable business tact. He died about February, 1729, after a long and distressing illness, his wife dying some five years before.

Neville. Peter Sonmans, we have stated, married Sarah Neville, and upon her death her property became vested in "Samuel Nevill, of London Gent." He was her eldest brother and heir-at-law. Her other brother, John Neville, was then in New Jersey, of whom, although it seems he was a resident of Perth Amboy, but little is known save that he held various offices under the provincial government, and lessee of the ferry across the Raritan. His brother, however,

occupied a more important station in society. Samuel Neville, as soon as he heard of his sister's death, embarked for East Jersey, reached the province towards the end of May, 1736, and established himself at the capital. He had received a liberal education, and was a lawyer by profession. He had been editor of the *London Morning Post*, and even the few memorials of him that are now to be found indicate the possession of character and talents much above mediocrity. He became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, mayor of Perth Amboy (then no trifling station), also second judge of the Supreme Court of the province, and filled several other important offices to the credit of himself, and it is believed to the satisfaction of the government. In 1752, while holding the office of second judge of Supreme Court, Mr. Neville published the first volume of an edition of the laws of the province in two vols., folio, and the second volume not appearing until 1761. He was also the writer of various articles, and edited a monthly periodical published at Woodbridge, by James Parker, called the "New American Magazine," and it was the first periodical of any kind printed in New Jersey, and only the second monthly magazine on the continent. Each number contained about forty pages octavo, and in variety and interest it will compare with many modern publications in good repute. A history of America and a traveler's diary were published in connection with each number, paged separately, in order to form distinct volumes at the end of each year.

On the death of Chief Justice Morris, in January, 1764, Neville would probably have been raised to the vacant bench, but the infirmities of age rendered the performance of its duties impracticable. He died soon after, Oct. 27, 1764, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving a name unsullied, it is believed, by the slightest stain. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying in 1755, and their simple headstones yet mark their places of sepulture in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church. They left no children. Mr. Whitehead, the historian, out of respect to the memory of one whom he conceived worthy of a place among the most eminent of other days, he had repaired the spot where this eminent and distinguished Neville was buried, which had long been neglected.

Barberie. A plain stone in the burial-ground of St. Peter's bears this inscription:

"John Barberie
Aged 50 years
died July 23d 1770."

He was a French Huguenot. The name is first seen upon the records of 1702, in a petition to the proprietors for a house-lot, and which was granted that the house should be built within a year. The petitioner is presumed to have been the father of John Barberie. There is a statement that he was the eldest of four brothers, and that but two names were shared among them. The first was called John, the second Peter, the third John Peter, and the fourth Peter John.

It is said he was a gentleman of pleasing manners and address, occasionally marred by exhibitions of temper, and extremely proud of his birth and family connections. At the time of his death he was collector of customs for the port. He married Gertrude, daughter of Andrew Johnston, elsewhere mentioned in these pages; they had nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Peter was a merchant in Amboy, in partnership with his uncle John Johnstone, and afterwards removed to New York, where he died, leaving a widow and children.

John was a captain in the Second Battalion of Cortlandt Skinner's brigade, raised during the Revolution, and after the war retired to St. Johns in the province of New Brunswick, where he died in 1818, aged sixty-seven. He was colonel of militia and a magistrate of the county. A son, Andrew, became a member of the Provincial Assembly.

Oliver commenced the study of law in the office of Cortlandt Skinner, subsequently entered the British army, and became a lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment. He married a daughter of his legal preceptor, and one of his sons now holds an honorable post in the army or navy of England. He died in the province of New Brunswick.

Lambert, died unmarried.

Andrew was placed in the navy, and was shot on board of an English vessel of war during the Revolution.

Susannah, married her cousin John L. Johnston, of Spotswood, and had several children.

Francis married James Throckmorton, of Monmouth County. Catherine became the wife of Henry Cuyler. Mr. Cuyler died in Newark in May, 1774, aged twenty-eight, and was buried under a pear-tree in what was afterward the orchard of Col. Samuel Ogden, north of what is technically known as "the Stone Bridge." Mrs. Cuyler is thought to have died at Amboy. They left several children. Gertrude died young and unmarried.

Parker. There were a number of the name of Parker residing in this province of East Jersey between the years 1670 and 1680. Among them was Elisha Parker, of Woodbridge, the ancestor of the present Amboy family by that name. The first grant of land to "Elisha Parker, senior, Yeoman of Woodbridge," was for one hundred and eighty-two acres on the highway leading to Piscataway, under date of April 19, 1675. He appears to have been married three times and had several children. Those by his first wife (Elizabeth) were as follows:

1. Thomas, who resided in Woodbridge early in life, and in October, 1680, his father gave him sixty acres of upland and fifteen acres of Raritan meadow. It is supposed that for a time he resided on Staten Island (in 1687). His children by his wife Mary were—David, born May 1, 1676; Thomas, born March 9, 1682–83; Elisha, born August 20, 1684; Joseph,

born Sept. 18, 1690; Benjamin, born Jan. 4, 1692–93; and George and Elisha, twins, born March 30, 1695.

2. Elisha, who in 1681 was styled "Weaver," and afterwards in 1701 "Merchant of Woodbridge," was in 1709 captain of the provincial forces and attached to the commissariat, being charged with the duty of furnishing supplies to the troops then engaged on the Canadian frontier. About 1712 or 1715 he removed to Perth Amboy, and died April 16, 1727, unmarried and much regretted, being eminent for his piety. He left his property in equal proportions to his three half-sisters, Elizabeth, Ursula, and Mary.

3. Samuel, born March 1, 1669, died Dec. 27, 1672.

4. Mary, born Dec. 3, 1672, married Daniel Robins Nov. 27, 1691.

5. Samuel, born June 1, 1674.

And by his second wife, Hannah Rolph (died Oct. 14, 1696), whom he married March 26, 1691, he had:

1. Elizabeth, born Dec. 23, 1691, died March 13, 1692.

2. John, born Nov. 11, 1693. He was the grandfather of the families of Amboy. He married, Sept. 16, 1721, Janet, daughter of Dr. John Johnstone. He held the rank of colonel in the provincial forces the same year. From 1726 to 1728 he was engaged in business in New York, but must have at the time resided in the city, as he is spoken of then as a valued citizen. The stone part of the old Parker mansion, familiarly termed "The Castle," was built by him. He held many minor offices, as well as one of the Council, being appointed by Governor Burnet in October, 1719, and continued as such until his death in 1732. In his will he left two hundred pounds "for extraordinary schooling and teaching one or more of my sons the Latin and French tongue, regard being chiefly and in the first place had to the eldest." His widow lived until Feb. 16, 1741. Their children besides one son, who died in infancy, were: Elisha, who was bred to the profession of the law under James Alexander, was licensed May 3, 1745, and attained to some eminence. He married Catharine, daughter of James Alexander, and died of consumption March 14, 1751, in his forty-seventh year. He left no children. His widow married Walter Rutherford, then an officer in the army, and was the mother of the late John Rutherford, of Belleville.

James will be mentioned more particularly on a subsequent page. Mary died unmarried Feb. 25, 1813, in her eighty-sixth year, and was buried in St. Peter's cemetery, where most of the family were interred, although no monument marks their graves as in her case.

John also will be mentioned more particularly farther on. Lewis Johnston, born Dec. 9, 1731, died Feb. 2, 1760, in his twenty-ninth year, of consumption, while preparing himself for the bar, having sought in vain for health by a sea voyage and residence in another climate.

By his third wife, Ursula Crage (Craig), to whom he was married Sept. 27, 1697, and who survived him, he had (1) Elizabeth, born March 21, 1698-99, and married James Johnston, of Monmouth County; (2) Ursula, born Dec. 21, 1700, died unmarried; (3) Mary, born Dec. 22, 1702, died unmarried; (4) Edward, of whom no information has been obtained, excepting that he was baptized by the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, April 30, 1716.

John Parker was born Nov. 7, 1729, received a mercantile education, and from October, 1745, to May, 1750, served as a midshipman on board Her Majesty's ship "Chester," Capt. Spry. In 1751 he went on a voyage to Jamaica as a supercargo of a vessel, and subsequently to Virginia and New Foundland on similar enterprises. Also in the campaigns of 1755 and 1756, against the French, he commanded a company in the Fourth Battalion of the royal Americans, and after the capture of Col. Schuyler at Oswego, being the senior officer, the command of such of the New Jersey forces as were not involved in that disaster devolved upon him. Capt. Parker was then in his twenty-seventh year, a bold and energetic officer, and the surrender of Oswego seemed to him uncalled for. In the following letter to his brother at Amboy, dated "Fort Eagle, Aug. 18, 1756," he says,—

"I am busy preparing for an attack hourly expected. . . . my love to all friends and you may venture to tell them that Jack Parker will never be taken in this poor, little, sooty fort without losing more than his life, if all the force that was at Oswego comes against him; how that affair was managed I don't know, and therefore suspend judgment.

"Col. Schuyler, Capt. Skinner, his brother Jack and all the officers that were there are well and untouched, except Col. Mercer who was killed; Capt. Patten, of Shirley's, ensign, Walter of Schuyler's, wounded, five men killed."

The ensuing August, 1757, found him holding the rank of colonel at Fort William Henry, where he came near losing his life. He remained in the service until he was taken as a prisoner, it is supposed, as he was at Martinico in 1761, where fatigue connected with the service and his health he died Feb. 15, 1762, and was buried at Port Royal. Having ever led an unsettled life consequent upon his military career, Mr. Parker never married. He was bold, courageous, and active, but his public services secured him but little fame.

"James Parker was the only child of John Parker, Sr., who left issue. He married Gertrude, only daughter of the Rev. William Skinner, and was the father of the present elders of the Parker family. Like many others of the young gentlemen of Perth Amboy he entered the provincial military service, and in August, 1746, embarked for the northern frontier as captain of one of the six companies raised for the expedition of that year. It is thought that his military services terminated with the campaign. He afterwards engaged in mercantile business in New York with Mr. Beverly Robinson, his transactions being principally with the West Indies, some of them in

partnership with Andrew Johnston; and in 1750-51 he made a voyage to Jamaica upon affairs connected with these commercial projects. Soon after this he took his abode permanently at Amboy. His time was much engrossed in attending to the large landed interests possessed by the family. He held many local offices in this city, and among others that of councilor under Governor Franklin, to which he was appointed in October, 1764, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Morris. Mr. Parker took a prominent part in the proceedings of the council, and many of the addresses and other documents emanating from that body during his connection with it were written by him. In 1771, and in other years, he was mayor of Amboy, and in April, 1775, was appointed with Stephen Skinner and Jonathan Deare a delegate from Amboy to the Provincial Congress, but he did not attend its sessions. The deep interests he had at stake led him to pursue a course different from that adopted by most of his family connections, by preserving a strict neutrality in word and deed between the royalists and provincials. He took no offices and endeavored to keep himself aloof from the party dissensions of the time, removing his family in November, 1775, to a farm in Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, where they resided until the peace in 1783, when they removed to New Brunswick, and two years thereafter returned to the family mansion at Amboy. Mr. Parker was a man of tall stature and large frame, possessing a mind of more than ordinary strength and vigor, and his wife was remarkable for her piety and excellence of character. Mr. Parker died Oct. 4, 1797, aged seventy-two, and she followed him to the grave on the 10th February, 1811, aged seventy-one.

Thomas Bartow. In a house standing on the southwest corner of Market and the square, of late years occupied by Mrs. C. M. Kearney, an old and solitary man resided prior to the Revolution. This lone individual was Thomas Bartow. He was the grandson of Gen. Bertant, a French Protestant, who fled from France to England in 1685; his father being the Rev. John Bartow, the first rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., and his mother, a Miss Read or Reid, a Scotch lady, who had a brother residing in New Jersey. He was their eldest son.

Mr. Bartow was feeble, and, caused by rheumatic affections, being prevented from any active participation in the proceedings of the colonists, whose cause he warmly espoused. In his mansion he had no other inmates than one housekeeper and a male assistant. He was a small, thin man, whose pale and time-worn countenance was rendered highly impressive by long, gray locks, which divided from his forehead to the crown of his head, hung down on either side "in comely guise." Neat in his person, for which he was remarkable, made him strikingly venerable in appearance. His books were the principal source of his amusement, and apparently his only company. Oc-

casually visiting the neighboring villages in a one-horse chaise in summer and a sleigh in winter, and these excursions were the extent of the old man's traveling. His property had been accumulated through a long series of years by speculation in land, and by the employment of his pen in different clerkships, having been, in 1735, clerk of the Supreme and Chancery Courts, in 1741 of the Assembly, in 1762 of the surveyor-general's office, and during the absence in England of William Alexander, surveyor-general for some years subsequent to 1756, he acted as surveyor-general of the eastern division. In 1740 he also held the appointment of commissioner of probate with John Bartow, presumed to have been a brother.

Here we leave this worthy old man, who died at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1780, never having revisited his peaceful residence in Amboy after the Revolutionary war commenced.

Sargent. Samuel Sargent was commander of a merchant vessel in the European trade, and acquired sufficient property to retire from the sea some years previous to the Revolution, and enjoy the fruits of his industry on land; the receipts of a small country store, to which he attended when called upon (which was not often), contributing to the support of his family. He was much interested in the progress of this colony, and took measures for its advancement. He was noted for his energy of character. His wife was a Miss Leonard, of New York, a sister of Mrs. Thomas Farmer (elsewhere mentioned). Her death is recorded on a tombstone in St. Peter's churchyard as taken place the 20th December, 1761. They had four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Sargent lived not to enjoy the fruits of his exertions in the cause of liberty, or even to get a glimpse of the happiness which was to be secured to the country. When the English took possession of New Jersey he retired with his two remaining daughters into Pennsylvania, and served for a time as a commissary, but his health declined, and he died about the summer of 1778.

The eldest daughter married Lieut. England, and accompanied her husband to the British camp in Boston, where he and one of his brothers were severely wounded, from the sanguinary fight of Bunker Hill, their wounds received from hands in whose deeds her father felt so deep an interest.

The second daughter married a gentleman by name of Vanleer, and left children.

The third daughter became the wife of Capt. (afterwards General) John Heard, of "Sheldon's Dragoons," and had several children. Their only daughter, Margaretta D., died at Mount Carmel, Ill. (the wife of A. Slack, Esq.), on the 4th of March, 1839, leaving four children.

Stevens. Richard Stevens' monument covering his grave recording his death on the 4th of July, 1802, in the eightieth year of his age. He was small of stature, had red hair, and all the vivacity of a Frenchman. He was largely interested in landed property,

and said to have been constantly traveling the province, and died from injuries being thrown from his gig on his way to New Brunswick, only living one day thereafter.

His wife was Susan, daughter of Philip Kearney; she followed him to the grave the ensuing year (1803), lying an entire winter speechless from the effect of paralysis. They lived in the house of late years the residence of George Merritt, Esq. They were both violent Whigs, differing in that respect from the greater number of their friends. They left one daughter who married John, son of the Rev. Mr. Roe, of Woodbridge, who had several children who lived in New England.

John Stevens, brother of Richard, was also a prominent citizen, represented Amboy in the Assembly at different periods, and in June, 1763, was appointed one of the Council. He is said to have been remarkable for his courteous and refined deportment. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James Alexander, and sister to Lord Stirling. He died in Hunterdon County in 1792, leaving two daughters, one of whom (Mary) married Chancellor Livingston, of New York, and one son John, renowned as the originator of many modern improvements in traveling, and from whom the gentlemen have descended who of late years have been so extensively engaged in promoting the convenience and comfort of those traversing the distance between Philadelphia and New York.

Mrs. Stevens, after her husband's death, resided with her daughter at Clemont, Livingston Manor, until the year she died, 1800.

There was a John Stevens in Amboy in 1722, then an inn-keeper, and in 1735 clerk of the Court of Chancery, who died in 1737, and another John, possibly his son, resided there in 1741. It is not known if they were his ancestors.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

Incorporation and Civil Officers.—The first charter of incorporation was granted by Governor Hunter Aug. 24, 1718. Mayor, William Eier, with recorder, aldermen, assistant aldermen, chamberlain, treasurer, town clerk, sheriff, water bailiff, coroner, marshal, or sergeant-at-mace, overseers of the poor, and constables, with a city seal, which was adopted by the Governor and was the property of the mayor. This charter was granted upon the petition of many inhabitants recommending it as the best place for a city, and was worked under until by an act of the Legislature a second one was granted Dec. 21, 1784; and by the minutes from a sheet of paper of a meeting of the citizens held at the court-house on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1785, it would appear that James Parker was mayor, but the impression being with the citi-

zens that he would not be eligible for reappointment, Thomas Farmer was to be presented to the Legislature, then in session at Trenton, to be appointed mayor, as the appointment of municipal officers came from that body.

The persons intrusted with the first official stations (1718) are named in the charter to hold their offices until the annual elections. They are as follows: "Mayor and Clerk of Market, William Eier; Recorder, James Alexander; Aldermen, John Parker, John Rudyard, Samuel Leonard, and William Hodgson; Assistant Aldermen, John Brown, Andrew Redford, Michael Henry, and Jacob Isleton; Chamberlain and Treasurer, John Stevens; Town Clerk, John Barclay; Sheriff and Water Bailiff, John Harrison; Coroner, William Harrison; Marshal or Sergeant-at-Mace, William Frost; Overseers of the Poor, John Ireland, Henry Berry; Constables, John Herriott, Fred. Buckaloo, Alexander Cairns."

There is no record of the city officers existing from which a perfect list can now be made out of those who subsequently held these stations.

Some fragmentary memoranda, however, exist, from which it appears that certain ordinances were passed of which there is no record,—one in 1797, two in 1818, and others in after-years. The Council met at the house of Martin Chandler, Feb. 28, 1831, James Parker, mayor. At this meeting a book of minutes was procured and the record commenced. July 31st the mayor reported that eight copies of an ordinance concerning dogs had been put up, one at Woodbridge and the others at different places in the city. 1832, James Parker, mayor, Dr. Charles McKnight Smith was appointed health officer under the city seal, and his appointment signed by the president. At this time cases of cholera had appeared in New York, and this city was threatened with the disease. The officer reported at a subsequent meeting that cases had occurred, but they had been confined to the localities where they originated by the necessary precautions. Joseph Marsh, mayor, 1834, first meeting at the house of John Arnold, April 26th. May 12th, the mayor laid before the board an ordinance for striking and issuing small notes, passed 1792. June 30th, Patrick Henry was appointed city porter, and the clerk authorized to sign and grant him a license, Patrick Henry to pay the city fifty cents for the certificate. August 4, 1834, the Council, by resolution, granted to the manufacturing company, without any valuation, price, or rate, the right and title to lease the cove or wet-dock property to the Lehigh Coal Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety years. During this year the question was argued as to the city seal, as some one without authority introduced a new seal, and the city was in possession of two. By resolution the old one was adopted, the original of which is the seal now used by the city.

At a meeting of the Council, May 20, 1835, a resolution was passed that a single row of flagstones be

laid in the centre of Smith and High Streets. This was the first effort towards walk improvements. At a meeting, May 2, 1836, this was rescinded, as the work had not been done. Resolution passed May 30th that John Arnold be paid, from the first moneys not appropriated, five dollars for the use of room, fuel, and light for the Council during the year; also to plant trees in square as shade and ornament. Dr. Solomon Andrews was one of that committee. Mark Harris was appointed pilot, with license to pilot vessels from New York to New Brunswick, and Perth Amboy to Sandy Hook. The rates fixed by the Council as fees were: from New Brunswick to New York or Sandy Hook, for a vessel drawing five feet of water and under, three dollars and fifty cents; over five feet, four dollars for each and every vessel. October 18th, upon application of sundry citizens, the names of most of the streets were changed.

May 12, 1837, the mayor fined four members fifty cents apiece for being twenty-five minutes late at Council meeting. June 10th, an ordinance was passed, upon recommendation of the mayor of New York City, levying a tax of one dollar per head for emigrants landing in the city. David B. Ogden, a lawyer, declared this ordinance unconstitutional, and it was postponed indefinitely.

1838. The minutes are not recorded.

1839. But one meeting recorded, Thursday afternoon, September 19th. This meeting declared the lots on the southerly side of the house of Thomas G. Marsh, belonging to Matthias Bruen, a nuisance.

1840, but two meetings recorded. One of these—the last, September 5th—passed an ordinance regulating and protecting shade-trees in the streets and squares of the city, the trees to be twenty-five feet apart.

1841, 1842, 1843, blank.

1844, a new charter was granted by the Legislature, February 27th, repealing the charter of 1784, except the ninth section. This section is relative to the city seal adopted by Governor Hunter, Aug. 24, 1718, and its title clause.

1844, James Harriot was elected mayor, yet we have no minutes or any proceedings for that year.

1845, Francis W. Brinley, mayor: minutes of six Council meetings, the appointment of officers, and the granting of licenses constituted the business of the year.

1846, William Paterson was elected mayor; no record of proceedings.

1847, Francis W. Brinley was again elected; record of meetings properly kept, ordinances and resolutions passed, and general routine of business.

1848, Commodore Lawrence Kearney was mayor, with but three meetings recorded.

1849, Dr. Solomon Andrews, mayor. This year appears as a new era as regards business, as nine leaves are recorded, with ordinances and street improvements.

1850, James Parker was mayor. This year, as the one before, nine leaves of business were recorded.

1851, Lewis Compton was mayor, with minutes properly recorded. December 17th a lease was granted to David Crowell & Son, for eighteen years, of the slip at the foot of Commerce Street.

1852, Theodore F. King was elected, and served as mayor; minutes properly kept, and ordinances and resolutions passed.

1853, Dr. Solomon Andrews was mayor; record properly kept, and large amount of improvements. During this year four special town-meetings were held, one on the 24th of August, to consider the charter as regards the streets and sidewalks; another, September 8th, to raise five thousand dollars to facilitate improvements; January 4th, to consider the law passed by the Legislature granting ferry privileges to certain parties; and another, adjourned from January 4th, to appoint committee to advise the repeal of the law.

1854, Joseph D. Forbes was mayor. This year the record was duly kept, and a number of ordinances passed, among the rest one to suppress vice and immorality that stands upon the books a monument to the City Council of 1854.

Solomon Andrews was again mayor in 1855; minutes properly kept, and ordinances for improvements passed.

1856, William Paterson was mayor. This was a noted year for the granting of licenses, as the Council was elected for that special purpose.

1857, Edward J. Hall was mayor. At a meeting held on July 15th, the slip foot of Fayette Street was leased to Peter R. Hawley for ten years; records kept and considerable business transacted.

1858, William Paterson was mayor for the third time, and was re-elected in 1859. This year the sewer in Smith Street was commenced. The committee who reported the plan were Ephraim Martin, Edward J. Hall, and Charles Keen. Length, 1700 feet; cost, about \$2795. The following year, 1860, William Paterson was again elected mayor.

1861, Edward J. Hall was elected, this being his second term; general business of importance transacted.

1862, Joseph L. Crowell was elected mayor, and acted until October, when John R. Watson, the recorder, acted as mayor, Mr. Crowell having enlisted and gone to the war.

1863, Alfred Hall was elected mayor. During this year the slip foot of Smith Street was leased to Messrs. Drake for a ferry, and forty-eight bonds for one hundred dollars each, to pay for volunteers, were issued, with other business, showing an increase in the work of the City Council.

1864, Alfred Hall was re-elected. This year we find recorded correspondence with Governor Parker relative to conscript laws, as the citizens began to quake concerning the draft, and with the board of

freeholders to obtain county notes for those conscripted or volunteered. A special meeting was called, and a tax of ten dollars each imposed on all liable to draft, and the City Council authorized to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to every man credited on the call of three hundred thousand men; tax to be paid on or after the first day of May, 1865, the quota of men being thirty-five for Perth Amboy. A committee was appointed to draft and superintend the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the borrowing of ten thousand five hundred dollars. This act was passed, and the action of the City Council confirmed February, 1865.

1865, Alfred Hall continues still in office. This year the charter was revised with fifteen sections, principally relating to street improvements. A petition was presented from twenty-five persons declaring the house belonging to Abram Dunham a nuisance. The petition was granted, and the house demolished. The house stood upon the site upon which R. P. Barton has built on Smith Street. Ordinances preparatory to improvements and enterprise were passed during this year.

1866, Alfred Hall mayor, and continued in office until 1868; street extended to the suburbs, and large increase of business.

1867. In April a resolution was passed instructing a committee to purchase a new safe at a cost not to exceed three hundred dollars; one was procured for two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Ferry slip was leased to Staten Island Railroad Company for twenty years. July 15th, a contract was awarded to Schantz & Dutton for the erection and completion of twenty-five lamps and posts, with oil.

1868, April 6th, petition from Citizens' Association, asking for an appropriation of one thousand dollars to repair streets and roads leading into the city; also from the Middlesex Land Company relative to streets and roads. Prospect Street was extended to Market Street, also High Street from Washington Street to Crane Creek. September 1st a resolution was passed preparatory to the extension of Smith Street to the township line, to run parallel with Market Street, and to build bulkheads foot of Gordon and other streets; also opening King Street from Smith to Market Streets.

March 16, 1869, a contract was awarded to A. S. Hotchkiss & Co., to furnish and put up a clock for seven hundred dollars.

1869, James M. Chapman was mayor. This year Water Street was worked to a grade, with shade-trees set out from Smith Street to Fayette. The city park fence and chains were reset. November 1st the City Council, by resolution, adopted a memorial to the memory of Lewis Golding, deceased, late treasurer of the city, who had for thirty-nine years faithfully and impartially held office under the city government.

March 17, 1870, the charter was revised, and the City Council started out anew under its workings.

Joseph L. Crowell was mayor, and was elected for two years. The board of education was organized, and the school enlarged with energy. A lot was purchased for the erection of a new school-house, and bonds were issued. Sixteen additional lamps and posts were contracted for and furnished to the city. September 20th a contract was awarded to George W. Mercer to build a lock-up (jail) for eleven hundred and fifty dollars. October 3d a map commission was appointed, with surveyor, to make a map of the city, with street and sidewalk improvements.

1871, the City Council at one of its first meetings, May 1st, appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of building an almshouse. At the next meeting, June 5th, this committee reported that they deemed it expedient to build one in their opinion; yet if this be not the year, it should be deferred only a short time. This is the most lengthy meeting of the year. October 2d the police force was increased to two men. October 17th, committee appointed to examine plans for rebuilding the city hall reported their approval of the same with slight alteration, which was received. Committee, N. H. Tyrrell, John Fothergill, and Garret Jacobie. Committee continued, and report laid on the table for future action. November 6th, Council, by resolution offered by L. A. Golding, appropriated in bonds, to run twelve years, twelve thousand dollars, and the committee were directed to advertise for sealed proposals for contract, according to plans and specifications drawn by the architect, George W. Mercer. November 27th the proposals were opened and contract awarded,—carpenter work to Moses Martin, and mason's work to George W. Mercer, with staling, tinning, painting, iron-work, cornice, etc., and completed under the supervision of the committee. This Council completed its labors on the 19th of March, 1872, after accomplishing improvements and other enterprises.

April 29, 1872, the cost of the new city hall has been in bonds, \$16,000 for building and furniture, gas and all, complete; and the dedication of this new city hall took place Oct. 15, 1872. Mayor John G. Garretson introduced ex-Mayor Alfred Hall. Mayor Garretson read some interesting historical facts connected with the history of Perth Amboy. Hon. William Paterson made an extended and deeply interesting address on the occasion, making reference to many incidents and the past history of this ancient city, and was followed by ex-Mayor Joseph L. Crowell, who urged liberality in raising money for public purposes, saying, "We must not be afraid to be taxed a little," and "if we fail in this liberal principle, we shall go backward instead of making advances." Letters were read from Hon. William A. Whitehead, the "historian," Governor George C. Ludlow, Hon. James M. Chapman, Ed. J. Hall, and ex-Councilman Henry J. Hart, of Plainfield.

It has been with considerable research that the fol-

lowing list has been collected, many of the records being but meagre accounts of the officers present, the business transacted, and the adjournment, the clerk often not even signing his own name, much less giving a list of those elected:

MAYORS.

William Eier, 1718.	James Parker, 1850.
Samuel Neville, 1758.	Lewis Compton, 1851.
James Parker, 1784-1815, 1831-33.	Theodore F. King, 1852.
Thomas Farmer, 1785.	Joseph D. Forbes, 1854.
John Ratoone, 1808.	Edward I. Hall, 1857, 1861.
Joseph Marsh, 1814.	Joseph L. Crowell, 1862, 1870-71.
James Harriott, 1844.	Alfred Hall, 1863-68.
Francis W. Brinley, 1845, 1847.	James M. Chapman, 1869.
William Paterson, 1846, 1855-56,	John G. Garretson, 1872-73.
1858-60, 1874-78.	Eber H. Hall, 1879-80.
Lawrence Kearny, 1848.	U. B. Watson, 1881.
Solomon Andrews, 1849, 1853-55.	

RECORDERS.

James Alexander, 1718.	William Paterson, 1854.
Joseph Marsh, 1811-33.	James L. Compton, 1855.
Robert A. Thorp, 1834, 1836-37.	James S. Crowell, 1856-60.
James A. Nichols, 1840, 1842-43.	John Manning, 1861.
William Thomas, 1844-45, 1851.	John R. Watson, 1862.
Lewis Golding, 1846, 1848-49.	S. V. R. Paterson, 1863.
Robert Freeman, 1850, 1855.	William Hall, 1864-68.
John G. Golding, 1852.	Ezra W. Arnold, 1869.
Joseph G. Martin, 1853.	

ALDERMEN.

John Parker, 1718.	Alfred Hall, 1850-51.
John Rudyard, 1718.	Cornelius White, 1852.
Samuel Leonard, 1718.	Edward J. Hall, 1854.
William Hodgson, 1718.	John Hall, 1854.
William Whitehead, 1831, 1833,	Henry D. Tyrrell, 1855.
1836.	Edmond Dunham, 1852.
James Harriott, 1831, 1838.	William Hall, 1856.
Matthias Bruen, 1831.	J. G. Garretson, 1857.
Solomon Andrews, 1835-36.	Charles Keen, 1857.
Hermion Bruen, 1840.	John R. Watson, 1861.
Charles McKnight Smith, 1840,	William B. Watson, 1862.
1846-49, 1850-51.	James M. Chapman, 1866.
Thomas G. Marsh, 1847-48.	Joseph E. Chapman, 1869.
Benoni Mandeville, 1844-45.	D. O. Nue, 1872.
Benjamin Hull, 1844, 1856.	John Fothergill, 1872-73.
Alexander M. Bruen, 1844-46.	William G. Thomas, 1872-75.
John Arnold, 1845.	Henry B. Tyrrell, 1873-75.
Theodore F. King, 1846.	Samuel Hall, 1874-75.
James Harriott, 1846.	James M. Chapman, 1876-78.
David Crowell, 1846-51.	Eber H. Hall, 1876-79.
Thomas G. Marsh, 1848, 1851.	Patrick Convery, 1876-80.
David T. Wait, 1847-49, 1851.	Edward R. Pierce, 1879-81.
Cleveland A. Forbs, 1848.	S. G. Phillips, 1880-81.
Charles M. Smith, 1849-50.	F. W. Gordon, 1881.
James L. Compton, 1850.	

COMMON COUNCIL.

Benjamin Maurice, 1831-32.	Willetts Griffen, 1846-48.
Abner Woodruff, 1831-32.	Thomas G. Marsh, 1847.
Lewis Golding, 1831-32, 1835.	Ephraim Martin, 1845.
Robert A. Thorp, 1831-33.	William Thomas, 1848.
Josiah B. Howell, 1831-34.	Daniel Selover, 1848.
Francis W. Brinley, 1831-33.	James Compton, 1848-50.
William Thomas, 1832.	Robert Freeman, 1849-50.
David Crowell, 1834-36.	Charles Reader, 1849-50.
Lewis Compton, 1834-35.	Lucius D. Moore, 1849.
John Arnold, 1835, 1840.	Stephen G. Woodbridge, 1849-50.
David C. Wood, 1840, 1845.	Joel Smith, 1849.
James Harriott, 1840.	A. Slaght, 1851.
John Manning, 1840, 1845-47.	Isaac S. Hamed, 1850.
Elias Tyrrell, 1845-46.	P. P. Woglom, 1850, 1852-53.
John Wait, 1845.	James Tuite, 1852.
Ephraim Martin, 1845.	Elam Sanford, 1851.
Thomas Dunham, 1845.	Merritt Martin, 1852.

Abram Sleight, 1851.
 William Dunham, 1853-54.
 J. Compton, 1853-54.
 Daniel Selover, 1853-54.
 William Laforge, 1853.
 Garret Underdonk, 1854.
 L. Golding, 1854-55.
 J. U. Coutts, 1854.
 E. Martin, 1854-55.
 Joseph L. Crowell, 1854-55.
 D. T. Wait, 1855.
 Elam Sanford, 1855-56.
 Eber H. Hall, 1854-55.
 Joseph Tanner, 1855.
 Abram Dunham, 1856, 1858.
 John G. Garrettsen, 1856.
 William Thomas, 1856.
 Thomas B. Liddle, 1856-57.
 Henry Buchanan, 1857.
 Henry C. Drost, 1857.
 Henry M. Stone, 1857.
 William Hall, 1851, 1858.
 Cornelius Winant, 1858.
 James M. Martin, 1858.
 H. Buchanan, 1858.
 John P. Woglom, 1855.
 William King, 1859.
 John W. Sneath, 1859.
 Richard P. Barton, 1861.
 C. Van Doren, 1861.
 James L. Beers, 1861.
 Moses Martin, 1862.
 Albert S. Jackson, 1862.
 William A. Masker, 1862.
 Hugh Timmins, 1862.
 Albert Eoli, 1863.
 Garret Jacolbie, 1863.
 Aaron Masker, 1864.
 Ezra W. Arnold, 1864.
 James A. Gillman, 1864.
 John H. Ryno, 1865.
 Joshua B. Ford, 1866.
 John Fothergill, 1866.
 George Foster, 1866.

William Hunter, 1866.
 William W. Martin, 1868.
 Thomas Langan, 1868.
 George H. Buchanan, 1868.
 James Smith, 1868.
 William Meskerouer, 1868.
 David O. Noe, 1869.
 James Wait, 1869.
 John Adair, 1869.
 Lewis A. Golding, 1870.
 N. H. Tyrrell, 1870.
 Jacob L. Martin, 1870.
 J. T. Golding, 1870.
 A. S. Jackson, 1872-73.
 William Bell, 1872-73.
 J. S. Kearney, 1872-73.
 Thomas Macan, 1872-73.
 James Wait, 1872-73.
 Solomon Andrews, 1872.
 Joseph Burns, 1873-74.
 George Foster, 1873-75.
 Theodore Barton, 1873.
 Eber H. Hall, 1874-75.
 William Sofield, 1874-76.
 William Buchanan, 1874-76.
 Franklin Griffen, 1874-76.
 William Adair, 1876-77.
 Richard M. Cornell, 1876-78.
 A. M. Johnson, 1876-77.
 S. G. Phillips, 1877-78.
 Thomas Langan, 1877-78.
 William Adair, 1877-79.
 Chester Sueath, 1878-81.
 F. S. Mead, 1878.
 Jacob W. Martin, 1879.
 P. V. R. Van Wyck, 1879-80.
 Charles T. Jackson, 1879-80.
 John McCluskey, 1879-80.
 John Mesherow, 1880-81.
 B. Hartung, 1880-81.
 Edward Keasbey, 1881.
 John G. Ratbun, 1881.
 Ellis Wait, 1881.

CITY CLERKS.

Joseph A. Martin, 1848.
 John D. See, 1850.
 Isaac D. Ward, 1855.
 Lewis B. Harrold, 1858.
 Henry I. Hart, 1861.
 I. T. Golding, 1870.
 I. D. Ward, 1872-81.
 Cortlandt L. Parker, 1882.

TREASURERS.

Charles Keen, 1875.
 Richard P. Barton, 1876-81.

ASSESSORS.

Ezra W. Arnold, 1875-80.
 Joseph L. Crowell, 1881.

COLLECTOR OF REVENUES.

Joshua B. Ford, 1874.
 John Hall, 1875.
 John Manning, 1876-81.

CONTROLLERS.

George A. Seamen, 1878-80.
 Joseph E. Chapman, 1874-77.
 J. Thorn Golding, 1881.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Aaron Peck, 1874-77.
 U. B. Watson, 1874-76.
 Edward R. Pierce, 1874-77.
 Cornelius Hadden, 1874-78.
 James M. Chapman, 1874.
 George H. Tice, 1874-75.
 John L. Kearney, 1875-81.
 S. B. P. Higgins, 1876-77.
 L. S. Blackwell, 1877-78.
 H. D. Tyrrell, 1878-79.
 W. W. Hubbard, 1878-79.
 John Fothergill, 1879-81.
 James L. Compton, 1879-81.
 W. H. McCormick, 1878-79.
 James E. Noe, 1881.
 J. B. Smith, 1881.
 William Dally, 1881.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Henry Farmer, 1874-81.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

Resident Governors.—The "Long Ferry Tavern" was the first public house erected in Perth Amboy. Governor Rudyard was superseded in 1684 by Gawen Laurie, and through him the proprietors bestowed upon their new town the name of Perth in honor of James, Earl of Perth, one of their number. The suffix "Amboy" is a change from the original Indian "Ompoge." Governor Laurie (1684-86) appears to have been the first of the proprietary Governors who resided a portion of the time at Perth Amboy. After 1686, the date of the removal of the government to Perth Amboy, the proprietary and royal Governors resided here with more or less permanence. Governor Laurie laid the foundations of the new city. Andrew Hamilton, Lord Neil Campbell, and Jeremiah Basse filled respectively the chief office in the province. Hamilton and Campbell appear to have been permanently established here, the latter during his entire term, and the former prior to 1689, and again from 1692 to 1698. We find that Robert Hunter, then Governor, about the fall of 1709, was the first of the royal Governors of New Jersey who regarded this province with sufficient favor to make upon its soil anything like a permanent home. He has been considered the first one who made his permanent home in Perth Amboy. He was much esteemed for many excellent qualities, and his house stood upon the knoll south of St. Peter's Church. He was born in Scotland, but of his parentage or of the incidents of his early life nothing is known. In 1707 he bears the title of "colonel," and has as associates men of literary attainments, such as Swift, Steele, Addison, and others. He arrived in the province at a most inauspicious period for his own ease, immediately succeeding the unpopular and disorganizing administration of Cornbury.

There is no account given respecting the Governor's family. "While in the army he married Lady Hay, the relict of Lord John Hay, and daughter of Sir Thomas Orby, Bart., and had several children. She came with him to America, and died in August, 1716."

In 1719, the Governor's health not being good, and his interests seeming to require his presence in London, he left his government here never to return, and in 1720 was succeeded in office by William Burnet, who continued therein until his death, which took place about nine years later, or 1730.

Col. John Montgomerie, who succeeded Mr. Burnet, died in 1731, and William Cosby, his successor, also died in 1736, and on the death of the latter, upon John Anderson, then president of Council, the government of New Jersey devolved, but after his assumption of the chief authority he died in a few weeks. The following is an obituary published at this time :

"PERTH AMBOY, March 30, 1736.

"On Sunday Last, March 27th, died here in the 71st year of his age, after a short indisposition, the Honorable John Anderson, Esq., President of his Majesty's Council and Commander-in-Chief of this Province of New Jersey, which station he held but 18 days. He was a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity, justly valued and lamented by all his acquaintances."

The next incumbent was John Hamilton, a colonel, and the son of Andrew Hamilton, Governor under the proprietaries, and is the only descendant of whom any knowledge has been obtained. It has not been determined whether he was a native of Scotland or America. He first appears in public life as one of Governor Hunter's Council in 1713, and continued to hold a seat at the board during the succeeding administrations of Burnet, Montgomerie, and Cosby, so that when he became chief magistrate he was fully prepared for its duties. In 1735 he was associate judge of the Provincial Supreme Court. He resided, it is thought, in the house now known as the Lewis House or Place, beautifully situated, overlooking the broad bay formed by the junction of the Raritan and the Sound with Sandy Hook inlet. He was buried in the old burial-ground, then used, lying north of the Britain House, but no trace can now be seen indicating the spot.

His successor was Jonathan Belcher, who arrived as Governor in 1747, landing at Amboy early in the morning of August 8th, having come in his barge from Sandy Hook; the voyage across the Atlantic having been made in the "Scarborough" man-of-war. He was well pleased with Amboy, but after a time made his residence at Elizabethtown, and died there in 1757.

Francis Bernard succeeded Governor Belcher. He was descended from a respectable family; had been educated at Oxford, and was engaged in the profession of the law at the time of his appointment, being a proctor or solicitor at Doctors' Commons, in London. He arrived at Amboy, Wednesday, June 14, 1758, from "His Majesty's ship the Terrible," bringing his wife and family. From the papers of that day, furnishing account of his reception in the province, it appears that more honors were bestowed upon him than were given to any of his predecessors. It may be well to portray the form and ceremony that in those days "did hedge about a Governor."

"On the second day after his arrival, attended by the members of his Council, the mayor and other authorities of the city, the Governor proceeded to the town hall and published his commission in the usual mode, by causing it to be read aloud in the presence and hearing of the assembled multitude. He then received the compliments of a great number of persons of distinction who had come hither to witness the august ceremony which placed once more over them a representative of majesty, and the day closed with various suitable demonstrations of joy." The next day the corporation of the city waited upon him, and the then mayor, Samuel Neville, Esq., presented him

with the usual complimentary address. The Governor returned satisfactory replies, assuring the mayor that he should "embrace every opportunity to show his regard for the city of Perth Amboy."

His residence was what was called the "old Johnston house," which stood upon the bank of the Raritan, about half-way between Long Ferry and Sandy Point. He continued to exercise the chief authority until the beginning of the year 1760, when he was transferred by the royal command to the province of Massachusetts Bay.

"He was sober and temperate, and had fine talents for conversation if the subject pleased him. He had an extensive knowledge of books, and memory so strong as to be able to refer to particular passages with greater facility than most men of erudition. He would sometimes boast that he could repeat the whole of the plays of Shakspeare. He was a friend of literature, and interested himself greatly in favor of Harvard College when Harvard Hall with the library and philosophic apparatus were destroyed by fire, after which he presented to it a considerable part of his own private library. The building which now bears the name of Harvard is a specimen of his taste in architecture. He was a believer in the principles of Christianity, the effect of study as well as of education, and was regular in his attendance upon public worship, attached to the Church of England, but no bigot, . . . when in the country attending service at the nearest Congregational Church.

Thomas Boone was the next Governor to succeed Governor Bernard; he received his appointment Nov. 27, 1759, but did not reach Amboy until July 30, 1760, being detained in New York waiting for his commission. The Governor was escorted on his way through the county of Essex by a troop of horse commanded by Capt. Terrill, of Elizabethtown, and through the county of Middlesex by a troop under the command of Capt. Parker, of Woodbridge. On his approach to Amboy he was met by the mayor and officers of the corporation, and conducted by them into the city. The next day the oath of office was administered, and then preceded by the corporation and attended by His Majesty's Council he walked in the procession to the city hall, where his commission was published with the usual formalities. An elegant entertainment was subsequently spread for the assembled company, at the expense of the Governor, and the day closed with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy "usual upon such occasions," says the record, now no longer occurring within the precincts of the old capital.

He was soon removed, and his position filled by Josiah Hardy, a man of few words and prompt action, but his administration, too, was brief.

Governor Boone was present on the arrival and installation of his successor, and did not sail from New York till Dec. 3, 1761, and arrived and entered upon his duties in South Carolina early in January, 1762, and remained there a little over two years (May,

1764), when he left for England, being recalled in consequence of differences with his Assembly.

Of Governor Hardy very little is known. He was appointed the 14th of April, 1761, to succeed Governor Boone. As we have said, he was a man of few words, and as a specimen the following is given, being his answer to the trustees of the College of New Jersey, who presented their address Sept. 29, 1762:

"GENTLEMEN,—I heartily thank you for your address. It will be at all times a particular satisfaction to me to give you every assistance in my power in promoting the prosperity of this useful seminary of learning.
 JOSIAH HARDY."

The Governor met the Assembly on the 30th November, 1761, and also in the months of March, April, and September, 1762, but there is no record in the public documents of the time indicative of his character or acquirements, and in February, 1763, he was succeeded by William Franklin, the last of the colonial Governors. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and was born in the province of Pennsylvania in 1731. But little of his youth is known. He early showed a marked predilection for books, which his father, of course, encouraged. He received the rank of captain in campaigns on the northern frontier before he was of age, rising from a subordinate station. On his return to Philadelphia young Franklin seems to have become in a great degree the companion and assistant of his father in his various scientific and professional pursuits, and subsequently himself entered into official life, and from 1754, for two years, 1756, he acted as comptroller of the general post-office, then under the management of Dr. Franklin, and in January, 1755, then holding in addition the clerkship of the Provincial Assembly, he accompanied the troops that were sent under the command of the doctor to build forts on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and in June, 1757, his father having been appointed colonial agent at London, he sailed with him for Europe.

William Strahan, his father's friend, a man of talents and discrimination, thus alludes to him in a letter written shortly after his arrival in England:

"Your son,"—he is writing to Mrs. Franklin,—*"I really think is one of the prettiest young gentlemen I ever knew from America. He seems to me to have a solidity of judgment not very often to be met with in one of his years. This, with the daily opportunity he has of improving himself in the company of his father, who is at the same time his friend, his brother, his intimate and easy companion, affords an agreeable prospect that your husband's virtues and usefulness to his country may be prolonged beyond the date of his own life."*¹

Young Franklin commenced the study of law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1758, after which he traveled with his father through England, Scotland, Flanders, and Holland, and was the

means of profit as regards mental and personal attainments. Courtied as was the society of his father by men of the highest literary and scientific acquirements, he could not but imbibe in such a circle a taste for similar pursuits, and we consequently find that when the University of Oxford, in 1762, conferred upon the father, for his great proficiency in the natural science, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the son was thought worthy of that of Master of Arts for having distinguished himself in the same branches of knowledge.

In the year 1762 (August) he was appointed, through the influence of Lord Bute, and without any solicitation on the part of his father, Governor of New Jersey, "previously undergoing, it is said, a close examination by Lord Halifax, minister of American affairs,"² deemed advisable, perhaps, on account of his colonial birth and youth, he at that time being only thirty years of age.

The following account of his marriage is interesting: "About the time of his appointment Governor Franklin married a Miss Elizabeth Downs, of whom recollections are, or were cherished by aged persons who knew her, as an exceedingly amiable woman, possessing many virtues and of very engaging manners. With her he arrived in the Delaware River in February, 1763, and, after some detention from the ice, reached Philadelphia on the 19th, whence he started for New Jersey on the 23d. He slept at New Brunswick on the 24th, and arrived at Perth Amboy the following day."³

"Almost immediately after his entrance upon his duties in New Jersey the vexatious measures of the British ministry began to excite throughout the colonies that abhorrence which eventually led to their separation from the mother-country, and Governor Franklin, although favorably disposed towards the colonies so long as no direct opposition to the authority of Parliament was manifested, advocated and enforced the views of the ministry with a devotion and energy worthy a better cause. The war-clouds were gathering, and dissension for the time crept into the Council. Hitherto this body had coincided with the views of the Governor, but he, in the fall in 1775, felt obliged to suspend from membership in it Lord Stirling, the latter having accepted a military commission under the Provincial Congress. From this time a palpable estrangement dates between the Governor and the Council, and so rapidly did it grow that all harmony of action ceased, and the former was left to face the rising storm alone." Writing about this period to the Earl of Dartmouth, Franklin says, "My situation is not a little difficult, having no more than one or two among the principal officers of government to whom I even now speak confidentially on public affairs." The dispatch containing this passage was intercepted by Lord Stirling, who took

¹ Franklin's Writings, vol. vii. pp. 158, 170.

² Public Characters of Great Britain, vol. iv. ³ E. J. Hist., p. 188.

measures to prevent the possible escape of Governor Franklin, although nothing goes to show that the latter had any such intention. Not long after this he was arrested by authority of the Provincial Congress, and upon refusing to give his parole was placed under guard and taken to Burlington and sent thence to Connecticut, where, he was kept a prisoner until regularly exchanged.¹

By this time the city had become an important centre, not only from the fact that it was the seat of government and the residence of the principal royal officers, but on account of its commanding military situation, of which both parties were fully aware, and in the month of December, 1775, two New Jersey provincial regiments were organized, and a company under Capt. Conway marched down from New Brunswick and occupied the "barracks," since owned by the Andrews family (see account of barracks). The space between the barracks and the turnpike was used for a parade-ground, and was inclosed by a high board fence, and shaded until 1832 by numerous tall poplar-trees. Capt. Conway's force was soon strengthened by a regiment under Capt. Longstreet, and a company under Capt. Howell, and all found quarters at the barracks. Meanwhile the colonial officers continued nominally in possession of their respective posts, and several months passed without any open act of hostility or breach of peace. But in April a detachment of the Third Regiment of Jersey troops arrived here and at once began to throw up earth-works.

Encouraged by the arrest of Governor Franklin, and the desertion of Amboy by a number of the adherents of the royal cause, there was a more active display of organized resistance to British rule. About the end of June the appearance of Sir William Howe with a large force on Staten Island decided Gen. Washington in his intention to form a camp at Amboy, and Gen. Hugh Mercer was put in command. Troops were at once ordered here, and several armed whale-boats and vessels were disposed along the front of the town. It was at this period that a British war brig carrying twelve guns came up and anchored west of Billop's Point. During the night the Americans mounted an eighteen-pounder behind the breastworks near St. Peter's Church, and at daylight opened such a hot fire upon the brig that she was obliged to retire. Her retreat was covered by the guns of another English vessel which lay east of the Point, and by a shot from her the tombstone at the grave of Capt. Bryant was broken and the church itself hit.

The next hostile act occurred July 24th, when an American battery of four guns fired upon two sloops on their way from Staten Island to Sandy Hook. No damage seems to have been done to them, but the cannonade provoked a reply from the British artillery on Billop's Point "which lasted for an hour."

The casualties on our side were two: a man confined in an upper room of the court-house, and a horse which was killed in High Street near the town pump. Single shots from muskets and rifles were often fired across the Sound, and now and then either from precision or by chance one would be effective. During the summer a want of proper vessels prevented the Americans from undertaking any aggressive operations at Amboy on a large scale, but after the failure of the famous conference in the Billop House, on Staten Island, between Lord Howe and the committee from Congress, there were several successful raids and sorties upon the British on Staten Island. But nothing of much moment took place, and in November, 1776, when Washington began his retreat through New Jersey, the troops at Amboy were withdrawn and joined his army.

The English immediately took possession of the town, which, as well as New Brunswick, they retained until July, 1777.

"On the 12th of April, 1779, commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington and Sir Henry Clinton met here to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, after which the Revolutionary history of Perth Amboy presents little interest and nothing of importance."²

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(*Continued.*)

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.—About 1695 several of the East Jersey proprietors applied to Bishop Compton, of London, for the supply of a minister, and in compliance with their request the Rev. Edward Perthuck was sent out, who arrived at the close of 1698. Upon his arrival at Perth Amboy the proprietors met in February of the following year, and a house which had been built by them to be given for a church having been fitted up by a number of the inhabitants, the Rev. Mr. Perthuck commenced religious services according to the forms of the Church of England.

This building stood near the ferry over the Raritan, and its site is marked on an early map. There was a stone taken down and inserted in the rear wall of the new church edifice bearing date 1685,³ and this is supposed to have been the date of the foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Amboy. It is not known how long Mr. Perthuck remained, but prior to the incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701, clergymen occasionally visited the place. In the year 1702 the Rev. George Keith was sent by the society as a

¹ T. S. Kearney's Sketch.

² Centenary Speech, in A. B., 1876.

³ William A. Whitehead Acct.

missionary to the colonies, with the Rev. Mr. Talbot as an associate. These visits awakened an interest in the erection of a new church, but it was deemed advisable to repair the old one for temporary use, and six pounds were appropriated by the proprietors for that object. In 1705 materials were collected and the new church edifice commenced. The Rev. Mr. Brook is mentioned as their missionary at this time, including Elizabethtown. He was zealous and indefatigable in his labors. "Besides preaching, he used to catechise and expound fourteen times a month, which obliged him to be on horseback almost every day, which was expensive as well as toilsome to him." His example, however, awakened a spirit of zeal among his members. In the autumn of 1707, Mr. Brook, while on his way to England, was lost at sea.

The Rev. Thorowgood Moore, a truly zealous and sincere clergyman and missionary of the society, appears to have officiated for a while in Amboy, following Mr. Brook, but on account of his plainness in the discharge of his duties he incurred the displeasure of some of the nobility, more especially of Lord Cornbury, and was taken by the sheriff to New York. But he fortunately escaped to Boston, and from there to England on the same vessel with Rev. Mr. Brook.

Rev. Edward Vaughan succeeded Mr. Brook in 1709. He executed the duties of his calling with the utmost application and diligence, rendering himself exceedingly acceptable to the people. He gave Amboy as much of his attention as was possible, having Elizabethtown and other missions to visit frequently. In 1711 the inhabitants of Amboy were obliged to procure a separate minister, and Rev. Thomas Halliday commenced his labors, in connection with Piscataway Town. (See Raritan township.) He remained until about 1714, at Amboy, when that year Rev. Mr. Vaughan for the second time came to Amboy, and once in four weeks officiated for the parish here, going to Elizabethtown and Woodbridge on the other Sabbaths. This arrangement continued with but little intermission for several years. On the 30th of July, 1718, a charter was granted to the parish of St. Peter's by Governor Robert Hunter, in behalf of his sovereign, George I., in which William Eier and John Barclay were appointed wardens; Thomas Gordon, John Rudyard, Robert King, and John Stevens, vestrymen.

To Mr. Gordon, George Willocks, and John Barclay the church is indebted for the ground on which the present edifice stands and for other lands in the vicinity of this city. . . . The parsonage and grounds were valued at £400 sterling. In June, 1719, John Harrison and Mr. Willocks gave twelve acres of land contiguous to the city for the use of the church forever.

In 1825 this congregation erected a tablet in this church in memory of their liberal benefactors. It bears the following inscription:

This Tablet
is designed to express the gratitude of the
Congregation of St. Peter's church in this city
to the benefactors of the said church
whose names follow
GEORGE WILLOCKS
who died 1729—
MARGARET WILLOCKS
his wife
who died in 1721—
THOMAS GORDON
who died April 28 1722
and
John Harrison.
They loved the habitation of God's house and
the place where his honour dwelleth.
Erected A.D. 1825.

This congregation, upon receipt of their charter, became regularly established. The erection of a new church soon followed. It was begun in 1719, and dedicated by the name of "St. Peter's" in 1722. It was an oblong building, thirty feet broad, forty-eight feet in length, and simple in architecture. Save in the additions made to the number who were buried in the graves surrounding the church, but few changes had been wrought in its appearance until 1852, when it was removed to give place to a more commodious modern structure. The Rev. William Skinner was appointed missionary to the parish, and in the autumn of 1722 commenced his labors. He was received by the people "with much kindness and civility."

In the year 1731 the pews were all placed in the church, and the following is a record of the names of pewholders, the numbers allotted, and prices affixed:

	£ s.		£ s.
1. Rector	6 17	15. This seat may have been reserved for the poor.	
2. Philip Kearney.....	6 17	16. Aaron Faltout.....	5 7
3. John Parker.....	6 17	17. Peter Savery and Henry Berry, Jr.....	5 2
4. William Skinner.....	6 17	18. Jos. Leig, Richard Bishop, and Wm. Davenport.....	5 2
5. Ursula Parker and Elizabeth Johnston.....	6 7	19. John Sharp.....	5 2
6. John Johnston.....	6 7	20. Thomas Frost, and Eleanor Williams.....	5 12
7. R. S. Hooper.....	6 7	21. Richard Hughes.....	5 12
8. J. Hamilton.....	6 7	22. Andrew Hay.....	6 7
9. A. Johnston.....	6 17	23. Gabriel Stelle.....	6 7
10. F. Lyell.....	6 17	24. Michael Kearney.....	6 7
11. George Leslie.....	6 17		
12. John Ritchie.....	6 17		
13. J. Webb.....	5 12		
14. Harmon Stout.....	5 12		

When Mr. Skinner entered upon his duties there were only twenty communicants reported. There were in 1724 about seventy families belonging to the congregation. He ordinarily had one hundred and fifty auditors in summer, and about seventy in winter. His custom was to preach in the morning and catechise the children in the afternoon. In 1747, in consequence of Governor Morris having fixed his residence at Trenton, Amboy lost many of its population. The prevalence of the smallpox proving fatal to many in the winter of 1746-47, the congregation, which had increased under the labors of Mr. Skinner, fell off materially, and in 1758 they were deprived by death of the labors of their faithful pastor.

In the year 1759 there was appointed as missionary to Amboy the Rev. Philip Hughes, but he must have declined, as no other mention is made but that Rev.

Mr. Palmer entered the station and continued to officiate as missionary until 1762, when the name of Rev. Robert McKean comes in February, 1763, and reports in a few months after some fifty families that belonged to this parish, and communicants thirty-four. In the year 1764 a committee were authorized "to carry on the outside walls of the church as far as the end of the steeple, and inclose it, and to build a plain spire on top of the steeple, and do any other matter the vestry shall think necessary towards completing the same." Rev. Mr. McKean died Oct. 17, 1767, leaving an excellent record of a gospel minister and Christian gentleman; he was also a practitioner of physic, etc. The following epitaph from his tombstone:

"In Memory of
The Rev. Robert McKean, M.A.,
Practitioner of Physic, etc.,
And Missionary from the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel in
Foreign parts to the
City of Perth Amboy,
who was Born
July 13th, 1732, N. S.,
and died October 17th, 1767.
An unshaken friend,
An agreeable companion,
A rational divine,
A skilful Physician,
And in every relation of life
a truly benevolent and
honest man,
Fraternal love hath erected
This monument."

The Rev. Mr. Preston, chaplain to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, then quartered at Amboy, was requested to officiate, the necessary funds for his remuneration to be raised by subscription. He accepted the offer, but refused all compensation save the occupancy of the parsonage. Mr. Preston remained at Amboy until 1774, acting as the chaplain, and also as missionary to this church when the "tide of war" caused his removal. He was a Scotchman, tall of stature, and with an athletic frame surmounted by a bushy wig; he was a bachelor, and had accumulated considerable property, which he lost by the failure of his banker, which caused his death, bringing him to the grave old and broken-hearted.

In the year 1768, as there had been numerous applications for pews which could not be supplied, arrangements were made to put up a gallery on the south side of the church, which was accordingly done.

From 1774 to 1782 there are no records of the vestry's proceedings, and it is believed that the church held no regular services. The edifice became a place for stabling the army horses, the pews having been removed; and the graves and monuments were exposed to injury by the destruction of the fences. Against the headstones fires were lighted by the soldiers to prepare their food, and the tombstones they occupied as tables for the meals which they thus prepared. The church, however, escaped the fiery ordeal,

being built of durable materials, while many frame buildings were destroyed. In this connection the following letter from Rev. Mr. Preston is interesting:

"PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 2, 1777.

"REVEREND SIR,—My correspondence with the society has been interrupted for some considerable time, owing to this place having been made a garrison town of the rebels, and their endeavoring to intercept all letters that were writ from hence, which was attended with bad consequences to the writers of them. Whilst they were here they never interrupted me in the discharge of my duty; they threatened indeed to compell me to observe the Fast Day that was appointed by Congress in May last, which I not choosing to do, left town for two days, and on my return had service in church as usual without any molestation, which I continued till the end of June, when Independence was declared. After that it would not have been prudent in me, nor indeed would they have —have suffered me to officiate, unless I would have conformed to the alterations which they made in the Liturgy. Upon the King's Troops taken possession of Staten Island, which is separated from this place by a narrow channel, they crowded in 6000 or 7000 men into this little town, filled all the houses with soldiers, and took the church and made a Barrack of it; they at last gave out an order that any person that had any connections or acquaintances upon Staten Island should quit the place. Upon this the greater number of the inhabitants were obliged to leave town. I retired 40 miles back into the country, where I remained till one of the King's Regiments passed along, which had been made prisoners and were going to be exchanged, and I joined them and got to this town the 20th of December. I had service in the church the Sunday before Christmas, and had that day 20 communicants. Few of the inhabitants have as yet been able to return here, the Roads are all beset by the Rebels and their houses are now filled with the King's Troops. I found the Parsonage House so demolished that it was not habitable; the windows broke to pieces, the partitions torn down, the outhouses and fences all burnt and destroyed. £300 will not repair the damage, and how that is to be done I know not, for everybody here have been such sufferers that it cannot be expected that they should contribute much towards it. Many of them will find it a hard matter to repair their own losses. My own private losses I do not bring into the account, tho' I have been a considerable sufferer: part of my Household Furniture is gone and some of my books, amongst which was the register of Baptisms, &c., so that I can make no return to the Society of the occasional duties for these two year last Past.

"I am, Reverend Sir, yours,

"JOHN PRESTON."

During the years 1782, 1783, and 1784 the Rev. Abraham Beach occasionally officiated in the parish, being appointed temporary missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the request of the vestry. The war was over and all civil and ecclesiastical connection with Great Britain severed. At the end of the year 1784 an invitation was extended to the Rev. John Hamilton Rowland, who was at that time settled as rector of St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island. He officiated for the congregation at stated periods for two or three years, and then removed to Nova Scotia.

The following March (1785) resolutions in relation to the complete reparation of the church, commencing with the windows and floors, were adopted. On the 16th of April the vestry petitioned the board of proprietors for aid, and received from them a grant of one hundred acres of land, which was sold and the proceeds made available, forming with monies (£150) secured by private subscriptions enough to warrant the completion of the interior. These improvements were finished in October, and some twenty-six out of thirty-two pews were sold. Rev. Mr. Rowland's labors in Amboy ceased about August, 1786, as in the same month a candidate for orders,

Mr. Joseph I. Bend, who also was teaching school in the town, was engaged by the congregation as lay-reader.

Rev. George Hartwell Spieren was the next rector. He was called in June, 1788, and ordained at St. Peter's, on the 18th of July, by Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of New York. This was the first ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church in East Jersey. During his ministry (1788) measures were taken to procure a bell. The following one was presented to the parish by Capt. Philip Lytheby, a Scotchman from Bahama Islands. The captain caused the following quaint inscription to be cast around the bell:

"In Perth Amboy my Sound Enjoy, 1789."

Rev. Henry Van Dyke, the next rector at Amboy and New Brunswick, arrived with his family April 19, 1791. After serving the parish usefully for some months he (in July, 1793) removed to Burlington, N. J. The church now extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Richard C. Moore, of Staten Island, who became rector on the 25th of November, 1793, and for several years performed his duties in the parish. He became Bishop of Virginia.

The following have been connected with this parish: Rev. Jasper D. Jones, 1804-9; Rev. James Chapman, 1809-44; Rev. Hamble T. Leacock, 1845-48; Rev. H. E. Pratt, 1849-54; Rev. Alexander Jones, D.D., 1855-71; Rev. Alexander R. Walker, 1871-77; Rev. James O. Drumm, 1877-78; Rev. E. P. Miller, 1879 to the present time.

The present number of communicants is one hundred and fifty; church sittings, about three hundred and fifty. The present church edifice was first used for public worship June 19, 1853.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the congregation to the present time, with the years of their election:

WARDENS.

William Eier, 1718.
Robert King, 1719.
William Burnet, "Governor," 1721.
John Barclay, 1718-22.
John Rudyard, 1720.
John Stevens, 1722-25, 1730-31.
George Leslie, 1732-29.
Michael Kearney, 1723-26, 1730-33.
Andrew Johnston, 1726-29, 1742, 1762.
Heron Putland, 1726-28.
John Parker, 1727-32.
Fennell Lyell, 1727-29, 1737-41.
Andrew Hay, 1729-39.
John Hamilton, 1730-36, 1742-45.
John Barclay, 1730-32.
Lawrence Smyth, 1734-55.
William Cosby, "Governor," 1734.
Robert L. Hooper, 1734-38.
John Webb, 1735-40.
Gabriel Stelle, 1737-38.
Lewis Johnston, 1739-41, 1763-73.
Adam Hay, 1739.
Samuel Neville, 1741.

Philip Kearney, 1742-74.
John Deare, 1742-62.
Francis Brazier, 1744-45.
John Doodsworth, 1745.
Gerard Sayrs, 1749.
John Smyth, 1749-62.
George Leslie, 1750-52.
John Barberie, 1753-62.
John Johnston, 1753-74.
Cortlandt Skinner, 1755-74.
Samuel Sargent, 1767-62, 1772.
Stephen Skinner, 1763-71.
James Parker, 1763, 1774, 1784-95.
Alexander Watson, 1763-74.
Jonathan Deare, 1770-74.
Revaud Kearney, 1770-74, 1782-83, 1786, 1791-93, 1797, 1800-1.
Elijah Dunham, 1770-74.
Frederick Smyth, 1774.
John Rattoone, 1782-89.
Thomas Lyell, 1782-84.
John Halsted, 1782-84, 1799.
Elias Marsh, 1782-86, 1795, 1798.
Stephen Deare, 1782-83.
John Griggs, 1784-85.

Poole England, 1784-85, 1788-90.
Norris Thorp, 1785.
Samuel Farmer, 1785-86.
Thomas Farmer, 1785-88.
Matthias Halstead, 1785-86, 1788-94, 1797.
Richard Stevens, 1786-88.
John L. Johnston, 1786-87.
Andrew Bell, 1787, 1789, 1808.
Michael Kearny, 1790.
John Johnston, 1791-93, 1795-96.
Joseph Taylor, 1794-1801.
Joseph Marsh, 1794-87, 1810.
Robert Palmer, 1798.
James Parker, 1799, 1837, 1843.
James H. Kearney, 1809-11.
Abraham Webb, 1809-36.
Philip Ten Eyck, 1809.
David Thorp, 1810-29.
B. H. Tomlinson, 1811.
C. A. Forbes, 1812, 1816-17.
Abraham Thompson, 1812-19.
George Buchanan, 1813-21.
William Hamilton, 1814-15, 1830-31.
Robert Arnold, 1816-17, 1822-29.
Jeremiah Martin, 1818-30.
Richard Giggis, 1818-19.
Archer Gifford, 1820-21.
Abner Woodruff, 1822-25, 1828-37.
F. W. Brinley, 1822-23.
William Whitehead, 1824-34.

Thomas G. Marsh, 1826-51.
Lewis Gelding, 1827-54.
Robert A. Thorp, 1830-35.
Samuel Angus, 1830.
Benou Mandeville, 1834-37.
Charles C. Lawrence, 1836-37.
Jedediah Paine, 1837.
John Parker, 1723-26.
Robert S. Hooper, 1826.
John Hamilton, 1727-29, 1737-41.
Michael Kearney, 1727-29.
Andrew Johnston, 1730-41.
Fennell Lyell, 1730-36.
Lewis Johnston, 1742-62.
Samuel Nevill, 1742-62.
Samuel Sargent, 1763-71.
John Smyth, 1763-74.
Stephen Skinner, 1772-74.
Norris Thorpe, 1782-84.
John Johnson, 1782-89.
John Halsted, 1785-96, 1800-1.
John Rattoone, 1790-1801, 1809-10.
James Parker, 1797.
Revaud Kearney, 1798-99.
Andrew Bell, 1800-42.
Joseph Marsh, 1811-41.
Abner Woodruff, 1841.
John R. Watson, 1842-55.
Edward Brinley, 1843-51.
James Parker, 1852-55.
C. L. Parker.
F. W. Gordon.

VESTRYMEN.

Thomas Gordon, 1718-22.
John Barclay, 1730-32.
John Rudyard, 1718-19, 1721.
Robert King, 1718, 1720-35, 1744-45.
John Stevens, 1718, 1726-30, 1749-52.
William Nicholls, 1719-21.
Alexander Farquerson, 1719-20.
John Sharp, 1720.
John Johnston, 1723-28.
James A. Nicholls, 1838-50.
John Arnold, 1838-55.
John R. Watson, 1839-41.
Charles Hamilton, 1842.

Charles McK. Smith, 1843-55.
Lawrence Kearney, 1851-55.
Lawrence Boggs, 1852-55.
William King, 1852-55.
Joseph D. Forbes, 1852-55.
Eber H. Hall, 1855.
S. V. R. Patterson, 1855.
James T. Watson, 1876.
F. W. Gordon, 1881.
E. H. Willford, 1882.
J. L. Kearney, 1882.
De Witt Watrous, 1882.
William Ding, Jr., 1882.
Aime B. Marsh, 1882.

REV. JAMES CHAPMAN, the senior presbyter of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of New Jersey, and for thirty-five years rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., died at his residence in that town on the 6th day of April, 1857, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the fiftieth year of his ministry.

He was the eldest son of James Chapman, a native of Peterboro', England, who early in life came to this country, and settled at Elizabethtown, N. J., where the subject of this sketch was born on May 15, 1785. His father was an active patriot during the Revolution, and one of those who suffered incarceration in the famous sugar-house in Liberty Street, New York. His mother was Mary Ogden, a descendant of one of the early settlers of New Jersey. His parents were of noted integrity and piety, and therein was laid that strict integrity of character which marked the whole life of their son. His father, though originally an Episcopalian, had, during the awakening that attended the preaching of Whitefield, joined the Presbyterian Church, and so the son, when about to enter the

Christian ministry, was naturally inclined to the order of that church. With this view, after an academic course under the late Rev. Dr. Barry, to whom so many of the bishops and elder clergy of the church have been indebted for their early classical training, he was sent to Princeton College and Theological Seminary. After graduating at the college, and while pursuing his theological studies, his mind becoming impressed with the superior claims of the order and ministry of the Episcopal Church, after careful consideration, he applied and was admitted as a candidate for holy orders by the standing committee of the diocese of New Jersey in 1806. Forming an intimate acquaintance with the late Bishop Hobart, he enjoyed the privilege of pursuing his theological studies under the guidance of that learned and able divine, and laid the foundation not only of sound church principles, but also of a warm friendship with that distinguished prelate which lasted through life. He also had the friendship and counsel of the venerable bishop Benjamin Moore, by whom he was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Chapel, New York, on May 31, 1807, and was immediately afterwards employed as an assistant minister in Trinity Church, New York. This was an interesting period of his ministry, as appears by the journal he regularly kept during his whole ministerial life. His duties were constant and various. He here formed many valuable friendships, one of the latest fruits of which was a beautiful epistle received by him, shortly before his death, from one who was baptized by him, and the first child baptized in the then new St. John's Chapel, New York.

While in New York he received calls at about the same time from Trinity Church, New Haven, from Alexandria, Va., and from Perth Amboy, N. J., all earnest and urgent. By the advice of his friend, Bishop Hobart, concurring with his own love for his native State and for rural life, and more especially regarding the depressed condition of the church there, and her great need of the aid of all her sons, he chose the last, though least, being, in the language of Bishop Doane to his convention, "a Jerseyman all through." He entered upon his duties in this parish on Sept. 9, 1809, was ordained priest by Bishop Moore, in Trinity Church, New York, Sept. 7, 1810, and instituted rector Aug. 8, 1811. At this time the Diocese of New Jersey had no bishop, and scarcely an existence. He entered at once with zeal upon his chosen work. His own immediate parish he found in a very low state, small in numbers, and involved in debt. This debt was paid off, the number of pew-holders and communicants soon increased two-fold, the church repaired and beautified, a new parsonage house built, and the churchyard and parsonage grounds improved and ornamented, and the affairs of the parish brought into a prosperous condition. In diocesan affairs he held a prominent place, and was for a long series of years one of the leaders in the diocese; was for twenty years a member of the standing

committee, frequently a delegate to the General Council of the church, and held other important offices and trusts for many years; promoted the election of Bishop Croes, and was his warm friend and co-operator through the whole of his episcopate.

In 1819 he married Mary Marsh, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Marsh, and had four children, viz.: James M., lawyer; Mary R., died Sept. 8, 1845, aged twenty years; Joseph E., retired merchant; and Thomas S., died July 13, 1841, aged ten years. He continued in the rectorship of St. Peter's Church for the third of a century, devoted to his parish, his books, his garden, friends, and family circle,—the dear object of his affections. In the retirement of a country parish he escaped to a great extent the vicissitudes and trials of more exposed positions in life; indeed, the great trial of his life was the relinquishment of the parish to which he had given his labors, his prayers, and the best years of his life,—a result produced through the unfounded animosity of some who for private ends counteracted his usefulness, making his position painful and embarrassing, and finally compelling him, for the sake of peace, to resign his charge, which he did in September, 1842, afterwards residing on an adjoining property belonging to him, where he spent in comparative retirement, though in active usefulness, his remaining years. From this time till shortly before his death he served gratuitously the ancient parish of Trinity Church, Woodbridge, and performed many ministerial offices among his neighbors, by whom he was much esteemed.

In the early part of 1856 his usual robust health began to decline, and disease at length broke down his vigorous frame. He bore up under his protracted sufferings with fortitude to the last, and fell emphatically with his armor on, a faithful soldier of the cross,—in youth, in manhood, and in age. The deceased was noted through life for a beautiful simplicity of character, the strictest integrity, a steady, manly maintenance of the truth, a straightforward, earnest, untiring devotion to duty. No fear, no danger could deter him from the path of duty or keep him from the bedside of the sick and dying.

He was a man of varied and extensive acquirements; was acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages. It was his daily practice to read in a regular course, and he thereby acquired a great fund of information. Like his brother, the late Thomas Chapman, of Camden, N. J. (one of whose collections forms part of the library of Middletown University), he was from youth a great lover of books, and had collected one of the best theological libraries in the State, also containing a large collection of pamphlets and historical records running through a period of more than half a century. This collection will not be dispersed, but is kept together by his sons. He was also a great lover and observer of nature. For many years he kept a regular

meteorological record and memoranda of natural phenomena with great care and accuracy. He exemplified in his life the best ideas of the ancient philosophers, adorned and perfected by the graces of Christianity, and his place in the circle in which he moved will not soon be filled.

Presbyterian Church.—There is little that can be learned respecting the early history of the Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy. The following record of a meeting held by the East Jersey Proprietors July 22, 1731, will throw some light upon the subject:

"The humble petition of some of the inhabitants of the city of Perth Amboy humbly petitioneth—

"To the Hon. Council of Proprietors now sitting in Perth Amboy: Whereas several of your petitioners have in the old Burial-place so called our parents, wives, and children interred, we your petitioners humbly beg that your honorable house would take it into consideration and grant us a right of that piece of ground, that we may have a right to erect a meeting-house for the worship of God, and likewise for a Burial-place; and that it may be your Honorable Council's order that the said piece of ground may be dedicated to the said use and no other, and your humble petitioners will for ever pray.

"John Matthie, John Gaschrie, William Thompson, Thomas Inglis, Thomas Loggans, John Leigh, John Moore, John Herriott, John Thompson, Samuel Moores, Alexander Carnes."

"Which petition being taken into consideration by this Board, they are of opinion that the said piece of Land do remain as formerly intended for a public Burial-place for the inhabitants of this city. But that the petitioners have liberty to erect and build a meeting-house on the southeast corner of the same, and this Board do hereby lease as far as in them lies, unto the said Petitioners, so much of the said piece of land in the said southeast corner as shall be necessary for that purpose, not exceeding one chain square, for the term of one thousand years."

This was situated on State Street, formerly Back Street, and from long occupancy is now called the "Presbyterian Burial-Ground," although set apart on the settlement of the town as a public cemetery, and no special or exclusive right having ever been granted to that congregation other than appears in the foregoing proceedings of the board of proprietors.

Between the years 1731 and 1735 the privilege accorded by the proprietors was secured by the erection of a small building, which was for a long time occupied by this denomination as their house of worship. We find no record of who was the first clergyman, and the information that can be gathered at this late day of a settled minister is very limited. The edifice was demolished during the Revolution. The following is found "on the Synod Records Sept. 17, 1724, a supplication from some of the inhabitants of Perth Amboy, desiring sermon sometimes, being referred to the Presbytery of Philadelphia (which then included both East and West Jersey), was approved by the Synod, and Mr. Anderson was appointed to write a letter to them. . . .

"June 29, 1735, Gilbert Tennant preached at Amboy on the 'Necessity of Religious Violence to Durable Happiness,' which was afterwards published."

It is supposed from various data that the Rev. John Cross, of Baskenridge, served Perth Amboy and Staten Island, then constituting one congregation. Aug. 2, 1742, a call was presented to Rev. Charles McKnight

from Staten Island, and it is supposed also from the Perth Amboy church.

From the year 1761 the South Ward of South Amboy appears as supplicants for sermons; and as Rev. Elihu Spencer supplied that place, he probably also preached in this city, as they held "weekly meeting."

In 1764 the building appears to have needed repairs. The attempt to improve it at that time was delayed and finally frustrated by the war of the Revolution, during which the meetings were for some time held in the old court-house, and occasionally in private residences.

Capt. John Angus, who had been a resident of Perth Amboy for a few years, in 1801 commenced a course of persevering efforts towards a new church, and in 1802 the foundation was laid. The committee was appointed, consisting of Capt. Angus, Mr. David Wait, and Capt. and James Harriot, and to the energy and perseverance of Capt. Angus is the congregation of the present day indebted for the neat edifice it yet occupies.

Rev. Elias Riggs, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, became the regular pastor on the 7th of March, 1802, and on the 2d day of August, 1803, he was ordained in the new meeting-house. He remained for four years. In 1807, Rev. Mr. Keys was settled as pastor, but remained only a few months. The following have been pastors of the church: Rev. Peter Stryker, 1809, until September, 1810. For four years or more after he left, the congregation was dependent upon occasional supplies. Dec. 17, 1814, the Rev. Joshua Young became pastor, but remained for a very short time. The following named were the first communicants: Capt. John Angus, Margaretta Angus, Margaret Clark, Elizabeth Coddington, Phebe Harriot, Rachel Friend, and John Lewis (7).

About June 6, 1816, the Rev. Josiah B. Andrews began his ministerial labors here, and remained nearly eight years. After his removal the congregation was without a regular pastor until 1828, when Mr. Nicholas A. Wilson accepted a call. It is said he was a most excellent and devoted man, and "much people were added to the church." He removed to Philadelphia in 1831, where he soon died, greatly lamented.

Rev. Peter H. Shaw came in 1831. He continued about eighteen months, and was followed by the Rev. David R. Gillmer, who after a brief term left and entered the Episcopal Church, and after a few years returned to the Presbyterian Church, and was settled in Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Benjamin Cory was the next pastor, Nov. 9, 1834. During his ministry both the temporal and spiritual interests of the congregation improved. At no time previous had the church met with so much prosperity. In 1856 there were one hundred and forty-four members and fifty-nine pewholders.

The following is a list of officers (ruling elders and

deacons are united in one) from 1817 to 1855: John Angus, David Wait, John Lewis, Alexander Semple, John V. Crawford, John D. See, Zadoc Mundy, James Harriot, Charles Ford, Samuel E. Woodbridge, David Crowell, Daniel Selover, Stephen G. Woodbridge, Cornelius D. Selover, Caleb C. Pierson.

The trustees' book having been destroyed by fire, we can only give the names from 1838 to 1856: Benjamin Maurice, David Crowell, Charles F. Maurice, Edwin Ford, William J. Ford, John Wait, Stephen G. Woodbridge, Alexander M. Bruen, William Paterson, Cornelius H. Schapps, David T. Wait, Charles Keene, Edward J. Hall, Henry D. Tyrrell, William Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Cory left after a pastorate of twenty-five years, during which time the church was greatly prospered.

Rev. Charles C. Wallace was installed pastor Oct. 29, 1860, and remained for little over three years. He was dismissed Dec. 29, 1863, having received a call to a church at Placerville, Cal.

Rev. James A. Little was engaged as stated supply in August, 1864, and on the 23d of the following March he was called to the pastorate, and was installed April 27, 1865. He served in the pastorate about three years, during which the church was repaired at a cost of nearly \$10,000. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Pingry, as stated supply until July, 1869, when a call was extended to Rev. Aaron Peck, who accepted, and was installed Jan. 19, 1870. During the few months of his pastorate steps were taken to pay off the last incumbrance which was secured by mortgage against the church, and in April, 1876, it was fully paid. Mr. Peck remained until 1877, when Rev. N. W. Cary came in the fall, and continued with other supplies until July 13, 1880. Rev. David Stevenson received a call which he accepted, and was installed Oct. 13, 1880. The number of members is about one hundred and thirty-two. Elders, Henry D. Terrill, C. C. Pierson, and E. W. Barnes.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first instance on record of Methodist preaching in this city is furnished by the journal of the venerated Bishop Francis Asbury, under date of "Thursday, Feb. 27, 1772." "After having preached in a large upper room at Mr. T.'s, in Amboy, where many came to hear, and I was much favored in my soul, an innkeeper invited me to his house and was kind enough to desire that I would call on him when I came again." It is more than likely that he did return there, as an entry shows that he put up at the "Long Ferry House," and this ferry connected with the stages between New York and Philadelphia.

The regular services of the Methodist preacher dates about 1813, when Amboy was included in the Elizabethtown Circuit, and Rev. Thomas Morrell, Robert Cloud, John McCluskey, Joseph Totten, and David Bartine were among the first circuit preachers, and were instrumental in the formation of a church

in this city. A regular organization was formed in 1818, but it was not until 1837 that the church edifice was erected. The success of this undertaking was principally due to the exertions of the Rev. Isaac Cross, who had officiated occasionally in the city, and who became in 1838 the first settled minister of the congregation. He remained but two years according to the itinerant rules of the Methodist Church. The following have been the pastors since that time: 1840, Benjamin Day; 1842, Josiah F. Canfield; 1843, Curtis Tally; 1844, Robert Sutton; 1846, Alexander Gilmore; 1848, John N. Crane; 1850, Jacob B. Fort; 1852, John W. Barrett; 1854, James H. Dandy; 1855, David Graves; 1857, Benjamin Kelly; 1859, Alexander Gilmore; 1860, Solomon Parsons; 1861, Jeremiah Cowins; 1863, Josiah R. Daniels; 1865, Walters Chamberlin; 1868, Isaac N. Vansant; 1871, Stacy W. Hilliard; 1872, John G. Garrison; 1874, John A. Kinsbury; 1879, William S. Gallaway; 1881, D. B. Fitz Randolph.

When the church was organized there were but twelve members; at the present time (1882) there is a membership of two hundred and twenty. During the year 1866 the new edifice was then commenced, and in a few months this beautiful church edifice was erected. It is capable of seating some six hundred persons. The church property is valued at nearly \$30,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The first services held by a Catholic priest in this city was perhaps a short time prior to 1842, in the house of Mr. James Tuite, on every alternate Sunday. In 1844 a neat brick church, costing some three thousand dollars, was erected on Centre Street, and the Rev. Thomas Quin was the prime mover of this enterprise.

Since the founding of this church the following-named pastors have had charge: Fathers McArdle, Medranda, Rogers, Sheridan, Quin, Cornell, Connelly, the present incumbent. There is a parish school connected with the church. The membership is about twelve hundred. The property is now valued at about thirteen thousand dollars.

Baptist Church.—It was not until the 26th of August, 1818, that this church was organized, although services had been held in a small building occasionally. The Rev. Thomas Winters received a unanimous call to become pastor of this small charge. He accepted the call, and remained in the successful discharge of the pastoral duties until in 1823, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jabez C. Gable. They had held religious services in the old court-house, and sometimes at the residence of some of the members, but in 1824 the erection of a church was commenced. It was not completed, however, for some few years after. In 1855 it underwent extensive alterations and repairs. The church numbers at this writing (1882) one hundred and nine members.

The following have been the pastors: 1817, Rev. Drake Wilson; 1818, Rev. Thomas Winters; 1823,

Rev. Jabez C. Gable; 1826, Rev. J. Booth; 1829, Rev. John Bloomer; 1832, Rev. J. Sloper; 1835, Rev. T. Recker; 1837, Rev. J. Blain; 1839, Rev. John B. Case; 1842, Rev. John Rodgers; 1845, Rev. George F. Hendrickson; 1849, Rev. J. M. Carpenter; 1852, Rev. John E. Reynolds; 1854, Rev. T. S. Rogers; 1856, Rev. Alfred Harvey; 1860, Rev. H. A. Cords; 1862, Rev. A. G. Lawson; 1866, Rev. G. W. Pendleton; 1867, Rev. G. W. Nicholson; 1870, Rev. S. G. Woodrow; 1872, Rev. George R. Hunter; 1875, Rev. G. I. Ganun; 1876, Rev. William James; 1876, Rev. George W. Pendleton, returned for the second time; 1880, Rev. W. A. Bronson.

The first deacons of the church were George Compton, 1818; Thomas Freeman, 1818; Uriah Burge, 1825; James Compton, 1829; John Hart, 1832; William Hart, 1845; John P. Woglam, 1848; George F. Tryner, 1848.

The Church of the Holy Cross.—In the summer of 1878 this church was built as a mission of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The edifice was erected on the corner of State and Washington Streets. The opening services were on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1878, and shortly after it was recognized by the bishop as an independent parish, and the foundation of the church is dated from Dec. 4, 1878. Rev. J. O. Drumm, former rector of St. Peter's, officiated temporarily, and the building was moved to the east side of High Street near Commerce. The following pastors have succeeded Mr. Drumm: Rev. A. B. Conger, from October, 1879, to Easter, 1880, and Rev. William S. Boardman, A.M., June 20, 1880.

The first wardens were Hon. Eper H. Hall and Isaac Thorn Golding, who continue to hold the office. The first vestrymen were Messrs. Farmer, Greely, Sneath, Benton, Boggs.

These with one exception continue in office, Mr. Boggs being succeeded by F. H. Kitchel.

The communicants are forty; sittings, two hundred and seventy-five.

Danish Methodist Church.—This church was organized in 1868. A number of immigrants from Denmark had settled in this city and attended services in the Methodist Church. One of the prominent members, Mr. Buck, and his sons resided in the antiquated stone building on the southwest corner of Fayette Street and Maiden Lane. As they were gifted in vocal music, it became a Danish rendezvous and the exercises soon partook of a religious character, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons and forming the nucleus of a society that worshiped for two or three years in a building on the east side of State Street between Fayette and Jefferson Streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Manderville for school purposes. A plain and neat structure was built in 1876 and dedicated. The Rev. B. Smith has helped them in the establishment of regular preaching from the first, but Rev. F. W. Erickson is their regular pastor; communicants, forty-seven; sittings, two hundred.

Lutheran Church.—About twelve years after the settlement of Danes commenced in this city the first Lutheran sermon was preached in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, Nov. 5, 1868, by the Rev. Ole Juul, and, as far as known, this was the first sermon preached in the Danish language in the State. On the 20th of November following "Our Saviour's Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church," of the unaltered "Augsburg Confession," of Perth Amboy, N. J., was organized, and the present neat edifice, near the corner of State Street and Eaglewood Avenue, was erected in 1870, and dedicated to the worship of God on the 18th of December of the same year. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Everson, a graduate of the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, and Concordia Theological College, preaches in the church, and has done effective work.

The Danish Lutheran Church.—This church was organized as St. Stephen's Lutheran Church in 1871. The Rev. H. L. J. Soeholm was their first pastor. It commenced under unusually favorable circumstances, and held its regular services in Combination Hall. In 1876 a neat church was built on East Avenue, north of the New Brunswick turnpike.

Within the past few years the manufacturing interests of this city have declined to such an extent that their ranks have been greatly thinned by removals. But of late the prospect of increased business appears more encouraging, and the church may hope for renewed prosperity in the near future. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Everson, and there are some 40 communicants, and sittings to accommodate some 200.

CHAPTER XC.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

Education and Schools.—The period under the royal Governors seems not to have been favorable either for education or for a general diffusion of intelligence among the people, judging from the following passage in the instructions to Lord Cornbury:

"Forasmuch as great inconvenience may arise by the liberty of printing in our said province, you [the Governor] are to provide by all necessary orders that no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever be printed without your especial leave and license first obtained."

Is it strange that a civil policy which began by ignoring the printing-press should have paid little regard to schools? Accordingly we do not find any act of legislation relating to education during the entire period of the royal authority in New Jersey, or for the seventy-five years preceding the Revolution.

Under the proprietors, in 1693, it was enacted that

the inhabitants of any town, by warrant from any justice of peace, might meet and choose three men to make a rate and establish the salary of a schoolmaster, for as long a time as they may think proper, 'and any rates levied the payment to be made' for the "cultivation of learning and good manners, which tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind."

A record showing the existence of a school in connection with St. Peter's Church appears in the minutes of the vestry in July, 1765. The Rev. Mr. McKean, the rector, informed that body that a school-house was immediately necessary, as the barracks in which the school was then kept could not be longer had without hiring. The vestry took the subject into consideration, adopted a plan, and directed subscriptions to be obtained for the immediate construction of the necessary building. It was erected somewhere near the intersection of Rector and Gully (now Gordon) Streets. The rector, Mr. McKean, probably taught this school himself, as it is related in 1768 that the town was without a teacher, Mr. McKean's death having occurred the October previous.¹ In April a house was hired for the school for seven pounds per annum by a committee appointed for the purpose, and in August, 1768, a school was commenced by Mr. McNaughton, and continued until May, 1770. Why the school was discontinued then does not appear, for the master appears to have been in the town for some time thereafter, and teaching in the school-house in Rector Street. This appears from a letter from the late William Dunlap, who says, "I was sent to learn my letters while yet in petticoats to Mrs. Randell, who had a swarm of such manikens about her, in a house in the street leading out to the Barracks (Smith Street). From this nursery-school I was transferred to Master MacNaughton's school, a black-looking Irishman, who had his school in a wooden building near the gully which divides the church green from the building north of it. When the hour for 'school going in' arrived he used to appear at the door and beckon us to leave our sport on the church green and come to the dominion of his strap and ferrule."

"It appears that nothing was done for a good school until August, 1773, when, at a meeting of parents having children, the consideration of the subject was referred to a committee, at the head of which was the Rev. Mr. Preston, who at a subsequent meeting presented a long formal report, in which they express their conviction that a man 'proper for a public school in this town should be capable of teaching Latin, Greek, and English Languages grammatically, with the mathematics, ciphering, writing, and other useful branches of literature,' and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions at the rate of £4 per annum for every child to be sent, and such additional sums as 'the

generous might contribute.' And 'the sum to be paid the teacher was Limited to £100 per annum,' and preparations were then made for a suitable school building."² The subscriptions to the school fund were the following:

James Parker, £12; Cortlandt Skinner, £12; Stephen Skinner, £12 10s.; Elizabeth Goelet, £8; Elias Bland, £8; Alexander Watson, £7; John Johnstone, £7; Stephen Johnston, £7; John Smyth, £6; Thomas Skinner, £6; Samuel Dunlap, £6; John Preston, £6; Lewis Antill, £5; Jonathan Deare, £4; Gertrude Barberrie, £4; Philip Kearny, Jr., £4; William Burnet, £4; Thomas Stephens, £4; Henry Cuyler, £4; Ravand Kearny, £4; Thomas Lyell, £4; Samuel Sargent, £4; Michael Kearny, £1 10s.; John Barberrie, £1 10s.; William Terrill, £1 10s.; Frederick Smyth, £4. Some of them subscribed for five years, and the meeting being attended by the chief justice of the province, the rector of the church, Rev. Mr. Preston, with the most of the respectable gentlemen of the place, subscriptions were reported to the amount of £144 10s. A committee was appointed to perfect the arrangements and secure the erection of a school-house. For the object subscriptions were obtained as follows: J. Parker, £15; C. Skinner, £12; E. Bland, £12; S. Skinner, £12 10s.; J. Smyth, £6; Thomas Stephens, £2; Lewis Antill, £2; William Terrill, £2; total, £63 10s. The building was never erected.

It appears that there was considerable difficulty in securing suitable teachers, and there was nothing apparently done until 1774, in July of which year Mr. Thomas Johnston arrived and entered upon his duties as a tutor to the children of this city for £60 per year, New York currency. Mr. Johnston came recommended by Dr. Miles Cooper, president of King's College, as an Englishman who had studied some time at Oxford. The school was kept in the court-house. Mr. Johnston taught only a few months. He was succeeded by his assistant, a one-armed man by the name of Garrick, who kept his school on Tower Hill, and it is thought remained as teacher until the Revolution overturned all customary pursuits and employments in the city. From this time little of interest pertains to the history of schools in Perth Amboy till we come down to a quite recent period. Under the new improved system of State education, and through several private enterprises successfully carried out, a marked change for the better has been wrought.

On March 17, 1870, the Board of Education of the city of Perth Amboy was organized; lots were purchased for the site of a new school-house; bonds were issued to raise money for the erection of a substantial and elegant building, which was finished and opened to the public with appropriate services in September, 1871, at a cost of about \$17,000, including the land.

¹ Mr. Whitehead, the historian, has in his possession most of the documents relating to the schools of this city from 1768 to 1775.

² East Jersey Records.

It is situated on high ground in the centre of the city.

In 1873, Alanson Leake was appointed principal, with the following assistants as teachers: Miss Peabody, Miss M. Keasbey, Miss Prentiss, Miss Martin, Miss Kent.

Mr. Henry Farmer, superintendent of schools of the city. This school was subdivided into branches representing the different grades of studies, as high school, grammar, intermediate, and primary, and in 1876 the grammar department had: Boys, 30; girls, 17; total, 47. Intermediate department, boys, 59; girls, 53; total, 112. Primary department, boys, 136; girls, 129; total, 265. Mr. A. Leake, principal; Miss E. H. Prentiss, vice principal and teacher of A class.

In 1881, I. D. Caldwell, A.B., was appointed principal, and Miss Emma Johnson vice-principal and teacher of Class A. There are upon the school roll about 600 scholars. Mr. Henry Farmer held the position of superintendent for a number of years, giving his attention strictly to the advancement of the cause of education in the city; has just retired to give place to Cortlandt L. Parker, the present superintendent.

From the annual report of the city treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements of the public schools of the city of Perth Amboy from March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881, we take the following:

Receipts.....	\$9216.22		
Da.		Cr.	
By Balance in hands of		To Paid Salary.....	\$4585.72
Treasurer, March		Incidentals.....	172.78
1, 1880.....	\$4774.56	Repairs.....	225.64
City Appropriations. 1600.00		Printing.....	23.75
Recd. from County		Fuel and Light.....	75.97
Superintendent... 2841.66		Supplies.....	125.99
		School-Books.....	227.47
	\$9216.22	Balance in hands of	
		Treasurer, March	
		1, 1881.....	3778.90
			\$9216.22

Burial-Places.—Col. Hamilton's remains were interred in the burial-ground lying north of the present Brighton House. Time has long since obliterated every indication of the spot. A memorial of him, however, existed until recently in an old-fashioned eight-day clock, once his, which continued to mark with accuracy the passage of the hours in the old Parker mansion at Amboy.

The next oldest burying-ground is on State Street, formerly called "Bock" Street. It was granted to the Presbyterians by the proprietors in 1731, upon the petition of John Goschire, John Mathie, John Moore, Thomas Inglis, William Thompson, Thomas Loggans, John Thompson, James Leigh, Samuel Moores, Alexander Cames, and John Harriott, to be used as a burying-ground, and also permission was given them to build a church upon one part of the lot.¹ This ground, however, was an old burial-place long before that period, and had been used by the "forefathers of the hamlet" more than a hundred

years. The petitioners speak of it as "the old burial-place, so called," and refer to their "parents, wives, and children" buried there.

In 1872 the Presbyterian Church and the "Board of Proprietors" transferred the property to the city for the sum of one thousand dollars, and since then many of the remains and headstones have been removed to other cemeteries.

We insert a few of the epitaphs:

"An elegie upon the
Death of the truly virtuous
Mrs. Helen Gordon, spouse to
Thomas Gordon, of the family
of Strabogh, in Scotland.
died 12 December, 1687. Aged 27 ys.
married 10 ys.

Calm was her death,
Well adored her life,
A pious mother
And a loving wife.

Her offspring six,
of which four do here lie."

"J. J., John Moore,
1720."

"1729,
hear Lyeth the
body of John R. S. Moor,
Aged 8 yea
of the — — —
in Scotland."

"Here lies y^e Body of Anna, y^e wife of Gabriel Stelle. She died March 24, 1730, 44 yea wanting one day."

"Here lies y^e body of
Anatis, wife of
Andrews Robinson,
aged 45 y^es.
Deceased y^e
22 [or 28], 1731."

"In memory of Andrews Herriott, dec'd Oct. y^e 14, 1767. In the 50 year of his age."

"Here lies y^e body of Alexander Thomson, who departed this life May 14, 1763, in the 59 y^er of His life."

"In memory of Hannah, wife of John Thompson, who departed this life July 15, 1789, in the 39 year of her age."

"Here lyes y^e Body of John, son of John & Martha Thompson, aged 13 y^es. Dec'd Oct. y^e 18, 1731."

"In hope
of a joyful resurrection
here lyes y^e body of
Gabriel Stelle, Esq.,
who departed this life
Novr y^e 25, 1738, aged 53 y^es & 9 mo's."

"In memory of Margaret Hodge, wife of John Hodge, who departed this life December the 30, 1775, aged 45 years."

ST. PETER'S BURIAL-GROUND.—This also is one of the oldest burial-grounds; many of the first interments had no stones erected to tell who they were, and many were destroyed during the Revolutionary war.

In 1805, Baltus Leonard was appointed sexton and grave-digger, and held the office thirty-two years, digging in that time, it is said, four hundred graves with his own hands. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by George Fothergill, whose salary was twenty

¹ See history of the Presbyterian Church in the preceding chapter.

dollars a year and fees for grave-digging, and in 1846 John Foster was put in the responsible post, which he held until his death in 1854, being succeeded by his son, George Foster, Esq., who has entire charge of this ancient burial-ground, and under his care it is now kept with considerable neatness, surrounded by substantial fence, the grounds kept with the aid of his assistant in neat and proper order.

The following is a literal translation of the Latin inscription on the stone which marks Thomas Gordon's place of sepulture; the original inscription is much defaced by the hand of time, and a few more years will make it entirely illegible:

"In Hope of a Happy Resurrection Here is Deposited what in THOMAS GORDON was found Mortal, who being descended from an Ancient Family of Pitlochrie in Scotland, could have gloried had that been proper in his extrication, yet in him Was not wanting that of which he might justly boast, For As the Secretary of the Province He exerted his best Abilities in behalf of the councils of the State acceptably to All. Dear to his relations, A sincere Worshipper of the eternal Deity, he enjoyed Life, and Died with resignation on the 28th Day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1722, in the 70th Year of his Age.

"His Mourning Consort, who Also desires to be Interred Here, has caused this Monument, such as it is, to be set. He Lived as Long as He Desired, as Long as the Fates Appointed; thus Neither Was Life Burdensome, Nor Death Bitter."

"Here lyes y^e Body of Gertrude Hay, wife of

Andrew Hay, aged 47 years,

Dec'd December y^e 12, 1733,

and May Hay, aged 13 mo. Dec'd June y^e 23, 1728.

James Hay, aged 6 weeks. Dec'd Feb. y^e 20, 1734."

ALPINE CEMETERY.—In the year 1862 a number of the citizens of this city and Woodbridge met for the purpose of arranging a union cemetery, and after the matter was decided upon to secure lands near the two above places. They applied for an act of incorporation in the spring of 1862 of the Legislature, which was granted. The following gentlemen were then appointed directors: Edward J. Hall, Samuel Dally, John Manning, Jarvis Valentine, William Paterson, William H. Berry, and William King, and the name of "The Alpine Cemetery Association" was chosen. The grounds have been graded and laid out with considerable care, and the cemetery has become the general burial-ground of the township of Woodbridge and this city of Perth Amboy.

CHAPTER XCI.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

The Court-House.—In the Proprietary Minutes, dated May 14, 1685, is the following:

"It is agreed and ordered that the Town House be built on that place or piece of Land fenced in by Thomas Warne, next Thomas Hart's and Clement Plumstead's lot, and in case any damage be done thereby to Thomas Warne's corn now sowed before reaping that he be paid for the same."

It is not now known where this lot was situated,

but probably it ran through from High Street to Water Street, and what has been lately termed "Lewis Place."

In the year 1713 an act was passed for building and repairing jails and court-houses in the province, and Amboy is particularly named as the site for the jail and court-house of Middlesex County. This building was erected on the corner of High Street and the Public Square, and served for both the triers and the tried, the prison being under the same roof. It continued to be used not only for courts, but also for all the sittings of the General Assembly. Each Governor on his arrival at the capital—from Governor Hunter down to Governor Franklin, inclusive—proceeded to it in stately pomp to proclaim to the assembled throng the good pleasure of the sovereign of England to the effect that they should respect and obey his representatives; and beneath its roof did Whitefield preach some of his spirit-stirring sermons to attentive congregations. There is no other notice of the court-house but that it was destroyed by fire, 1765 or 1766.

Immediately the General Assembly passed an act, June 28, 1766, for erection of another and also of a jail upon two lots of ground which had been given by the citizens of Amboy, but the amount appropriated for its building is not named.

The following items of the early times will be of interest. They are quoted from the bill for the support of the government passed in 1738: "To Mrs. Jannett Parker for the Use of a Room, Fire Wood, etc., for the House of Representatives the sum of Thirty Shillings per week during this present session." "To Mr. Andrew Hay the sum of Twenty Shillings per week for the use of a Room, etc., for the Gentlemen of the Council during this present session."

After the Revolutionary war the county-seat was transferred to New Brunswick. The court-house was used for school purposes and for public meetings. It was thoroughly repaired in 1826 and at different periods since, and will probably remain a monument of the days of "good King George III." It has lately ceased to be a public building, and is owned by one of the citizens.

Jails.—The first mention of a jail in Perth Amboy appears in 1713. It stood until 1765-66, when it was burned with the court-house. The erection of another was authorized by act of Assembly June 28, 1766, and it was finished in 1767 at a cost of two hundred pounds.¹ There were rooms for the keeper's family in addition to those for prisoners. In consequence of having no attention paid to its preservation from the little need of such a building, it was torn down after the removal of the county-seat to New Brunswick.

The Stocks.—This formidable machine was erected a few feet south of the market-place, and it is only a few years since its removal from this ancient city.

¹ William A. Whitehead.

The cut in the early history of the courts will give the reader a better idea of this obsolete instrument of punishment than could be conveyed by any verbal description. About the year 1827 it was removed as "encumbering the ground." The pillory was also an institution of a peculiarly salutary character belonging to the same period of civilization.¹

The Old Market.—This old structure of the early days, after standing a long time untenanted, was removed in the year 1842. It was several times repaired previous to that date, but the corporation conceiving it useless or undeserving the expense of repairs, sold it to the highest bidder. It is said that during the Revolution this market-house was closely boarded up, and here was where many of the British soldiers were domiciled. It was also used for the storage of provisions for the troops.

The Barracks.—In the year 1758 barracks were erected, the same time with others at Elizabeth and Trenton. They were built to accommodate three hundred men. The sum of twenty-six hundred pounds was appropriated by the province for their construction. The building committee consisted of Samuel Neville, Thomas Bartow, and John Smyth. Three trustees were appointed to receive the title-deeds for the land, which was not to exceed one acre in quantity, but more must subsequently have been obtained, as the commons as now inclosed cover more ground. They were completed in 1759.

These barracks were first occupied by the troops returning from the capture of Havana in 1762, and from that time until the evacuation of this State by the British they were seldom unoccupied for any length of time. The 47th Foot Regiment was the last that occupied them previous to the Revolution. A portion on the west side was used as a wood-yard, and the remainder for the morning and evening parades. On the breaking out of the Revolution the barracks were taken possession of by Capt. Conway's company of militia, who marched down and paraded on the old race-course with the air of an invading army. This, too, while all the British colonial officers were yet nominally in possession of their respective offices. The official papers are among the Stirling reports in the New York Historical Society's Library, as well as an inventory of the furniture, etc., that Capt. Conway found in the buildings.

Being public property, these buildings were confiscated to the United States, and by a resolution of Assembly, 1783, John Griggs was authorized to put them in repair. They are still standing as a monument of the early years of this settlement and used as dwellings.

The Office of Provincial Records.—This low, hipped-roofed, square-shaped record-office of the Provincial Assembly was built at a cost of six hundred pounds in pursuance of an act which took effect Dec.

5, 1760, and the following year it was finished. It stood on the corner of High Street and Gully (now Gorden) Street. Mr. Whitehead says, "It had a fire-proof apartment, occupying one end of the building, and in the year 1761 was used as a place of deposit for the records of the eastern division of the province. The building now used for these ancient records is in the east of the City Hall, and is designated the surveyor-general's office.

Brighton House.—The proprietors in March, 1762, adopted a plan and gave the necessary directions for building a proprietary house where the present Brighton stands. It is said to have been finished in 1765, and comprised only what is now the main edifice. (An account is given of a first government house, which was erected in 1684, and that the record says was occupied by Governor Andrew Hamilton, but little is now known of its history.) But the record says, "From May, 1766, to May, 1771, it was occupied by Chief Justice Smyth, at an annual rent of twenty-five pounds New York currency, and in October, 1774, it became the residence of Governor Franklin." Its interior was burnt during the possession of the city by the British troops, whose commander's headquarters was at this house. This must have been 1777-78, but after the war, and in 1785, the Board of Proprietors sold it. It was bought by Mr. John Rattoone, who subsequently rebuilt and enlarged it.

It was established as a public inn about the year 1809. It has been kept in the style of some of the best houses; servants abounded, bands of music were in constant attendance, and every arrangement made about the premises to accommodate the public in the most luxurious and agreeable style. This was before the war with Great Britain, and at its commencement its prospects as a public house of entertainment were blighted, the proprietor became insolvent, gave up the business, and the property was sold. It came into the possession of the late Matthias Bruen, who purchased it, and it was for many years until his death his private residence. But it has been for a long time a place of summer resort.

The Cove and Tower Hill.—There existed an inlet at the time of the settlement at the foot of Tower Hill. In a letter written by Gawen Laurie in his description says, "The spot resembles the Keys in London, and laid out the lots of the city accordingly. The highest ground was to be occupied as stores and warehouses, and a basin was dug out more like a canal, so to permit small vessels to come up to the warehouse doors, and from this it takes its name of 'The Cove,' and within the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants boats large enough to carry several loads of wood came inside and deposited their freight."

The Lehigh Railroad Company now occupy the ground, and the low ground has been filled up and occupied by the coal company as their docks.

¹ See page 450 of this work.

The elevation or high ground west of this old cove and in front of the church was called Tower Hill, and so designated a great many years before the Revolutionary war. The name, it is said, was conferred in consequence of its having been the place where on some occasions criminals were executed.

Post-Offices.—To Governor Andrew Hamilton the colonies are indebted for the first scheme for the establishment of post-offices in America, for which he obtained a patent from the crown about the year 1694, but subsequently for an adequate consideration reconveyed it to the government, and it is supposed the first regular post-office was established in this city on or about the above date.

"For some time the only offices in New Jersey were at Perth Amboy and Burlington; being on the direct route from New York to Philadelphia, they partook of the benefits of the first arrangements. Letters for large districts of country were sent to those places for distribution. In December, 1733, a notice is inserted in the Philadelphia *Weekly Mercury* stating that 'there are a number of letters in the post-office at Amboy for persons living in the counties of Somerset, Monmouth and Essex,' and directing the inhabitants of those counties to apply for their letters to sundry individuals named in the advertisement."¹

In 1732 the post ran between the city of Amboy and New York once a fortnight; during the summer it is probable that letters were forwarded once a week. The holders of the honorable office of postmaster in Amboy previous to the Revolution have not been ascertained except in one instance: John Fox in 1851 was the incumbent. In the year 1791 there were only six offices in this State, and Amboy and Burlington were the principal ones. But in 1793 the office of postmaster was regularly established and John Thompson was appointed as postmaster. "The mail was brought from Woodbridge three times a week, and continued so to arrive until the year 1812, when it was brought in daily. In or about the year 1825 it arrived daily (except Sundays) during the summer and three times a week in winter, which continued to be the case until the present arrangements were established in 1830," and it is now received daily winter and summer.

The names of the postmasters as nearly as can be ascertained with the dates of their appointment are as follows:

— 1751, John Fox.	— Benjamin Arnold.
July 1, 1794, John Thompson.	— W. S. Russ.
Nov. 1, 1794, Edward John Ball.	— 1834, John Manning.
Sept. 1, 1795, Joseph Golding.	— 1857, R. P. Bartin.
Nov. 1, 1796, George Wright.	— 1861, John F. Ten Broeck.
June 20, 1798, Robert Rattoone.	— John Tomlinson.
April 15, 1801, Simeon Drake.	— 1874, Elam Sanford.
May 29, 1812, Robert Arnold.	Miss Midorn Sanford (as acting P.M.
March 10, 1827, Lewis Golding.	after her father's death).
Oct. 23, 1830, James Harriott.	1881, John F. Ten Broeck (his second term).
— 1847, Lewis Golding.	

¹ East Jersey Records.

CHAPTER XCII.

CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.—(Continued.)

Banks and Institutions.—In the year 1872 a number of the business men of this city met for the purpose of arranging the establishment of a banking institution in this city. It had been deemed a matter of considerable importance that something should be done to establish a bank in this city, as heretofore much of the moneyed interest was withdrawn into other sources or channels, and difficulty had arisen in cashing paper without going some distance, either to Rahway or New Brunswick, being the nearest banking institution, when, March 14, 1872, was organized the

MIDDLESEX COUNTY STATE BANK of Perth Amboy, with a capital of \$35,000. The directors are William Hall, president; William King, Uriah B. Watson, Noah Furman, R. N. Valentine, and Eber H. Hall.

PERTH AMBOY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Incorporated April 2, 1869. They have a fine building, used for different purposes as well as their institution, valued at twenty thousand dollars. The Raritan F. and A. M. have their rooms in the third story, and are spoken of as being fitted up in a superior manner, besides lawyers', dentists', and Water Company offices in the second story.

President, William King; Secretary, F. W. Gordon; and Treasurer, William King.

THE PERTH AMBOY GAS COMPANY was incorporated March 8, 1861, with a capital of \$65,000, which has all been paid up; and Dec. 21, 1871, they met at John Manning's, merchant, of this city, for the purpose of organizing. The following gentlemen commissioners were present: John Manning, Joseph L. Crowell, William Hall, and John L. Boggs, and arrangements to put in effect the lighting of this city. The present officers are: President, William Hall; Treasurer, William Hall; Secretary, William H. Hall; Directors, William Hall, Rev. Aaron Peck, N. C. J. English, and M. B. Watson.

Manufactures and Business Pursuits.—At an early date manufacturing was carried on, and much of the household as well as the wearing material was made in this city. In 1831 the cove or wet dock property was leased to the Perth Amboy Manufacturing Company, and confirmed on Monday, March 6, 1831, for ninety-nine years for the sum of six cents per year, on the condition that the Manufacturing Company would within five years fill it up two feet in height with good and wholesome soil, on failure of which the lease to be void. Since then various branches of business have sprung up, and there is at present a cork manufactory, terra-cotta company, brick company, the Ashland Emery Company, iron and brass founder, shipwrights and repairers, wholesale oyster dealers, Lehigh and Wyoming coals, Perseverance Iron-Works

and Machine-Shops, 1 designer and sculptor, 2 carriage-makers, 2 undertakers, 17 hotels and saloons, 7 physicians, 5 dry-goods stores, 2 harness, 1 real estate and insurance, 12 groceries, 5 lawyers, 2 news-agents, 4 merchant tailors, 8 meat-markets, 2 ship chandlers, 2 fruits and nuts, 3 dentists, 2 livery exchange, 1 ship stores, 1 stoves, 2 schools, 1 custom-house collector, 3 newspapers, 3 millinery, 2 mason and builder, 4 carpenters and builders, 3 painters, 5 barbers, 2 express companies, 5 cigars and tobacco, 4 bakers, 1 fancy goods, 2 stationery, 2 boat-builders, 1 lumber, 1 furniture, 4 blacksmith, 4 stoves, 3 candies, 1 coal and wood yard, 3 oysters and clams, 1 sail-loft, 3 railroad stations, 2 machine-shops, 1 clothing, 1 florist, 2 jewelers, 1 bank, 1 savings-bank, 1 photographer, 1 hardware and crockery, 1 steamboat landing, 2 sewing-machine, 3 druggists, 1 gas company, 1 postmaster, 1 shipmaster, 1 furniture, 1 confectionery and saloon, 2 fruits and vegetables, 1 livery, 1 tobacco and stationery, 3 restaurants, 2 fish, 1 foundry, 1 cooper.

THE OYSTER BUSINESS is a large interest of Perth Amboy, giving employment to hundreds of men. The beds in Prince's Bay cover an area of about twenty square miles, and are divided into lots varying in size from a few rods to one hundred acres or more, and in value from ten to fifteen dollars to two thousand dollars per acre.

The seed-oysters are taken from the Raritan River and Newark Bay, and placed in these beds in quantities sufficient to entirely cover the ground and left there until large enough for the market, usually three or four years.

THE ASHLAND EMERY COMPANY.—This company commenced business in this city some three years ago. Their business has steadily increased from the beginning, and they have erected substantial buildings to handle the large stock which the trade demands. A large number of men are employed, and the amount of business done places these mills among the important industries of this city.

Emery ore is found in Turkey and in the island of Naxos. The mines in Naxos have been worked for nearly a century, their yield being about twelve hundred tons yearly. The product is owned by the Greek government, and sold mostly in Belgium and Marseilles; for a long time these mines were held by English overseers, who enjoyed the monopoly of the world in emery. Mr. Charles Alden in 1844, through the aid of a friend then residing in Smyrna, secured a few hundred pounds of stone from that country, which proved to be pure emery, and from that small beginning the supply for the world has mostly come from that source, and the demand is increasing to thousands of tons every year.

The Ashland Emery Company, now located in this city, on the identical spot where the Long Ferry Tavern stood, which was built in 1684 (during the administration of Governor Gawen Laurie).

Emery is one of the hardest substances known, be-

longing to the same order of minerals as the ruby and sapphire, and has been used in India from time immemorial for cutting and polishing all gems and precious stones except diamonds. The first question that naturally arises is how can a substance second only to the diamond in hardness be worked? The miners have to work around the outer ledges where the ore has been shattered by volcanic action, and take out such pieces as they can break off with hammers and wedges. It comes in size of a few ounces in weight to one hundred and sometimes two hundred pounds, is first put into crushers, which work like huge jaws, and reduce it to about the size of a walnut. It is then run through six different mills, each reducing it a little finer than the last. The process of reducing the ore must be very gradual, so as not to destroy its crystalline structure, on which it depends for its sharp points and hardness. It is used for polishing granite and marble, and so much is required to gratify the public taste for the beautiful that it would be impossible to dispense with its use in almost every department of mechanical work. It is made into solid wheels. Emery-cloth, emery-paper are glued on woolen wheels and belts. It is also used in lapidary work, the cutting and polishing of precious stones, and in these various forms made to do every kind of work required more rapidly and cheaper, giving a better quality of work than can be done with file and grindstone. Optical instrument makers, plate glass manufacturers, plow-makers, engine-builders, and nearly all workers in mechanical tools and instruments find its use indispensable. By the courtesy of N. D. White, Esq., treasurer of this company, I am indebted for these facts.

HARBOR AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.—Although the hopes and expectations entertained by the founders of this city have not been realized, the natural advantages of this port for trade and commerce were not overestimated, and there are few cities which offer so many and so great inducements to manufacturers, and such excellent facilities for shipping goods both by land and water to all parts of the globe. We have harbor facilities now for vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden, and United States engineers are at the present making surveys with a view of still further deepening the channel so as to admit the largest ocean steamers.

A large number of sloops, schooners, and other vessels are here centred, making continuous voyages to ports in the South and East, carrying coal, lumber, and oysters, also a general trade with foreign vessels arriving at different ports, they acting as "lighters," carrying the freight of these ships and steamers to ports where their goods are consigned. A bonded yard has recently been established here, and lighters bonded for carrying freight to and from New York City, so that whether imported goods are taken in line steamers to New York or are brought direct to this port the duty need not be paid until the goods

are required for immediate use. This trade is now largely on the increase, and in a few years it is expected that it will more than double in quantity of freight.

Three great lines of railroad intersect here, which within a few years have opened this city to the use and requirements of commuters doing business in the near cities of Elizabeth, Newark, and New York, and by the South Amboy line to Philadelphia. The following facts are interesting: The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which runs northwest through the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania and through the State of New York, connecting with the Erie, the Northern Central, and the New York Central Railroads, and carrying freights through to Lake Ontario without change of cars; the Pennsylvania, which with its branches furnishes transportation to all the great markets of the West and Northwest; the New Jersey Central, connecting with the Camden and Amboy for Philadelphia and the South, and running through all the great watering-places along the coast. These three great lines with their connections furnish direct transportation to and from all the great inland markets of the United States and Canada. Besides these we have the Staten Island Railway and the steamer "Norwalk" direct to New York City, with very low rates of freight, especially by steamer. Thus we not only have the coal and iron region of Pennsylvania and the great market of New York City at our very doors, but the most ample means of communication by land and water with all the markets of the world. We have also in our immediate vicinity an inexhaustible supply of as fine clay as can be found anywhere in the world, and the above facilities for its being carried to different parts of the country.

CLAY MERCHANTS.—John R. Watson established in 1836 the manufactory of brick for rolling-mills, lime-kilns, blast-furnaces, iron foundries, gas-works, tanneries, boiler- and grate-settings, glass-works, etc., fire-clay, fire-sand, kaolin, and ground cement. The firm is now known as Watson Fire-Brick Company. It is situated south of Mutton Hollow Brook and east of Hall's. The clays are mined out and carried to the brick-works at Perth Amboy, being there handy for shipping, etc. A large number of men are continually employed, and excellent work is turned out from the furnaces ready for market.

Some of the finest beds of clay are Inslee's pits on Perth Amboy road, also on the William Cutter's land a fine white fire-clay; within a few years the Meeker and Phillips clay pits have been opened, and over the hill south of these pits and southwest of Charles Anness's residence and just west of the Perth Amboy road several small pits in fire-clay have been dug by Mr. S. G. Phillips, and north of this and on the hill across the road from the Anness house there is an old pit where a little dark-colored clay was dug some years ago for making red brick at the Spa

Springs yard. This belongs in the laminated clay and sand bed, which is the great source of the red clay for the several yards along the Raritan and South Rivers.

W. H. P. Benton's clay pits are situated on the low ground west of the Perth Amboy road and the railroad and south of the one of Mr. Phillips. It was opened some eight years ago.

The Charles Anness & Sons' mines are just in the line of Woodbridge township. In this clay pit there is considerable irregularity and variation in the thickness of the several layers, and the vertical section of any given pit is not always representative of that immediately adjoining it. In the southernmost pits the following layers were observed:

1. Red shale drift.....	18 feet.
2. Yellow sand and gravel.....	6 feet.
3. White sandy clay.....	3 feet.
4. Feldspar.....	4-5 feet.

and is about ninety-one feet above high-water level.

Mention made of the following clay-miners and dealers who are interested in the pits; in this Perth Amboy and on the line of roads from Woodbridge some of the finest kaolin clays have been found. The clay pits of Isaac Inslee, Jr., Merritt's kaolin pits, A. Hall & Son, Samuel Dally's fire-sand pit. Feldspar has been seen cropping out in the Easton and Amboy Railroad cut one mile west of Perth Amboy and east of the Eagleswood road. This was in the bottom of the cut.

I. H. Manning's clay pit is one and a half miles west of Perth Amboy, not far from the New Brunswick road.

E. F. Roberts' clay pits are situated south of the Easton and Amboy railroad, near the Woodbridge and Perth Amboy line, and a third of a mile north of Florida Grove.

These clay pits are so intersected with the Woodbridge clays, and as there are a number of firms and individual owners in both the township of Woodbridge and at Perth Amboy, what has been remarked for one is represented by the other. A number of owners may be mentioned, but a description given of the clays is all that is necessary. The source from whence the materials for this formation originated must be looked for to the southeast of the present strata. Though bordering upon and overlying the red shale and sandstone which lies to the northwest of it, there is not a fragment of those rocks to be found in any of these beds, nor any of their striking and characteristic red color to be perceived in them.

On the contrary, the materials of these beds are white, gray, or blackish, and if at all tinged with the reddish color of oxide of iron it is a yellowish-red, and not a purplish-red, like the red shale and sandstone. The appearances all indicate that they have originated from the materials of disintegrated and partially decomposed feldspathic granite or gneiss. Mention may also be made of the kaolin beds, but

the above will be all that is needed to say of these valuable clay pits.

TERRA-COTTA WORKS.—This bank is at the head of "Mutton Hollow," as it is called, and the most westerly opening for clay in it. It shows considerable variation in the several layers from the surface to the bottom of the pits. In some of the pits at the bottom there is a gravelly earth with some shaly materials mixed with it. These kaolin pits are about a mile northwest of these works, and between the Woodbridge and Perth Amboy Railroads. The kaolin is eight by ten feet thick, and is underlaid by a cark sandy earth, occasionally called "black kaolin." They manufacture silica and white bricks also.

A. Hall Terra-Cotta Company are pushing forward buildings for pressing- and finishing-rooms, and brick-sheds seventy-eight by one hundred and thirty-five feet are about finished. The main room will be soon ready, as soon as the machinery is in place, about 1st May, 1882. The extensive manufacturing of brick and terra-cotta will be an impetus to business, and the employment of nearly three hundred men, and be the means of putting a large amount of money in circulation among our tradesmen.

A large number of clay pits could be named, which are employing a large number of miners, among them the E. Cutter Clay-Works, also S. G. Phillips, which were newly opened east of the Woodbridge and Perth Amboy road, and a few rods west of Spa Springs station, in 1876, and are shipping large quantities of this superior clay.

Custom-House.—In 1683, Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy Governor, was instructed to take care that goods be not exported to New York and other places, but that all goods be brought to Perth Amboy as the port of entry of the province. By an order of Council of Proprietors, Aug. 14, 1687, the collector of the port of New York was directed to allow vessels bound to New Perth to proceed thither without first entering at his port, which they had previously been obliged to do, provided the government of East New Jersey would allow some person appointed by the government or receiver-general of New York to receive the customs and imports.¹ This power having been accorded by the government of East New Jersey, Miles Forster was appointed by Governor Dongan "collector and receiver at New Perth," on the 26th of November, 1687, and was recognized as such by the Council of the province on the 30th of the same month, and he was directed to levy similar duties upon imports and exports to those levied at New York, which were as follows, the table showing what were the principal articles of trade at that time:

ON IMPORTS.

Rum, Brandy, and Distilled Spirits.....	4d. per gal.
Madeira, Fayal, St. George, Canary, Malaga, Sherry, and all sweet wines.....	42 per pipe.
Red, White, and Rhenish Wines.....	41 per bid.
All other Goods from Europe.....	2 per cent. ad val.
All other Goods from other ports.....	12 per cent. ad val.

ON EXPORTS.

Beavers.....	9d.	6 Minks.....	9d.
3 Dullings.....	1s. 6d.	4 Wolves.....	9d.
4 Cats.....	9d.	24 Moose.....	9d.
2 Bears.....	9d.	10 Racoons.....	9d.
0 Martins.....	9d.	3 Otters.....	1s. 6d.
4 Cops.....	9d.	24 Muskrats.....	9d.
14 Fox Skins.....	9d.	24 Deer.....	9d.

All other peltry and skins equivalent to beaver, excepting ox, bull, and cow-hides.

On goods sold to the Indians 10 per cent. ad val. upon certain valuations.

In 1694 the Assembly of East Jersey, for the better encouragement of its trade, established a custom-house entirely distinct from New York, and the independence thus impliedly asserted caused the claims of the officers of New York to exercise authority in East Jersey also to be renewed, and for several years the greatest confusion prevailed from the attempts of the two governments to enforce obedience to their respective mandates. Thomas Coker was collector for Amboy in April, 1698, but on July 12th of the same year Charles Goodman was appointed collector by Edmund Fitz Randolph, surveyor-general of the customs in America, and he was sworn into office on the 15th of that month. He remained in office until 1701, when he died, and John White (April 21st of that year) received the appointment under Queen Anne. And in this year, by a decision of the Queen's Bench in England, the contention with the New York custom-house was put to rest, and New Jersey's rights were fully established. At this time the proprietors were zealously engaged in upholding the rights of their capital as a port of entry, in opposition to the rival claim and competition of New York. But they seem to have erred greatly in judgment as to the measures which would most effectually secure this object, both before and after the privileges of a port were obtained.² Although legislation may have been an obstacle in the way of the commercial prosperity of East Jersey, the principal cause of the decline of her port was the growing commercial importance of New York and Philadelphia. It appears that no vessel was built at Amboy until 1702. "Miles Forster received a town lot in consideration of his having built the first sloop in Perth Amboy belonging to the province, and to be navigated hence."

The same system was pursued after the surrender of the government to Queen Anne. The exportation of pipe and hogshhead staves in 1714 to the neighboring province was burdened with a duty of thirty shillings on every thousand, and twenty shillings per thousand were to be paid when shipped to any other part of the continent, the reasons given being the "great discouragement to the trade" of the province such exportation caused and the destruction of timber which was the result. In the year 1717 this was repealed, having been found, as might have been anticipated, "to be prejudicial to the inhabitants;" but in 1743, for fear there "might not be enough left for the necessary use of the Eastern Division," these duties

¹ Manuscript in the possession of William A. Whitehead, Esq.

² E. J. Hist., p. 297.

together with others upon timber generally were revived, and the law continued in force until the Revolution. A duty was laid upon wheat in March, 1714, exported from the Eastern Division to any of the British colonies upon the continent of America, and as this law came in force at the same time as a law respecting staves, it shows that both were regarded in a similar light and productive of like results; and it appears that the repeal of these laws caused great discussion, as many pamphlets were published *pro* and *con* upon the subject. In the Philadelphia Library among the pamphlets is one, entitled "Proposals for Trade and Commerce in New Jersey," published at this time. "In May, 1740, a bill was introduced into the Assembly for establishing two trading companies or bodies corporate for carrying on a Foreign trade, one of them to be located at Burlington and the other at Amboy." This attracted considerable attention, and it was printed for the information of their constituents, postponing action upon it until some future period, but the proper time never arrived. To afford some idea of what the notions of the legislators of those days were in relation to commerce, the following synopsis of the bill is here introduced:

"After providing names and location for the companies, commissioners from the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Essex, Somerset, and Bergen were empowered to record the names of all such persons as were disposed to become associated with the Amboy Company, and similar officials from the county of Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, and Cape May were to perform the same duty for the Burlington Company, the persons so subscribing to give security, if in lands for double, and if in houses for treble the amount of their respective subscriptions. Such property to be the basis for the issue by the province of £40,000 of paper money,—twenty thousand to each company,—which was to be the capital upon which they were to trade; and so confident were they of success that it was provided for in the bill that for twenty days after the books were opened no persons were allowed to subscribe for more than one share, and for the second twenty days for not more than two shares, the shares being one hundred pounds each."

Whitehead remarks that "it was expected that in ten years the profits of the companies would be sufficient to sink the forty thousand pounds, but should such not prove to be the case then the property held as security was to become liable for any deficiency."

It was a mistaken policy to expect the foreign trade would entirely concentrate in Perth Amboy. There was considerable trade, as the arrival and departure of vessels are frequently noticed in the newspapers at that time, but the removal of the provincial government from that city and the enterprises of New York merchants withdrew what little foreign imports there were at that time. The following June 24, 1751, arrivals and departures from and to foreign ports and

coastwise, not including, however, ordinary coasting vessels not obliged to enter and clear, were:

Arrivals.	Departures.
2 ships.	2 ships.
2 snows.	3 snows.
7 brigantines.	8 brigantines.
18 sloops.	13 sloops.
10 schooners.	10 schooners.
2 shallops.	2 shallops.
41	38

The imports from foreign ports for the same time were:

39,670 gallons rum.	437 pounds naval stores.
31,600 gallons molasses.	123 pipes wines.
333,968 pounds sugar.	12,759 bushels salt.

The exports for foreign ports for the same time were

524 pounds flour.	14,000 pounds hemp.
168,500 pounds bread.	And small quantities of butter,
314 pounds beef and pork.	hams, beer, flax-seed, bar iron,
17,941 bushels grain.	and lumber.

Mr. Russell in his work on America, printed in 1778, estimated the commerce of the province at the commencement of the Revolution to be twice as great as it was in 1751.

The "fee book of Jonathan Deare," naval officer at Amboy, is now in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society, showing the number of entrances and clearances from June 8, 1784, to Feb. 8, 1788, three years and eight months, to have been as follows:

Entrances.	Clearances.
Snows..... 2	Snows..... 2
Brigs..... 6	Brigs..... 6
Ketch..... 1	Ketch..... 1
Schooners..... 10	Schooners..... 7
Sloops..... 33	Sloops..... 34
52	50

These vessels were mostly from Nova Scotia, St. Eustatia, St. John's, St. Croix, Tobago, Barbadoes, England, and Madeira, etc.

The following is a list of the collectors at the port of Perth Amboy since the establishment of the government of the United States to the present time. No complete list, only what have been mentioned prior to these dates, can now be found or previous to the Revolutionary war:

John Halsted, Aug. 2, 1789.	Francis W. Brinley, Aug. 24, 1843.
Andrew Bell, March 18, 1800.	Solomon Andrews, June 15, 1844.
Daniel March, June 13, 1801.	James A. Nicholls, May 6, 1845.
John Heard, June 1, 1802.	Charles McKnight Smith, July 31, 1849.
Phineas Manning, Feb. 25, 1806.	Francis W. Brinley, March 26, 1853.
Daniel Perrine, April 15, 1809.	Amos Robbins, June 16, 1857.
Aaron Hazard, June 12, 1812.	J. Lawrence Boggs, 1861-69.
John Brewster, April 1, 1818.	Dr. C. McKnight Smith, 1869-74.
Robert Arnold, Jan. 20, 1821.	Lt. W. R. Coddington, March, 1874,
James Parker, April 1, 1829.	to March, 1875.
Joseph W. Reckless, March 11, 1833.	Col. C. H. Houghton, March, 1875,
David K. Schenck, June 23, 1838.	to 1882.
Charles McKnight Smith, July 10, 1841.	

The following persons have been connected with the customs as deputy collectors:

D. R. Schenck, 1853-57.	Jacob L. Martin, 1861-69.
Louis Y. B. Howell, 1857-61.	Lieut. W. R. Coddington, 1864-74.
J. Forbes Morris, 1861-69.	Maj. J. Kearney Smith, 1874-82.

As inspectors :

Maj. J. Kearney Smith, 1861-74.

Lieut. J. H. Tyrrell, 1869-82.

Fire Department.—Previous to the Revolution the larger proportion of houses in this city were built of wood, and there was no means in force for the speedy arrest of fires, yet endeavors had been made to effect some arrangement, and a letter in the possession of Mr. Whitehead, the historian, from Elias Bland, dated New York, May 15, 1767, says,—

"I hope the worthy gentlemen of your corporation will not suppose I want to impose on them respecting the fire-engine which comes herewith, with a certificate from the person who has the care of those belonging to this city. I had three ; two of 'em wanted something done to 'em, owing to being long out of use. This now sent has wanted nothing done. Stoutenburgh says it is a very good engine, and (unless abused) will last forty years. However, if not approved let it come back per Thompson (who was the only navigator between New York and Amboy at that time) at my expense."

The value of the engine was "20 guineas at current Exchange."

By an act passed by the General Assembly authorizing the corporation to raise by a tax on the inhabitants among other things "to purchase a fire-engine with the necessary paraphernalia, and to dig public wells," what is now known as the "Town Well," at the junction of Smith and High Streets, was probably dug.

Perth Amboy Water Company was organized in the month of January, 1881, and the company have built their reservoir at the Eaglewood Park. Water is dispensed throughout the city, having in case of fire a pressure of over forty-two pounds from stand-pipe main in any part of the city. Capital, \$100,000. President, William Hall; Secretary, C. C. Hommann; Treasurer, William Stiger. Directors, William Hall, Alfred Hall, J. G. Garretson, William Runkle, E. R. Pearce, Patrick Conway, and William King.

Lincoln Hose Company, No. 1.—The following list of officers who were elected Feb. 19, 1882, to serve for the ensuing year: Foreman, Lewis Franke; First Assistant Foreman, James Dunham; Second Assistant Foreman, Ambrose Wood; Treasurer, G. W. Coutts; Secretary, A. C. Phillips.

Secret Societies.—**RARITAN LODGE, No. 61, F. and A. M.** Date of January, A.L. 5863. In their by-laws, published in 1873:

Section 1. This lodge shall be known and designated as Raritan Lodge, No. 61, A. F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey.

The following were the officers in 1881:

Past Masters, Isaac D. Ward, William P. Dally, Frederick W. Harper, William King, Jr., Eber H. Hall.

Officers for 1880-81: Joseph Marsh, W. M.; Aime B. Marsh, S. W.; George H. Tice, J. W.; R. H. Marsh, Treas.; F. W. Gordon, Sec.; William King,

Jr., S. D.; W. A. Slaight, J. D.; Thomas Macan, M. C.; A. G. St. Clair, M. C.; George W. Mercer, Steward; Samuel G. Miller, Steward; Philip Gabriel, Tyler; Thomas Macan, Eber H. Hall, William King, Jr., trustees.

Regular communications the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

Election of officers in the month of December.

A beautiful lodge room over the bank building, corner of Smith and Rector Streets.

LAWRENCE LODGE, No. 62, I. O. of O. F.—The following is the list of officers: John G. Martin, N. G.; George Adair, V. G.; Joseph Efenbach, Sec.; George W. Dubois, P. S.; George Foster, Treas.

Their regular meeting night is on Friday, at 7.30 o'clock.

ALGONQUIN LODGE, No. 44, K. of P.—They have considerable of a membership. The following: William C. Rhodes, C. C.; Louis H. Frank, V. C.; Wesley G. Gardiner, M. of E.; Garri Jacobi, M. of F.; A. W. Slaght, Treas.

Their regular time for meeting is on Monday evenings.

ENDOWMENT RANK, SECTION 427, K. of P.—The following officers for 1881: Adam Eckert, Prest.; John E. Wood, Vice-Prest.; E. B. P. Kelley, Ex'g Physician; Charles Walters, Jr., Guard; Frederick F. Fox, Treas. and Sec.; David F. Noe, Chapl.; James H. Woglom, Guide; George Liddle, Sent.

Their regular meeting is second Thursday evening of each month.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Major Dandy Post, organized April, 1870; Joseph L. Crowell, P. C.; J. Kearney Smith, Adjt.

Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ALFRED HALL.

Alfred Hall, manufacturer, of Perth Amboy, is a New Englander by birth, having been born May 22, 1803, in Meriden, Conn. On his father's side he is of English, and on his mother's side of French extraction. Both his father, Avery Hall, and his mother, Sarah Foster, were natives of Connecticut, his father being a farmer at Meriden. The early education of Alfred Hall was obtained in the public schools of Meriden. Later he removed with his parents to Great Barrington, Mass., continuing his studies in the schools of that place. At the age of seventeen he taught school at the centre of Tyringham, Mass. His father owned a large tract of land about fifty miles southwest of Cleveland, to which Alfred and his brother Seldon, who is now a resident of Ohio, started for the purpose of clearing off a portion of the timber. They performed the journey



Alfred Hall

of seven hundred miles on foot, going by way of Albany and Rochester (the latter place being then a mere collection of log huts), and thence through Buffalo and Cleveland, reaching their destination a month after leaving home. Their first work was the erection of a log hut. Three months later the remainder of the family joined them, making the journey in wagons drawn by oxen. The clearing in the forest now became the family homestead. Alfred Hall having a natural aptness for mechanical work, was frequently called upon to help his neighbor pioneers in preparing their log homes. Alfred remained at home about one year, after which he went to Silver Springs, Pa., to engage in school-teaching, remaining about two years, when he returned to his father's home, built for himself a log cabin near by, and settled down as a permanent citizen of the then forest community. During the several years of his residence in this place he served as postmaster, trustee of the township, and justice of the peace.

He finally removed to Cleveland, engaging in the manufacture of brick, which business he continued successfully for fifteen years. He took an active part in the public affairs of Cleveland during his residence in that city, filling the position of alderman and member of Council.

Although in politics a Democrat, his public spirit, sterling integrity, and practical ability were so widely and heartily recognized that he received the support of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party considerations. In 1842, while still in business in Cleveland, he invented and patented a brick-moulding machine, which was adopted generally by the trade throughout the country and is still in use. Leaving Cleveland he removed to Cossackie, N. Y., where he remained three years. In 1845 he visited England, being occupied most of that year in securing patent rights in that country for his brick-machine. He returned the latter part of the year and located at Perth Amboy, where he commenced the erection of buildings for the manufacture of fire-brick. Ten years later, in 1856, a portion of these buildings was destroyed by fire, and he at once erected in their place an extensive brick building comprising all desirable improvements, and in this structure the work is carried on all the year round. The former buildings being of wood, continuous work throughout the entire year was impracticable. The ground floor is heated by four furnaces, by which the bricks are dried, the upper story being used for the manufacture of Rockingham- and yellow-ware. The works also include extensive kilns for burning the bricks and the ware. These are perfect in their way, embodying many improvements which are the inventions of the proprietor; among them may be mentioned a patent hinge-grate of his invention, which renders the burning much more speedy and less expensive than heretofore. Beside the works at Perth Amboy the firm of A. Hall & Sons have a similar fire-brick works, of about the same

capacity, at Buffalo, N. Y., and ten miles below Buffalo, at Tonawanda, extensive works for the manufacture of red brick, which produce about two million two hundred and fifty thousand annually, a million of which are of the style of Philadelphia face brick. When running in full force the several works employ about two hundred and fifty men and boys, and produce about five million fire-brick and two million two hundred and fifty thousand red brick annually. The works in Buffalo are in charge of Edward J. Hall, a son of Alfred Hall. Another son, Eber H. Hall, is associated with his father at Perth Amboy. A fine specimen of the colored building brick produced by A. Hall & Sons was presented by the large chimney erected by them adjoining the New Jersey building on the Centennial grounds, and it deservedly attracted much attention and admiration.

Having retired from the presidency of the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company during the fall of 1880, he conceived the plan of a new terra-cotta works, upon which he immediately began work and proceeded to organize a stock company. The success of this undertaking was guaranteed through the co-operation of Mr. Hall's experience of forty years and men of experience in this line. The company was incorporated in July, 1881, and the work of building begun in August of the same year; at the present time is well toward completion. These works when completed will be the most extensive of any in the United States. The capacity when completed will be for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of work annually without any extra exertion; buildings cover an area of five acres independent of dockage; the machinery, modeling and moulding building, facing the south, is two hundred and seventy-two by forty feet, two stories; facing the east are the office building, forty by twenty, two stories high; the flue-house, in which is done the pressing and finishing, one hundred and twenty by fifty, three stories high. This is one of four buildings of same dimensions; to the north fronting this is the end of the kiln building, which is two hundred and twenty by sixty feet, containing seven terra-cotta kilns. Still to the north is another flue-house and a store, two hundred and eighty by forty feet, fronting the north, Buckingham Avenue; to the west of this on Mechanic Street appears the stowing and coal-sheds; these buildings are of fire-proof construction, all of the partition walls being made of brick.

Mr. Hall has been assisted greatly in plans by Mr. R. W. Taylor, his foreman, a man of large experience in this line of work. Mr. Hall's letter to the State geologist, published in their annual report, shows how thoroughly he has studied the resources, and the prognostications have up to this writing been more than realized:

"I am doing all I can to develop and bring into use the great varieties of clay, which should be a great source of wealth to the State of New Jersey. We have in our employ men of all nationalities, who are

familiar with the working of clay in all parts of the world, and their opinion is unanimous that the red and other colored clays of New Jersey are superior for making terra-cotta to any in the world. There are also many clays that are now considered worthless that show qualities that I think will be of great value when applied to the uses for which they are adapted.

"Perth Amboy is the natural centre for the manufacture of architectural terra-cotta, both on account of the abundance of the raw material and the great facilities for shipping, the docks here having been unimpeded by ice all through the last severe frost. The present works cannot supply the increasing demand, the sales of the six months ending December 31st amounting to \$72,916. January 1st there were orders exceeding \$55,000, and several large works for which terra-cotta is specified for which estimates have been given aggregating nearly \$200,000 more, and Perth Amboy ought to become as noted for terra-cotta as Trenton is for pottery.

"ALFRED HALL.

"PERTH AMBOY, February 21st, 1881."

The manufacture of brick has been very much benefited by various improvements introduced by Mr. Hall, many of them being his own inventions. From 1863 to 1869 he was mayor of Perth Amboy, and three times he was elected without the opposition of any other candidate. He is, and has been since its organization, a stockholder, director, and the president of the Middlesex Land Company. He was for many years a member of the board of freeholders of Middlesex County, and is president of the Fire-Brick Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

During the war of the Rebellion he was an active Union man, aiding the government effectively with money and influence. While residing in Loraine County, Ohio, the location of the old forest homestead, he married Sarah Buckingham, a native of Connecticut, and in their pioneer home the two sons now associated with him in business were born. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters, of whom only two sons and one daughter are now living.

She (the mother) died in 1853, highly esteemed by all who knew her. Subsequently he married Parmelia F. Robinson, a widow with three young children,—one son and two daughters,—whom he reared as his own. She is a native of New England, and a daughter of Col. William Pearl, of New Hampshire. Mr. Hall is possessed of literary tastes, and his writings are always graphic and to the point. An article written by him on the "Manufacture of Fire-Brick," and published in the *Scientific American* in January, 1870, and republished in several English papers, is characteristic. He is a supporter of the Episcopal Church, which he attends with his family. He is no sectarian, and is a member of no particular denomination, but a liberal contributor to all religious societies in his vicinity.

CHAPTER XCIII.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Original Site.—Where New Brunswick now stands during the greater part of the seventeenth century there was a dense cedar forest and a swamp called

"Prigmore's" or "Pridmore's swamp." The latter name often appears in old records. The first inhabitant is said to have been Daniel Cooper, who resided where the post-road afterwards crossed the river and kept a ferry.¹ This Cooper was one of the very early purchasers and settlers under the proprietors, and his name appears as such in the schedule to the Elizabethtown Bill, but the record does not locate him at the site of New Brunswick, where a misty tradition only places him. Daniel Cooper had a tract of two thousand acres of land on "Pasaick" River.²

When New Brunswick was first called "Inians' Ferry" cannot be determined exactly. Gordon and other annalists state that on the 1st of November, 1681, John Inians and company bought two lots where New Brunswick now stands, containing a mile of river front by two miles in depth. On the 1st of March, 1682, he was a petitioner to the Governor and Council, in connection with Joseph Benbridge, requesting that "lands which they and their associates had purchased of the Indians, which had by the late surveyor-general been surveyed and a return of the survey made into the secretary's, might be patented according to said survey." The warrant was for six thousand acres, and it appearing that the surveyor had laid out seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres without reserving the sevenths that were the proportion of the proprietors, further consideration of the petition was deferred till the next day. On the following day it was determined by the Council that "John Inians and Joseph Benbridge and associates should have patents for the land, according to the proportion mentioned in the warrant for the survey,—John Inians one thousand and all the others five hundred acres apiece,—at one halfpenny per acre, and that the whole overplus of the tract shall be appropriated to the proprietors in lieu of their sevenths to be laid out by the surveyor-general, and that the proprietors shall pay and allow to the said Inians and associates an apportionable part of the Indians' part of said overplus."³

A map is extant a literal copy of which is in the possession of Mr. Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick, made in 1685 by John Reid, first deputy surveyor under the proprietors, and afterwards surveyor-general, which gives the situation and outline of nineteen lots known as "The Raritan Lots," lying on the south side of the Raritan, and stretching from the mouth of South River past the site of New Brunswick to Bound Brook, seventeen of which have each about a half a mile of river front by about two miles in depth, and extend in a southwesterly direction inland. Beginning at the mouth of South River, the first of these lots is marked to "Law Baker" and contains thirteen hundred acres; the next to "C. P. Sonmans," one thousand acres; the next to "Governor Barclay," five hundred thousand acres; the next to "C.

¹ Gordon's Gazetteer, p. 195.

² Elizabeth Bill, p. 88.

³ Records of Governor and Council of E. J., pp. 8, 10.

Longfield," five hundred acres; the two next to "John Inians," each six hundred and forty acres. This last is shown in the map to be the "fording-place" (and the original site of New Brunswick) by a hand pointing toward it, and also by the word "falles" written opposite. These "falles" are within the memory of many, and were more properly a rocky rift, extending across the river just below the upper lock, making the stream so shallow as to be easily crossed at low tides in a wagon or on horseback.

On the 3d Tuesday of September, 1686, John Inians appears in the minutes of the County Court of Middlesex as plaintiff in an action against Mordecai Boudinot. He is again spoken of as "Capt. John Inians" when he acted as one of the justices of the Court of Sessions held at Piscataway March 15, 1686-87. Afterwards his name often appears in these minutes in connection with that office. He was unquestionably a man of some consequence, for besides being an associate justice of the court he was one of Governor Hamilton's Council from October till November, 1693, and again from July, 1695, till March, 1697, and also of Governor Basse's Council from the 8th till the 11th of March, 1698.¹ Inians became the owner of this property, as has been seen, certainly as early as March 1, 1682, and it is probable that he very soon afterwards started the ferry, for on the 19th of April, 1686, we learn from the "Records of the Governor and Council of East Jersey"² "a paper was given in here by Mr. John Inians, therein setting forth that he has been at considerable expense to accommodate the Country in making out a Road to the falls from his house on the Raritan, which is six miles shorter than formerly, and hath furnished himself with all accommodations, as boats, canoes, etc., fitting for ferrying over the Raritan River all Travelling with horses and cattle, etc. Desiring that this Board will be pleased to order its being a publicke road for the use of the country, and settle the rates for the ferry, etc., which being Read, It agreed and ordered that the Commissioners appointed by Act of the General Assembly for laying out of all Highways, Landings, and ferries, in some short time repair to the said ferry, and there inspect the same and make Returne to the Secretary's office, and as to the said fees and Rates for the ferry, the same must be settled by Act of the General Assembly, to which end this Board will take care to recommend the same to the House of Deputies." So that, as this quotation establishes, Inians' Ferry was in operation before the date of this petition, April 19, 1686, whether one or more years can neither be asserted nor denied. "When it was legally established as a ferry," says Mr. Deshler, "so as to empower the collection of fees, I have not been able to ascertain with certainty." Gordon says (and the statement has been adopted by all later annalists), "The ferry was granted by the Proprietor,

Nov. 2, 1697, for the lives of Inians and his wife, and the survivor, at a rent of five shillings sterling per annum."³

The place continued to be called Inians' Ferry—variously corrupted Inions, Innions, Onions, and Inyance—in all the public acts and records as late as 1723, at which time a road and two streets were laid out in the place on petition of "the inhabitants of Innionces' Ferry." Before this there was one other street, called "the Broad Street," which undoubtedly was the one now known as Burnet Street.⁴ As the minutes of the commissioners relative to the laying out of these streets are very interesting, we copy them from the "Minutes of the County Court," as follows:

"Whereas complaint hath been made by the Inhabitants of Innionces ferry to us the Surveyors of the County of Middlesex concerning a Road Beginning at George's Road about three chains from the River from thence running to the Northeast corner of Jacob Oakley's house, thence along Lawrence Williamson's House to Freeland's, Northwest corner of his house), thence along all of the houses to the front of Court Van Vorles House, and there the said Road ends as witness our hands this twenty-second day of July in the ninth year of his majesty's Reign Annoys Domi, 1723. Said Road being a Rod and a half wide.

"HENRY FREEMAN,
"WILLIAM HARRIS,
"TIMOTHY BLOOMFIELD,
"DIRICK VAN AERSDALEN.

"Another street laid out beginning at Lawrence Williams House (from thence running down to Low water mark) which said street is to be one Rod wide (half of the said Rod of Lawrence Williamson Land and the other half of John Van ardsden Land) Laid out by us Surveyors witness our hands this twenty-second day of July in the ninth year of his majestyes Reign Annoys Domi 1723.

"HENRY FREEMAN,
"TIMOTHY BLOOMFIELD
"WILLIAM HARRIS
"DIRICK VAN AERSDALEN.

"Another Road Laid out by us whose names are underwritten Surveyors of the County of Middlesex. Beginning at Samuel Mulford's and so along dilbine's House and Abraham Lefegs house into the Broad Street Leading to Court Van Vorles house witness our hands this twenty-second day of July in the ninth year of his Majesty's Reign Anno Domi 1723. Said Road being a Rod wide. HENRY FREEMAN, WILLIAM HARRIS, DIRICK VAN AERSDALEN."⁵

"The earliest use of the name 'New Brunswick' which I have been able to discover in any public record is found in the minutes of the County Court, from which we learn that on the 7th of April, 1724, two surveyors of the roads and two constables were, for the first time, appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions for New Brunswick, and after this date it ceases to be called by the name of Inians'. So that the title New Brunswick was not applied to it by those who were most familiar with the facts until at least ten years after the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain. At this early period the settlement at New Brunswick must have been a very small one, although it was already beginning to overshadow the older settlements of

³ Gazetteer, p. 155.

⁴ William Burnet, after whom the street was named, was appointed Governor, and arrived in this country in 1720.

⁵ County Record of Roads.

¹ Records Governor and Council East Jersey, pp. 166-217. ² Page 132.

Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and Piscataway, and its prospect of becoming an important place was considered to be very flattering. In August, 1730-31, James Alexander writes to ex-Governor Burnet: 'As to New Brunswick at Inians' Ferry, it grows very fast, and the reason is the country grows very fast back of that place; for when I came to this place in 1715 there were but four or five houses in the thirty miles between Inians' Ferry and the Falls of Delaware, but now the whole way it is almost a continued lane of fences and good farmers' houses, and the whole country is there settled or settling very thick; and as they go chiefly upon raising wheat and making of flour, and as New Brunswick is the nearest landing, it necessarily makes that the store-house for all the produce that they send to market, which has drawn a considerable number of people to settle there, inasmuch that a lot of ground in New Brunswick is grown to near as great a price as so much ground in the heart of New York.' The frequency with which the necessity for a way to Inians' Ferry is at this date presented by the people of comparatively remote sections as an argument for the opening of new roads, and the readiness with which this plea is accepted by the road commissioners as a sufficient reason for granting the petitions, show the importance of the landing and ferry there to the rest of the province. Notwithstanding all this, the embryo town must have been of very diminutive proportions in 1730, for thirty-four years later, in 1774, John Adams describes it as follows: 'Went to view the city of New Brunswick. There is a Church of England, a Dutch Church, and a Presbyterian Church in this town. There is some little trade here; small craft can come up to this town. We saw a few small sloops. The river is very beautiful. There is a stone building for barracks, which is tolerably handsome; it is about the size of Boston jail. Some of the streets are paved, and there are three or four handsome houses; only about one hundred and fifty families in the town.'"¹

Inians procured his grant in November, 1681. At that time a single road, or, more properly, a 'bridle-path,' afforded the only means of communication with West Jersey, crossing the Raritan at this point. The different rivers and streams were the principal avenues whereby intercourse was kept up in other directions. In 1675 William Edmundson made a journey southward from New York. He says that in going from Middletown to the Delaware River, although directed by an Indian guide, he was unable for a whole day to discover the proper course, and he was obliged to go back until his guide could strike the Raritan. They then followed its margin until they came to a "small landing from New York,"—no doubt the crossing of the path at Inians' Ferry,—and thence wended their way along a small path to Dela-

ware Falls. He says, "We traveled that day and saw no tame creature; at night we kindled a fire in the wilderness and lay by it; . . . next day, about nine in the morning, by the good hand of God, we came well to the falls."²

Dutch Immigration.—About 1730 several families immigrated from Albany, N. Y., and the tradition is that they brought with them their building materials, according to the Dutch custom, and located along the public road, which they called, after their former home, "Albany Street." Among these settlers we find the names of Dirck Schuyler, Hendrick Van Deursen, Direk Van Veghten, Abraham Schuyler, John Ten Broeck, Nicholas Van Dyke, and Direk Van Alen. These were men of considerable property and enterprise, and their arrival gave a fresh impulse to trade. The city was now a growing town of much activity. The principal streets were Burnet, Water, and Albany, with perhaps a few buildings on Church Street. The inhabitants lived along the river as far south as Sonman's Hill, extending north for about one mile, or a short distance above the ferry. A few of the ancient buildings are still standing, but most of them have given place to more modern structures. The old house recently standing in Burnet Street near Lyle's Brook, known as the property of Dr. Lewis Dunham, was built by Hendrick Van Deursen, one of the Albany settlers, who owned several acres of land in the vicinity.³ John Van Nuijs, of Flatbush, L. I.,⁴ bought a farm of one hundred acres of Enoch Freland, April 28, 1727, having its front on Neilson Street, its northern line along Liberty Street, its southern along New Street, extending west as far as the Mile Run. For this property, in connection with five acres of "salt meadow" at the mouth of South River, he paid the sum of eight hundred pounds. In the summer of that year he erected a large farm-house on what is now Neilson Street, between Schureman and Liberty, and surrounded it with suitable outbuildings. This house was used as the headquarters of the Hessian commander during the occupation of New Brunswick by the British army in the Revolutionary war, and is still remembered by nearly every middle-aged man. Some of the older citizens will remember the Appleby House, a stone edifice with gable roof and broad hall, on the corner of Church and Peace Streets, now Van Pelt's drug-store; the Gibbs House, an antique stone mansion, built by Hendrick Voorhees, standing between Bur-

² Edmundson's Journal, p. 106. Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, p. 91,—note.

³ Abel and Hasser owned twenty or thirty acres above Van Deursen's. Judge Morris owned a large farm on both sides of Commercial Avenue. Mr. Van Deursen was offered about forty acres of land lying below Morris Street, west of the lots on Burnett Street, between them and George, for two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

⁴ The ancestor of the Van Nuijs family in this country is Aucke Jansen Van Nuijs, who, with his wife, Magdalen Pieterse, and children, emigrated from Holland in 1661 and settled in New York. His place of birth is supposed to have been Nuijs, in Groningen; hence the surname Van Nuijs. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the first church of Midwout (now Flatbush), completed in 1660."—*Bergen Family*, p. 157.

¹ Life and Works of John Adams, vol. ii. p. 355, Charles D. Deshler, article on New Brunswick.

net Street and the river, near Miller's Brook, crossing the street near Town Lane; the French property on George Street, in front of the hotel near the depot, and the large apple-orchard on the hill, where now stand the buildings of Rutgers College.

One of the oldest frame buildings in New Brunswick is the old Vanderbilt House, No. 143 Burnet Street. Like the old City Hall in Liberty Street, it is a little the worse of wear. The oldest preserved deed of the property was "made by William Cox to Court Van Voorhise, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Lord George II., and in the year of our Lord 1725." With the house was included all the mill property from the brook at its lower line up along the river about two hundred feet to the southerly line of the Hicks property. For all of this the sum of forty pounds was paid. In 1778 the property belonged to Richard Gibbs, and was at his death by will devised to his three grandchildren, John, James Neilson, and Ann Gibbs. The latter thereafter married Thomas Perkins, of Philadelphia, who purchased the shares of the other two grandchildren for sixteen hundred dollars, and in 1795 sold the house to John Schureman, who the same year sold it to David Abeel. The property was afterwards sold by the then sheriff to Joseph Sequine, who in 1828 sold it to Cornelius Vanderbilt (price not named). By him it was sold in 1830 to John Hicks for two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and by his executors deeded to Isaiah Rolfe, April 22, 1872, for forty-five hundred dollars. The house has been vacant since 1871, and is now alone in its old age, the proprietor being unresolved whether to repair or remove it.

Below is a copy of the first part of one of the oldest deeds of the property:

"This indenture, made the eleventh day of February, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty-nine and forty. Between Court Van Voorhise of the corporation of New Brunswick, in the province of New Jersey, yeoman, of the one part, and Richard Gibbs of the same place, mariner, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Court Van Voorhise, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds current money of the province aforesaid, at eight shillings per pound to him in hand, before the sealing and delivery hereof well and truly paid by the said Richard Gibbs, the receipt whereof he the said Court Van Voorhise doth hereby acknowledge himself to be therewith fully satisfied, contented and paid, and of and from every part and parcel thereof, doth absolutely, fully and fairly requit, exonerate and discharge him the said Richard Gibbs his heirs, executors and administrators forever by these presents, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, conveyed and confirmed by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sole alien, enfeoff, release, convey and confirm unto the said Richard Gibbs, his heirs and assigns forever. All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the city of New Brunswick aforesaid, beginning upon the line of the said Richard Gibbs upon the street, thence running as the street runs to the brook, thence along the said brook as the brook runs at low water to low water mark in Raritan River, thence up the said river to the line of the said Richard Gibbs, thence along the line of the said Richard Gibbs to the line aforesaid or place of beginning, etc., etc."

After the deed, which is very long and minute in its description, comes the following:

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"Be it remembered that on the ninth day of July, 1745, personally appeared before me one of his Majesty's counsels for the Province of New Jersey, John Cholwell, one of the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument, who being of full age and duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, did declare that he did see the within-named Court Van Voorhise, party to the within instrument, execute the same as his voluntary act and deed for the uses therein mentioned, and that he signed his name as a witness thereto, and that he also did see Noah Barton sign his name, also a witness thereto.

"EDWARD ANTILL."

A very interesting description of New Brunswick in 1748 is given in the account of the travels of Peter Kalm, a professor of the University of Abo, in Swedish Finland, who visited North America as a naturalist, under the auspices of the Swedish Royal Academy of Science. "About noon," he writes, "we arrived in New Brunswick, a pretty little town in a valley on the west side of the river Raritan. On account of its low situation it cannot be seen coming from Pennsylvania before coming to the top of the hill which is close to it. The town extends north and south along the river. The town-house makes a pretty good appearance. The town has only one street lengthwise, and at its northern extremity there is a street across. Both of these are of considerable length. One of the streets is almost entirely inhabited by Dutchmen, who came hither from Albany, and for that reason they call it Albany Street. On the road from Trenton to New Brunswick I never saw any place in America, the towns excepted, so well peopled.

"The greater part of its [New Brunswick's] trade is to New York, which is about forty English miles distant. To that place they send corn, flour in great quantities, bread, several other necessities, a great quantity of linseed, boards, timber, wooden vessels, and all sorts of carpenter's work. Several small yachts are every day going backward and forward between these two towns. The inhabitants likewise get a considerable profit from the travelers who every hour pass through on the high road."¹

The City Charter and Government.—New Brunswick was incorporated as a city in 1784, when the first president, directors, etc., were appointed. The presidents and assistants were afterwards (till 1801) elected annually by the people. In 1801 a new charter was obtained, and under it a mayor and aldermen were appointed by the Legislature, and six common councilmen elected by the Legislature and six common councilmen elected by the people. Since 1838 all these municipal officers have been elected by the people.

The following have been presidents and mayors of the city since its incorporation:

¹ It has been pointed out by Dr. Steele and others that Professor Kalm was mistaken in some of his statements; for instance, in reference to "two German Churches, one of stone and one of wood," and that "the Presbyterians were building a church of stone" at the time of his visit.

1784. Azariah Dunham.	1853-55. John B. Hill.
1796-1801. Abraham Schnyler.	1855-56. Abraham V. Schenck.
1801-13. James Schureman. ¹	1856-57. Lyle Van Nuis.
1813-21. James Bennett. ¹	1857-58. John B. Kirkpatrick. ²
1821-24. James Schureman.	1858-59. Tunis V. D. Hoagland.
1824-29. Augustus R. Taylor.	1859-60. Peter C. Onderdonk.
1829-38. C. L. Hardenbergh.	1860-61. Ezekiel M. Paterson.
1838-40. August R. Taylor.	1861-63. Lyle Van Nuis.
1840-41. David M. Vail.	1863-65. Richard McDonald.
1841-42. Littleton Kirkpatrick.	1865. Augustus T. Stout. ²
1842-43. Fitz Randolph Smith.	1865-67. John T. Jenkins.
1843-45. John Acken.	1867-69. Miles Ross.
1845-46. William H. Leupp.	1869-71. George J. Janeway.
1846-47. John Van Dyke.	1871-73. Garret Conover.
1847-48. Martin A. Howell.	1873-75. Thomas M. De Russy.
1848-49. Augustus F. Taylor.	1875-77. Isaiah Rolfe.
1849-51. David F. Randolph.	1877-79. Lyle Van Nuis.
1851-52. Peter N. Wyckoff.	1879-81. T. De Witt Reiley.
1852-53. John Van Dyke.	1881. William S. Strong.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward, James Hurley, 1881; Cornelius Farley, 1882.
 Second Ward, James Neilson, 1881; John N. Carpenter, 1882.
 Third Ward, Francis M. Oliver, 1881; John S. De Hart, 1882.
 Fourth Ward, John C. Scott, 1881; Charles B. Herbert, 1882.
 Fifth Ward, Alexander M. Way, 1881; Henry Waker, 1882.
 Sixth Ward, John Fitzgerald, 1881; Charles McCormick, 1882.
Assessor, Cornelius W. Castner, 1881-83; *Collector*, Robert G. Miller, 1881; *Solicitor*, Howard MacSherry; *Treasurer*, Lewis R. Dunham; *City Clerk*, Edward Tindell; *City Physician*, Staats V. D. Clark; *Overseer of Poor*, Peter J. Stults; *City Weigher*, Stelle F. Randolph.
Chosen Freeholders.—Director, Cornelius Powelson; Clerk, William M. Cox; Solicitor, A. V. Schenck; Janitor, Robert S. R. Pierce.

Boundaries.—The corporate limits of New Brunswick are inclosed within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Mile Run Brook, south-westerly up to where it crosses George's road, thence east to Lawrence's Brook, following said brook to the Raritan River, crossing said river, and following the south boundary line of Piscataway (now Raritan and Piscataway) township, up said river to a point opposite Mile Run Brook.

Ward Boundaries.—*First Ward.*—Bounded on the north by New Street, on the east by the Raritan River, on the south by Lawrence's Brook, and on the west by George Street, Clifton and Neilson Avenues.

Second Ward.—North by New Street and Livingston Avenue, on the west by the boundary line of the city of New Brunswick, on the southeast and east by Neilson and Clifton Avenues and George Streets.

Third Ward.—East by the Raritan River, south by New Street, west by Neilson Street, and north by Washington Street.

Fourth Ward.—South by New Street, west by George Street, north by Washington Street, and east by Neilson Street.

Fifth Ward.—South by New Street and Livingston Avenue, on the west by the boundary line of the city of New Brunswick, on the north by Somerset and Albany Streets, and east by George Street.

Sixth Ward.—West by the boundary line of the city of New Brunswick, north by the Mile Run Brook and the Raritan River, south by Albany, Somerset, and Washington Streets, on the east by the

Raritan River and George Street from Washington Street to Albany Street.

Geological Features.—Within the boundaries of this city the red sandstone and shale predominate, which are of a soft and argillaceous character, decomposing rapidly when exposed to the action of the atmosphere. There are only a few layers scattered through it which furnish a stone that is considered of any value. The soil resting on the top of it presents a tinge of color which has been derived from its decomposition. In many places it comes so near the surface that the growth of trees is rendered difficult and uncertain, and the vegetation produced on it is peculiarly liable to injury from drought. Yet in a good season it yields the farmer a profitable remuneration for his labor, and when it has been treated with lime, which absorbs and preserves in time of drought the moisture of the atmosphere, it claims to be called fertile land.

The rocks of the red sandstone and shale formation of this vicinity are all regularly stratified, and have a uniform dip to the northwest, except when they have been subjected to some disturbance from the upheaval or protrusion of other formations. The dip varies from five to twenty degrees. The State geologist, Professor Cook, gives the thickness of the red sandstone in this vicinity as twenty-seven thousand feet, or more than five miles.

"If the mode of computation is right, the result must be accepted. Those who think the strata was once horizontal, and were thrown into their present inclined position at some later period, adopt this conclusion; others, who think the strata were deposited on a slope, as we now find them, do not consider the above as being the true thickness. They suppose that the strata on the southeast border were first deposited on the northwest slope, and then that the upper edges were worn off, and the material carried farther northwest, to be again deposited and form new strata upon the lower parts of those already deposited. Without any addition of material there would then be, in this way, a multiplication of strata, all having the same dip; and such a process could go on until the formation had widened out to its present extent. Such a mode of formation would not require that the whole series of strata should be more than a few hundred, or possibly a thousand, feet in thickness."³

There has been sunk a well in New Brunswick some four hundred and fifty feet, several at Newark to a greater depth, and one in Paterson thirteen hundred feet, all in the red sandstone and shale; and all observations unite in showing that the red sandstone and shale of New Jersey are of sedimentary character. The materials composing them must have been deposited in water during the progress of many ages, and since an analysis shows so little trace of any of the ingredients of the salt water of the ocean, we may add deposited in fresh water.

¹ Died in office.

² Resigned. Hoagland and Jenkins elected to fill vacancies.

³ *Geology of New Jersey*, p. 175.

The prevailing red hue of the strata is obviously due to the fact that they contain a portion of the red oxide of iron. Some of the beds of the shale and fine-grained sandstone from local causes have a bluish-green hue, while other large tracts have a dull brown color, the effect of the heat of the adjacent trap rock, and in some localities they have been so baked that they have a ringing sound when struck like clinkstone.

We give an analysis of the red shale in the vicinity of New Brunswick, which will show all the materials of which it is composed:

In 100 parts,—73 silicic acid and quartz; peroxide of iron, 10; alumina, 3.20; lime, 4.93; magnesia, 0.98; potash, 0.73; soda, 0.97, with a trace of sulphuric and carbonic acid and water.

The lime, iron, potash, soda, and magnesia are specially noticeable as valuable ingredients. There remains only one more circumstance of importance to be mentioned respecting the red shale and sandstone. It seems to have been subjected at some period after its deposition to a process of denudation, by which the upper surface of the strata or the outcrop has been abraded and worn away, exposing them almost naked to the action of the weather.

Copper has been found in the red sandstone and shale, and exists in almost a pure native form as a red oxide, as a basillate, as a gray sulphuret, and as pyrites or yellow copper ore.

At an early date copper was discovered in the vicinity of the city, and promised quite a "boom" to the little hamlet. Some one in passing the fields of Philip French, about a quarter of a mile from the town, observed a large flame rising from the ground. Previously two hundred pounds of virgin copper in lumps had been plowed up.

In 1751 a shaft was sunk about three hundred yards from the river, and the miners struck a vein of bluestone two feet thick, covered with sheets of pure copper having the consistency of gold-leaf; the stone itself contained grains of copper, and occasional lumps were found. A stamping-mill was erected in the hollow between the college and seminary, and supplied with water from Mile Run. Many tons of pure copper were exported to England. Several other spots in the vicinity were worked with temporary success. There have been several more recent attempts to renew old Elias Boudinot's enterprise, but they have failed.

There has been found a compound of the carbon and oxide of copper associated with the red oxide. It resembles some dark earthy substance, and is easily crushed between the fingers. On examination with a microscope small black shining particles were discerned diffused through the mass, found to be carbon, probably anthracite. Heated in the flame of an alcohol lamp it burned, and continued in a red-hot state until the carbon was consumed. Heated to three hundred degrees it loses seventeen per cent. of its

weight. When treated with nitric acid after being ignited, a residuum of twenty-five per cent. was found to be silica. It is an important fact that so large a portion of carbon (35.50) should be associated with this copper ore. This is unusual. Gray sulphuret of copper is massive, sectile, has a dark lead-gray color, and is seen sometimes in the form of roundish grains in the altered shale rock.

The locality is near the bed of a ravine, and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, a short distance from the city, and when it is remembered that the red oxide is common in the vicinity, it will not be difficult to account for the formation of these carbonates, which seems to be continually going on. Water charged with carbonic acid dissolves a portion of this oxide, and whenever circumstances favor the escape of the excess of the carbonic acid these salts as a residuum are deposited. The mineral is manifestly the product of precipitation from an aqueous solution, and to find the above result it is only necessary to admit that the carbonates of copper are rendered soluble by an excess of carbonic acid. The color varies from a light to a bluish-green, and can be scratched with a knife, and is easily broken. The fracture is uneven and slightly conchoidal. In structure usually it is opaque, but sometimes translucent and having a vitreous lustre.

We can only add if it should ever, after sufficient trial, prove to be true, it may bring into operation a new industry, and render the treasures that have long been claimed to have been hid in this soil a source of extensive wealth.

A short distance from the city west have been found the sulphate of barytes. The specimens are opaque, having a yellowish color and a foliated structure, but others exhibit crystals which are translucent and have a bluish tint. In a commercial point it is used in chemistry, and also in the preparation of paints, and valuable as a mineral.

River and Streams.—This city is so situated that one prominent aspect of the surface is that its gentle slope in the southeasterly parts insure a proper drainage to the Raritan River, freeing the city of all surface water and giving power from the river to the extensive mills which are situated upon its banks. We find the South Branch of the Raritan rising in Brooklyn Pond, in Morris County, a few miles north of Drakeville, whence it courses along the western base of Fox Hill, receives the waters of Budd's Lake, and drains the Sennon Valley; it then passes west of Round Mountain and enters upon the red shale district, flowing to the northward of Flemington, thence nearly eastward to Neshanic, where it changes its course, its direction being nearly northeasterly to the point where it joins the North Branch in forming the Raritan River, through which its waters after passing along the borders of the northeasterly parts of New Brunswick, discharge into the bay at Amboy.

The North Branch has its head near Calais, in Mor-

ris County, and not far from the source of the South Branch, but this stream is not diverted by the range of Fox Hill, and therefore naturally finds a channel more directly towards the red shale district, and flowing nearly southerly meets the South Branch, and sends its waters oceanward by the same channel. It has a larger branch and a longer, called first Black River, then the Lamington, which first receives the waters of the North and South Rockaway. These principal streams discharge almost all the waters of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. They all flow through broad valleys, whose rich alluvial soil afford a sure reward to the husbandmen's labor. The South Branch is the westernmost stream in New Jersey which finds its way to the Atlantic.

It was of Governor Paterson that Moses Guest, New Brunswick's earliest poet, wrote, July 4, 1791, on seeing the Governor in his barge, which was elegantly decorated with laurel and flowers, and rowed by twelve men dressed in white:

"On Raritan's smooth-gliding stream we view—

With pleasure view—the man whom we admire,
On this auspicious day with laurel crowned;
How gracefully the honored barge moves on!
See Neptune's sons, all clad in white,
Timing their oars to the melodious flutes.

Not Cleopatra's barge,

When she, full armed with each bewitching charm,
A tyrant bound in the sweet chains of love,
More elegant or pleasing could appear,
Nor did contain a jewel of such worth;
Not freighted with a proud, intriguing queen,
She nobly bears New Jersey's favorite son,
Our guardian chief, our friend, a Paterson."

The water used for drinking and culinary uses is said to be of the purest. It is well-nigh entirely free from the deleterious vegetable and mineral substances, and this fills out the complement of its claims to healthfulness. In the State Geology of New Jersey, pp. 701-4, is the following, the first column of which gives the whole amount of solid matter in grains, obtained by evaporating a gallon of water to dryness (one gallon of water contains 58,372 grains); the second column gives that portion of the solid matter that is of vegetable or animal origin and can be burned out. Both mineral and organic matter are prejudicial to good health, the mineral matter affecting the kidneys; the animal and vegetable matter are recognized as especially injurious to the system; so we give both the total solid matter, which comprises the mineral and organic matter, and the organic matter alone in a separate column:

Stream.	Solid Matter.	Organic Matter.
Lawrence's Brook (city water).....	2.03	0.66
Raritan River.....	3.80	0.78
Passaic (Newark, etc., Paterson water).....	7.44	2.86
Delaware-Trenton water.....	3.53	0.63
Schuylkill (Philadelphia water).....	6.50	1.24
Croton (New York water).....	10.92	4.31
Cochituate Lake (Boston water).....	3.11	1.42
Albany water supply.....	10.72	2.32
Truy " ".....	6.92	2.12

Here is an official report certifying that but two-thirds of a grain in nearly sixty thousand grains of

this city water is vegetable or animal matter, or one-ninety-thousandth part of it, while Newark water is four times as bad, and New York water nearly seven times. But even these are vastly superior to the wells which are even now voluntarily used by many of the citizens.

The city of New Brunswick, with her increasing population, has many facilities that many cities are without. The rich harvests of Middlesex and Monmouth lying to the east and southeast, the consumers are brought face to face with them, and are enabled to procure fresh vegetables and fruit in their season; a healthy climate, well laid out streets and avenues, make it superior to many places which have not its advantages.

Revolutionary Incidents.—Capt. Peter Voorhees was killed on the 25th of October, 1779, within half a mile of New Brunswick, by a party of British horsemen commanded by Maj. Stewart, Col. Simcoe, who had been in command, having been taken prisoner by Capt. Moses Guest. This officer gives in his journal, published in connection with a collection of his poems in 1823, the following account of Simcoe's expedition into New Jersey, and his being captured in this county near New Brunswick:

"On the 25th day of October, 1779, Simco, who then commanded a regiment of horse in the British service, crossed over from Staten Island at the Blazing Star Ferry to the Jersey shore in the night with seventy-five horsemen. His main object was to take Governor Livingston's prisoner, which he expected to do by surprise. Simco was not discovered to be an enemy until he had got seven miles north of New Brunswick, at Quibbletown, from which place an express was dispatched to Col. John Neilson, at New Brunswick, who immediately ordered out his regiment. We were soon marched to the bridge at Raritan Landing. From Quibbletown Col. Simco proceeded rapidly to Col. Van Horne's house at Middlebrook. He was much disappointed in not finding the Governor there. He then went on to Van Vechten's bridge on the Raritan River, and set fire to some forage and flat-bottom boats; from which he went to Millstone, a small town 8 miles N. W. of New Brunswick; here he set fire to the court-house and jail. While we were at the landing bridge we discovered the smoke of those buildings. It was then thought probable that the enemy would endeavor to pass this bridge in their retreat. Col. Neilson therefore continued there, being in hopes of cutting off their retreat, and dispatched me with thirty-five men, with orders to endeavor to fall in with them, and to annoy them as much as possible. Soon after getting upon the road leading from Millstone village to the bridge, I was informed by an express that the enemy was within a few hundred yards of me; I had just time to get to an open piece of woods when they made their appearance. We attacked them as they came up, but they came on so rapidly that we could only give them one discharge. Col. Simco's horse received three balls, fell on him and bruised him very badly; there was one man killed and several wounded. I left a physician with Simco and proceeded on. We soon found his party had halted on the heights west of Brunswick. They sent a doctor and his servant to us bearing a flag. The doctor requested permission to attend Col. Simco, which was granted, but as the enemy was proceeding on their retreat whilst the flag was negotiating, which is contrary to the rules of war, the doctor and his servant were considered as prisoners. After Simco fell, Maj. Stewart (a refugee who had piloted him) took the command. Soon after we dismissed the doctor we witnessed a scene that was truly distressing. We found Capt. Peter Voorhees lying in the road mortally wounded, and to all appearance nearly breathing his last breath. He had just returned from Gen. Sullivan's and with a few militia horsemen was pursuing so close on the enemy's rear as to cause a detachment to sally out. They soon came up to him and cut him with their broadswords in a most shocking manner,

¹ The Governor was then at New Brunswick.

which caused his death in a few hours. We pursued them until we got to South River bridge, 8 miles south of Brunswick, at which place we received information that five hundred men had been landed at Perth Amboy to cover their retreat, and that they were embarking for Staten Island.

"Many persons, I doubt not, think it strange that Col. Simco could penetrate so far into a thick settled country without receiving more injury than he did. It was not occasioned by the inactivity of the Jersey militia, who had greatly distinguished themselves for their zeal and activity during the Revolutionary war in defending the liberties of their country, but it was occasioned by their getting to a considerable distance in the country enveloped in the shades of night, by their having the address to pass, in many places, for the American horse, and by the rapidity with which they proceeded. Simco was in the Revolutionary war to the Northern what Tarleton was to the Southern army; they were both zealous partisans, and capable of undertaking and executing any daring enterprise."¹

We condense the following respecting the war in New Brunswick from Dr. Steel's Historical Discourse and other sources:

New Brunswick suffered during the war to an extent to which few towns were subjected. It lay in the path of the two armies crossing and recrossing the State, and in the varying fortunes of war was at one time in the hands of the enemy, and at another under the protection of friends. During the winter of 1776-77 the city was in the possession of the British army, who occupied it by a large force. Lord Howe, the commander-in-chief, had his headquarters in the Neilson house, in Burnet Street, while the Hessian commander occupied the Van Nuisse house, on Queen Street. The hill beyond the theological seminary was fortified; a post was erected at Raritan Landing, overlooking the river, and another on Bennet's Island, two miles below the city. Many of the British officers were quartered upon the inhabitants; the citizens were compelled to abandon their residences; all business was suspended; schools and churches were broken up, and the whole town was under the absolute sway of the enemy. On the property of William Van Deursen, below New Street, there was an encampment, with a redoubt thrown up for their protection.

The soldiers remained in possession of the city about six months, Lord Cornwallis having command of the post. During the months of February and March they were shut up in the town and cut off from their base of supplies at Amboy. To relieve them a fleet was sent up the Raritan with provisions.

The fate of that fleet was a matter of anxious interest on both sides, the British expecting it, yet fearing it would fall into the hands of the enemy, and the Americans planning for its destruction. Receiving timely information that the fleet had started up the Raritan, the Americans in the night planted a battery of six cannon on the shore below New Brunswick, and in the morning, as Lord Cornwallis was watching eagerly for the approach of the boats, and they were just rounding the point below the city, the battery opened upon them, "when five of the boats were immediately disabled and sunk, and the remainder returned in a crippled condition to Amboy."

Gen. Howe at this time made an unsuccessful attempt to open communication by land.

The farmers throughout this whole section of country were compelled to deliver over their stores into the hands of the British. At Three-Mile Run the buildings were all plundered and frequently fired. Barns were torn down to supply timber for the construction of a temporary bridge over the Raritan, and some of the most wanton cruelties were inflicted.

"But they were not allowed to remain in the undisturbed possession of the town. Cols. Neilson and Taylor gave them constant trouble; Capt. Guest was on the watch for a favorable opportunity to pounce upon the Hessians; James Schureman, who had learned something of war at the battle of Long Island, gave them no rest, while Capt. Hyler, whose adventures with his whale-boat around Staten Island seem almost romantic, and who could fight on land as well as on water, kept them in constant apprehension. These officers watched every movement of the enemy, drove back their foraging parties into the city, and often skirmished with their outposts.

"Deeds of personal valor were of frequent occurrence, and traditions are preserved in the families of the town of heroism unsurpassed in the whole history of the conflict.

"Col. Neilson organized a secret expedition against the outpost of the British on Bennet's Island, now known as Island Farm. With a picked command numbering two hundred men he stealthily approached the works on the morning of February 18th, some time before daybreak. It was a clear, cold night, and a fresh fall of snow rendered the undertaking extremely hazardous. But they reached the works without being discovered, and Col. Neilson was the first man to leap the stockade. Capt. Farmer saved the life of his commander at this moment by aiming a well-directed blow at the sentinel, who was in the act of discharging his musket into his breast. The short engagement lasted only a few minutes, when the works were surrendered by Maj. Stockton, who was the acting commander of the post in the absence of Col. Skinner. One captain, several subordinate officers, and fifty-five privates were taken prisoners, and a quantity of munitions of war were captured. The British knew nothing of the event, as only a few guns were fired, until some time during the morning, when the Americans with their prisoners and booty were far on their way towards Princeton, where Gen. Putnam was stationed, into whose hands they delivered their spoils. Col. Neilson and his men received from Gen. Washington a very high compliment for the wisdom with which he had planned, and the secrecy with which he had executed, this most successful expedition.

"On the 28th of May, Washington, who had spent the previous winter at Morristown, marched his army of seven thousand five hundred men to the heights of Middlebrook. Here he lay for two weeks, watching

¹ Guest's Journal, pp. 144, 146.

the movements of the enemy at Brunswick from a position which has since been called 'Washington's Rock.' In the mean while the route to Amboy had been opened, both by land and water, and troops had been pushed forward to this point in large numbers, until by the 12th of June, 1777, an army of seventeen thousand British and Hessians was assembled, under those veteran commanders, Gens. Howe, Cornwallis, and De Heister. Both the English and German commanders were agreed that they had never seen a more splendid army, or one so well disciplined and equipped, and in better spirits.¹ On the 14th they marched out of the city in the direction of Middlebush, with the design of drawing on an engagement with Washington, if they could induce him to leave the strong position which he occupied. Remains of the fortifications which they hastily threw up are still visible on the farm of Mr. John Wilson. Here the enemy remained until the 19th, when, failing in their design, they returned to New Brunswick, and made immediate preparations to evacuate the State. They were pursued by the Americans, and so greatly harassed on their retreat that it was not until the 1st of July that they were able to cross over from Amboy to the place of their destination on Staten Island."

Governor Dowain, of Massachusetts, bore the following testimony in regard to the firmness and patriotism of the people of New Brunswick during the struggle for independence: "With respect to the political principles of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, it may be proper to do them the justice of adding that they have, throughout the whole course of the war, approved themselves firm and distinguished Whigs, and inflexibly preserved their attachment to the cause of America in the most gloomy and perilous times of her conflict with Great Britain."

Capt. Hyler, to whose romantic exploits reference is made by the historians, had his rendezvous at New Brunswick. He had under his command one gun-boat, the "Defiance," and several large whale-boats, with which it was his custom to proceed down the Raritan, and among the trading-vessels, transports, and plundering parties of the enemy around Staten Island, Long Island, and in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. He selected only the bravest men, so expert in the use of the oar that when rowing at the rate of twelve miles an hour they could be heard only at a short distance. He had the faculty of infusing into his men his own spirit of adventure and daring. On one of his excursions he captured five vessels, two of them armed, in about fifteen minutes, within pistol-shot of the guard-ship at Sandy Hook. In another enterprise he captured an eighteen-gun

cutter, which he was forced to blow up, after removing a quantity of stores and ammunition. His plan was to sally out of his berth near the upper lock, pass rapidly down the river, make his captures, and dash back again, often pursued by the enemy, who made slow progress with their heavier vessels, and dared not to follow him along the tortuous channel of the Raritan.

"The annoyance was so great that an expedition of three hundred men in several boats was fitted out to proceed to Brunswick and destroy his whale-boats and recapture some of the ammunition. The plan was carried into effect Jan. 4, 1782. The river was clear of ice, and proceeding cautiously up the Raritan, they had nearly reached the town, when, at midnight, Mr. Peter Wyckoff was awakened by the barking of a watch-dog, and, holding his ear to the ground, he heard the measured stroke of muffled oars, and at once concluded that an attack was to be made upon the city. Mounting a fleet horse, he gave the alarm to Capt. Guest and spread the word from house to house, warning the inhabitants of danger. A scene of great excitement now ensued. Lights flashed through the town, and in a short space of time all the able-bodied men were under arms. But the enemy had reached the whale-boats and set them on fire, when our men came up and driving them off prevented them from accomplishing their purpose. They now found that their only safety consisted in a hasty retreat. The night was dark, and a running fight took place in the streets. The British endeavored to reach their boats by passing down Queen Street to their rendezvous at the foot of Town Lane. But they were intercepted at the Dutch Church, from behind the walls of which a volley was fired as they passed on eager only to escape. The principal skirmish took place near Mr. Agnew's, but they succeeded in reaching the river and made their way back to Staten Island. The enemy's loss in this encounter was four men killed and several wounded. On the side of the Americans there was the loss of six men wounded, none fatally, and five or six prisoners. A ball was shot through the body of John Nafey in this skirmish, but the prompt attention of Col. Taylor saved his life. The enemy completely failed in the object of their expedition, and Capt. Hyler was on the water in a few weeks, more daring than ever." He died in New Brunswick in 1782, but the place of his burial is not known.²

James Schureman, a young man at the Revolution, was very prominent soon after in civil affairs. He graduated at Queen's College about 1773, and through his eloquence chiefly a company was raised in New Brunswick, which served with great credit in the battle of Long Island. He had command as a captain in the early part of the war, and was offered a high position in the regular army. But he preferred

¹ For its numbers that army had not an equal in the world. Every soldier was eager for a battle.—*Bancroft*, vol. ix. p. 351. The time was eventful and critical. About the time when these two armies confronted each other, viz., June 14th, Congress adopted the flag of our country. The historian remarks, "The immovable fortitude of Washington in his camp at Middlebrook was the salvation of that beautiful flag." p. 352.

² Dr. Steele's Historical Discourse, pp. 64, 65.

to serve as a volunteer, and held himself ready to go out at a moment's warning against the enemy. Being one of Capt. Guest's company at the interception of Col. Simcoe, on the 25th of October, 1779, he saved the life of that officer by knocking up the musket of a comrade, who was in the act of running him through with his bayonet, as Simcoe had fallen wounded under his horse, which had been pierced by three balls. Schureman averted the deadly thrust and took Simcoe prisoner. The dastardly conduct of the British a few moments later in taking the life of Capt. Peter Voorhees while a prisoner in their hands excited the indignation of the citizens to such an extent that vengeance was threatened against the person of Col. Simcoe, and during the night the town was searched for him. "He was concealed in the old stone house on the corner of Neilson and Albany Streets, from whence he was removed to Burlington, where he remained a prisoner until honorably exchanged."

Mr. Schureman was taken prisoner during the war near the mills on Lawrence Brook, and after being confined for a few days in the guard-house near the Neilson mansion he was removed to the notorious "Sugar-House" in New York, whence he made his escape to the American army at Morristown. After the war was closed he was elected a member of Congress in 1789, after which he was chosen to the United States Senate for a full term, and was again returned to the House of Representatives in 1812 as a colleague with Richard Stockton. He served several terms as mayor of New Brunswick, and as a citizen was held in high esteem. He was a grandson of the schoolmaster, Jacobus Schureman, who came from Holland with Dominie Frelinghuysen, and died Jan. 22, 1824, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

New Brunswick in 1799.—From the newspaper of that period, *The Guardian and New Brunswick Advertiser*, which commenced its eighth year Oct. 29, 1799, we learn something of the condition of New Brunswick at the close of the last century:

At that time New Jersey was divided into congressional districts as follows: Eastern District, Essex, Bergen, and Middlesex; John Condit, representative. Northern District, Morris and Essex; Aaron Kitchell, representative. Western, Hunterdon and Somerset; James Linn, representative. Middle District, Monmouth and Burlington; James H. Imlay, representative. Southern, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May; Franklin Davenport, representative.

Then letters for the following places were directed to the New Brunswick office: Somerset, Scotch Plains, Raritan Landing, Amboy, North, South, and Middle Branches, Cranbury, Bonhantown, Millstone, Stony Hill, Piscataway, Basking Ridge, Spotswood, Bridgewater, Six-Mile Run, etc. Imagine the residents of these places at the present day depending on the New Brunswick office for mail facilities on account of its having the nearest post-office! Letters for some of the

above places, as Raritan, Cranbury, and Somerset, were sometimes sent to the Princeton post-office. Occasionally letters brought up at this office intended for the British province of New Brunswick, as we notice letters advertised here for well-known Tories who had fled to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at the close of the war.

News from Europe averaged about six weeks in reaching the city, and when it arrived it was eagerly read at this time, as the citizens were deeply interested in the wars of France and England then in progress. Most of the citizens who had business at New York went by private conveyances, leaving their teams at Powles Hook (Jersey City) or Hoboken. "The Hobuck House and Ferry," kept by John Town, at Hoboken, seems to have been well patronized by New Brunswickers. Mr. Town took care of the teams while the owners crossed over in sail- or row-boats. A New Brunswick merchant would usually require the best part of three days to go to New York, transact business, and return. Much of the merchandise taken to and from the city was in sloops and schooners, and by them a large amount of lumber was brought from Egg Harbor, Virginia, etc. Some of these sailing-vessels were regular packets, carrying passengers and freight. The sloop "Hope for Peace," Capt. Nicholas Auten, and the "Independence," carried passengers as far as Albany.

Among the principal merchants of New Brunswick at the close of the last century may be mentioned the following: Robert Eastburn, Church Street; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Samuel Clarkson, Samuel Barker, Church Street; William Lawson, Jr., near the market; Perez Rowley, S. J. & H. Rudderow, Albany Street; George Young, Jr., Peace Street, all dealers in dry-goods, groceries, medicines, etc.; Willett Warne, Albany Street, hardware; James Richmond, lumber, plaster, grass-seeds, etc.; Michael Pool, Queen Street, hats and furs; John Dennis, Jr., lumber, plaster, paints, etc., houses to let, agent for packets, etc.; William Forman, lumber; Williams & Leslie, watch- and clock-makers, plated ware, silver knee-buckles, etc., had also a branch store at Trenton; Timothy Brush, auctioneer, land and intelligence office, houses, lots, plantations, negro men, wenchies, and children for sale, let, or hire, etc.; Miss Hay Burnet, young ladies' high school, French, music, dancing, etc.

Among the now almost forgotten articles then sold by merchants were knee- and shoe-buckles, bellows, and snuffers; and in dry-goods, rattinets, calamancoes, shalloons, wildboars plain and figured, peelongs, durants, dowlass, moreens, etc.

At that day it will be remembered that women under certain circumstances were allowed to vote. It is a sad commentary on the frailty of human nature that even the fair sex were then charged with illegal voting! In the New Brunswick paper it is charged that the Jefferson candidate for Congress in Essex

was elected by the large number of fraudulent or illegal votes given by married women and girls from fifteen years old upwards. It is consoling to know that the Middlesex ladies were above cheating at the ballot-box!

A singular adjunct to the business of the publisher of the New Brunswick paper at that day was the acting as agent for the sale of so many things advertised in his paper, and at the present day the most singular of all seem such as the following:

"To be sold, a negro man about 45 years old, with his wife aged 32, and child 3 years old; and, if wanted, a fine boy 6 years old; also a negro wench, husband and child, 2 years old; a negro fellow, 21 years old; a fine wench, 15 years old, etc. Enquire of the printer. Wanted to purchase a healthy negro man for farm work. Enquire of the printer."

Stray negroes were occasionally put in jail, their owners advertised for, and if none came forward they were sold to pay expenses of arrest and jail fees.

Connected with the early history of the place when it was known as Inians' Ferry is the following incident: Thomas Budd, from whom Budd's Lake took its name, purchased a large tract of land from the Indians, which he supposed was in West Jersey, as the division between the provinces was not then very certain. This was in 1687, or about that time, before Coxe and Barclay had agreed upon their compromise line. Budd had been to New York to purchase goods to pay off the Indians for the land, and when on his way back, at John Inians', he was met by the sheriff and posse of East Jersey, armed with a warrant from the Governor and Council for his arrest. He was charged with having contrary to law convened the Indians within the bounds of East Jersey and purchased lands of them which belonged to the East Jersey proprietors. He refused to be arrested, claiming that he was then within the bounds of West Jersey, locked himself in, and defied the authorities to take him. Some of the people of West Jersey came over ostensibly to visit him, but with the design of effecting his rescue. The Governor being informed of this state of things sent up from Amboy a stronger force to assist the sheriff. Budd stood out for five days, incarcerated in some room of Inians' tavern, but finding it useless longer to resist he surrendered, was taken before the Governor and Council, and bound over in the sum of one thousand pounds to appear and answer at the Court of Common Right to be held at Perth Amboy in October.

We are not informed how the case was finally settled, but it is probable that Budd gave up his Indian purchase, as before the convening of the court in October the partition line had been agreed upon.

CHAPTER XCIV.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Review of the City's Progress.—About the beginning of the present century New Brunswick was

a small place. "The little hamlet," says the *Gazette*, "hugged the river, and even Albany Street above Neilson was sparsely settled." In 1811 on the south side were the old Revolutionary stone house, on the corner the old *Gazette* printing-office, just above, and afterwards occupied by Justice Henry, and the carriage manufactory of John Van Nuis; above that, opposite, were the roomy old place, afterwards occupied by Justice Nevius and the Leupp estate, whose old white wooden building has been torn down within a few years. The north side was several feet above the south, so that the road shelved decidedly. It was very steep in its descent to the river. The door of the present Nevius residence was but one step from the sidewalk, now it is a dozen. While the ground was higher above than at present, it was much lower below. The old yellow building next to the *Times* newspaper office, now even with the sidewalk, was formerly three steps above the ground, and a pavement has been found several feet below the present surface. About the year we speak of, 1811, the street was graded, the upper part cut down and the lower filled up. But to make the north side of the street even with the south would have left the foundations of the Nevius residence clear above ground, so that to this day one side of the street in that vicinity is two feet higher than the other.

In 1828 there were about five thousand population, seven hundred and fifty dwellings, over a hundred large stores, including a dozen grain-stores and twenty taverns. What rare old times for Bonifaces were the stage-coach days! The hotels were of two kinds,—for farmers and for through travelers. The former flocked in for trade, the latter rested on their journey. The city was then bounded by George and New Streets. South of New Street the houses could be numbered upon the fingers of one hand, barring out, of course, Burnet Street, which led to the steamboat-dock. West of George Street there was but one house. The old stone mansion which stands on the corner of Livingston Avenue and Carroll Place was then quite in the country, as were the two famous old Adrain willows, near making many a stage-coach tumble in the hollow, which were recently cut down in the work of widening and leveling the avenue. The house, the residence of Mr. Edward S. Vail, was built, according to the inscription on a stone over the front portico, in 1760 by Henry Guest. The walls were made three feet thick, and "old Guest" himself, according to tradition, "said to his son that if his descendants would only keep a roof on it the house would stand till Gabriel blew his trumpet." Tom Paine was barricaded in the house by his hosts, the Guests, from the violence of the loyal mob of Brunswick, who sought to punish him for his treasonable writings. Here, too, were written those wonderful "poems" of the son of Moses Guest, afterwards published in Cincinnati, among which figure that gem, "To Pave or Not

to Pave," and that highly humorous satire on the old "Toll Bridge."

Farther up the Trenton turnpike, and then as far out of town as it is now in, stood the old frame building occupied by the ex-mayor, McDonald, which was built at the close of the last century by the father of the late John Van Nuis. From it stretched out south to the Mile-Run Brook the large Van Nuis farm, which has been within some twenty-five years divided into city lots and built upon. The house was later the residence of the sainted Livingston, president of the college, who is yet remembered as an exceptional specimen of the muscular Christian, a giant in form and in faith, strong in muscle and mind, a man all over and a Christian all through. Still later the Adrain family came into possession of the place and planted those two wonderful old willows at the foot of the hill, which the local iconoclasts, the street commissioners, have removed to make way for improvements.

At this time Dennis Street was a skating-pond in winter and a swamp in summer. Commons extended north of Somerset Street. The aristocracy lived on Little Burnet Street and the little alley crossing it, a fine row of elaborately-finished brick houses standing there. The generous residence of Governor Paterson occupied the site of the present Paterson Block. The dry-goods marts were on Burnet Street below the post-office, the shops on Church Street, grain warehouses on Water Street, the hotels for the traders there ranged on Water Street also, and were always crowded.

The trade was then very largely wholesale. The city drained Warren, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Somerset Counties, and Northumberland County, Pa., and the country along the upper Delaware, of grain, while it supplied them with fish and salt, dry-goods and merchandise. Old Monmouth and the country to the south was little better than a desert of sand, before the mines of marl were married to the virgin soil, and the latter brought forth in such abundance as to make Monmouth the second county in the Union. The grain was brought by the Jersey turnpike road in great wagons carrying twenty-eight barrels, and drawn by four and six horses. They made two trips a week, and an old resident remembers counting forty-two of these great wagons lying in Water Street, the pole of each under the wagon before it, remaining there groaning with grain overnight, to be emptied at morn into the great warehouses, of which Mr. Runyon's, formerly the business house of James Bishop, Sr., is now the sole remaining relic. Elias Runyon stands as the survivor or relic of our solid men of Brunswick, like James Bishop, Sr., and John Bergan, and John Brush and Holcombe Cox. These merchants and their peers sold direct to New York dealers, and shipped to them by the dozen sloops, which at that time were constantly plying between our docks and the metropolis. There were three hundred thousand

bushels of Indian corn and fifty thousand bushels of rye annually exported about the year 1830, and some years later it is said the total number of bushels of grain passing through this market reached over a million. In these fast days it is almost impossible to conceive of a little city like ours being the *entrepôt* for the products of nearly all the fruitful sections of New Jersey, and for a goodly stretch of Pennsylvania territory, and being also their market for the supply of the necessities of life, as well as furnishing a chief source of supply for the New York agricultural trade. But it must be remembered that before the advent of railroads and canals as a means of intercommunication the Raritan was the only outlet to the metropolis from a large territory west of us. One item here may be mentioned: "Our peach trade was also considerable, and many of our staid citizens remember the Saturday frolic on Sonman's Hill when they were allowed to sort out from the great wagons the luscious fruit to be packed in the steamers, and taking home as recompense all they could carry of the 'speckled' but none the less delicious flavored esculent."

The thought is a striking one in illustration of the remarkable advance we have made in civilization during the past half-century, and suggests to us a picture of what we should now be if steam traffic and the telegraph had been delayed in their coming or had advanced less swiftly towards apparent perfection, as well as shows us what absolute changes are made by the progress of science in the very structure and nature of society and of life. At this time passenger communication was had four times daily with New York by steamboat, with which connected stages to Lambertton, where other steamboats took up the journey. Two lines of steamers vied with each other in the passenger traffic, while many citizens of New Brunswick ran trading vessels. These were lively times in the busy little town. "Crowds would gather at the steamboat dock to witness the Union line steamers race to the dock with their competitors, and extensive was the betting on the result. As the steamers bumped against the wharves the passengers made a rush for the line of four-horse stages which stood ready. These filled, whips would crack, and whistling up Burnet Street would race a train of as many as twenty-two stages in line. The excitement concerning the travel north was little less. From the cupola of the steamboat-house a signal on the straight turnpike tavern could be seen, and in a few moments more the blast of bugles and the whirl of dust announced the arrival of the return stages. Crowded with passengers, the horses would gallop madly down New Street, and dash around the corner in a style that would touch the heart of that Jehu of Yosemite, California Joe. Rattling along they presently reached the boats, which lay, steam up, ready to continue the journey to the metropolis. The boys and young men, and even the older citizens, would take sides with the

'Citizens' or 'Union' line as excitedly, and even more so than the youth of the present period bet and yell over the fire-engines. They would gather on Sonman's Hill, where the view would be clear to the turnpike near the Adrain estate, and descry the victorious coach, usually but little ahead of her rival, with which she had run a dead race all the way from Trenton. If the 'Union' stage was ahead the waiting steamer 'Thistle' would peel out a welcome of victory. With eager eyes the crowd watched the descent of the hill to the old willows, and waited for the second appearance at the turn into New Street, wildly shouting at the hazardous tilt around into Burnet Street and the final gallop to the dock. Contrast these scenes with that of the Philadelphia business man of to-day, who at morning steps into a vehicular palace, transacts a day's business in New York, and sups with his family again at night in the Quaker City."

"The boats and stages which came into the city at night would deposit their living freight in the care of our Bonifaces, who kept open house along Burnet and up in Albany Streets. Here were the present Bell Tavern, and White Hall ('Hart Moore's' ancient predecessor), and the City Hotel, and, the best of all, Mann's Hotel. This was the long old building, corner of Albany and Neilson Streets, now occupied as a boarding-house and by Van Cleef's grocery. This, by the way, continued to be the only public lecture hall the town possessed up to a tolerably recent date, — 'Mann's long room,'—in which many of our business men of to-day will remember to have first strutted forth upon the stage in all the glory of juvenile oratory. Opposite here stood the moss-covered, stuccoed stone dwelling which dated back to the Revolution, which has been credited with the frequent entertainment of Washington, and in front of which, in July, 1776, Col. Neilson mounted a table and first read to our loyalists the Declaration of Independence. The hotel at the foot of Burnet Street was kept by Skipper Cornelius Vanderbilt, the late commodore of steamboats and general of railroads. His wife kept clean and neat the house, and attended to the boarders during the day, while her husband ran his 'perry-auger'—a sloop without a bowsprit—to New York. His ambitious mind yearned for a steamboat, and when an opportunity to buy one was presented and he lacked the money, his wife, according to a story Judge Fisk, a great friend of Vanderbilt's, used to tell, surprised him with a considerable sum which she had, unknown to him, saved by economy in her management of the hotel. He was also aided by Mr. William Gibbons, who resided at Madison, N. J., and also owned the Union Line of steamers; so he started off then, where he remained until his death, at the head of one of the main routes of travel. But how different the relations to society and its history this position bore then and bears now."

In the year 1830 the railroad agitation commenced, and the State began to be tickled with the feelers of

the monster which was afterwards to grapple with and subdue it. Camden and Amboy made its appearance, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal was soon under way. In 1833 it was completed and opened for passenger and freight traffic. There was no particular rejoicing over it, although naturally the popular feeling for improved methods of transit was gratified and the health of the town was much improved by the substitution of deep water and docks for the bare river-beds covered with filth which formerly lay exposed. The canal was projected as far back as 1804, and companies were several times in the next quarter of the century talked of and chartered. The present company was incorporated in 1830, and in four years had built the forty-two miles of canal from Bordentown to this city, together with twenty-three miles of feeder along the Delaware north of Trenton. The canal is seventy-five feet wide and seven to ten feet deep, admitting vessels of from seventy-five to one hundred tons burden. Its cost, together with that of the feeder, was about three millions of dollars. It has some twenty locks. The benefit derived from the canal has been chiefly from the bringing of coal from the mines, although its through traffic is immense, and puts the Raritan among the three greatest rivers in the country for her tonnage. It is an interesting fact that the first steam-propeller which ever passed through a canal was the "Hercules," which came up through the basin at New Brunswick soon after her arrival in this country. The vessel was an iron screw-steamer, built at Glasgow by order of Commodore Stockton, and sailed to America by nine persons,—a most daring feat, for she was little larger than our present towing-tugs. She is still in use about Philadelphia.

In 1734 the Bordentown and Washington road was opened, and once a week a freight wagon was run, connecting with boat for New York.

But the coming of the New Jersey Railroad awakened the wildest enthusiasm. It was bitterly opposed by the Camden and Amboy, and the feeling of the people sided with it as against the monopoly, aside from their local prejudice in its favor. The road was incorporated in 1832, and soon had horse-cars running from Newark to New York eight trips daily. On Dec. 3, 1835, the first locomotive, named the "Newark," ascended the grade at Bergen Hill and came sweeping in upon the Newarkers in gay style, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, now and then increasing to thirty. A month later the entire road was opened to this city. On Jan. 2, 1836, a new locomotive, the "New Brunswick," attached to thirteen cars decorated with banners bearing the names of the counties, cities, and villages along the road, and United States and State flags, came down at the rate of about twenty miles an hour from Newark, freighted with guests from all along the line to East Brunswick. Here the visitors were received by Alderman Zabriskie, who conducted them in carriages

over the Albany Street bridge to the court-house, where had been prepared a sumptuous collation. The feast was presided over by Hon. C. L. Hardenbergh, and accompanied by toasts and speeches. On January 4th the regular trains, three each way, commenced running from Rahway to Newark, fare fifty cents.

Trains had to stop across the river, as there was at that time no railroad bridge. The depot stood on the right as the train came in, on the little knoll now covered with a few cedars, and omnibus coaches ran thence to the City Hotel via the Albany Street bridge, at the low charge of six and a quarter cents. On the 1st of January, 1838, the first train ran across the viaduct to the depot on Somerset Street, which had meanwhile been erected on the site of the old Baptist Church, for which was paid \$6327.50 by the company. It is worthy of remark here that this bridge cost at that time \$57,532,—twenty-nine thousand dollars less than the Albany Street bridge. The company, having obtained permission of Common Council, built their road out two or three miles towards Monmouth Junction, to what were then the city limits, and efforts were made to continue the line on to Trenton, to connect with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and thus make a through line to New York, to compete with Camden and Amboy. To prevent this, the Camden and Amboy, in 1837, yielded to destiny and applied for permission to build a branch of their road between the Philadelphia and Trenton and the New Jersey Railroads, and on March 15th the necessary bill became a law. In the following year the first train passed through from New York to Philadelphia, via Kensington, connecting with the Baltimore train, so that the transit occupied a day.

Prices and Premiums, 1822.—In the *Bridgetown Museum*, published at Bridgetown (Lower Rahway), the wholesale prices current of flour and grain at New York and New Brunswick, Sept. 23, 1822, are given as follows:

New York superfine flour, bbl.	\$6.00
Philadelphia " "	6.50
Baltimore " "	6.50
Richmond City mills " "	6.75
Country mills " "	6.00
Fredericksburg " "	6.00
Middlings, fine " "	4.50
Rye flour " "	3.75
Indian meal " "	3.87
" " in bulk " "	(800) 3.00
Wheat, North River, bushel	1.18
" " Virginia " "	1.20
Rye " "	70
Cor'n, yellow " "	80
" " Southern " "	60
Oats " "	37

Prices at New Brunswick.

Wheat	s. d.	s. d.
Rye	8 6	9 0
Cor'n	5	
Oats	2 9	3
Flaxseed	8	
Wheat flour	26	30
Rye " "	16 0	18 0
Indian meal " "	13 0	14 0
Potatoes " "	3 0	3 3
Butter, fresh " "	14 to 16 cents.	
" " skinned " "	12	
Lard " "	9 to 9½ cents.	
Cider Spirits " "	35 to 36 cents.	
Flax " "	7 to 7½ cents.	
Eggs " "	9 cents.	

"LIST OF PREMIUMS

"To be awarded at the Full Meeting of the Agricultural Society of New Brunswick, on the first Tuesday of November, 1822.

1. For the greatest number of bushels of corn, raised on two acres of land lying together, at the rate of fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. The mode of culture, planting, and manuring to be stated, and the measurement of the corn and land to be proved by affidavit before the Committee, a cup..... \$10
2. For the greatest number of bushels of Wheat, raised on two acres lying together, to be threshed and measured, the quantity and kind of measure and mode of culture to be stated, a cup..... 6
3. For the greatest quantity of Millet raised on two acres, for hay, a cup..... 8
4. For the greatest number of bushels of Potatoes raised on one acre, a cup..... 6
5. For the greatest number of bushels of Turnips on one acre, a cup..... 6
6. For the greatest number of bushels of Ruta Baga on one acre, a cup..... 6
7. For the greatest number of bushels of Carrots from one quarter of an acre, a cup..... 6
8. For the best half acre of cabbage, a cup..... 6
9. For the best two acres of Flax, to be viewed and judged by a committee before pulling, a cup..... 10
10. For the best pair of Fat Cattle, a cup..... 6
11. For the best Fat Cow, a cup..... 6
(In both cases to be owned and fed by the owner on his farm for one year previous to the show.)
12. For the best Gal not exceeding eight months, a cup..... 6
13. For the best sucking foal, a cup..... 6
14. For the best pen of spring pigs, not less than five, of one litter, not over nine months old, raised by the owner, stating precisely the mode of feeding and nearly as may be the expense, a cup..... 6
15. For the best Merino Ram, a cup..... 6
16. For the best English Ram, a cup..... 6

"DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

- Best pair of knit thread stockings..... 3
- Best pair of knit woolen stockings..... 3
- Best cloth, not less than ten yards, made in this State from wool raised by the person offering..... 5
- Best Bonnet of split straw..... 3
- 2d Bonnet of split straw..... 2
- Best Bonnet of grass..... 3
- 2d Bonnet of grass..... 2
- The best Diaper for table cloths, not less than fifteen yards..... 5
- The best two dozen Napkins..... 3
- The best thirty yards of linen shirting..... 4
- The best piece of Flannel, not less than twenty yards..... 4
- The best piece of Carpeting, not less than thirty yards..... 4
- The best Bed-quilt or Counterpane..... 3
- "In all cases the materials must be raised or manufactured by the person offering; and no article that has been used or worn shall be admitted.

"By order,

"JAMES CROMMELIN, Sec'ry."

Manumission Papers.—The following is a copy of a bill of sale for a negro girl, Jude:

"This is to certify that I have this day sold to Peter Spader my Negro woman, Jude, aged seventeen years for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which Negro woman I promised to deliver or cause to be delivered unto Peter Spader or order.

"As witness my Hand the 26th day of March, 1814.

"ROELIF NEVENS.

"Witness Present:

"ABRAHAM SPADER."

BILL OF SALE OF SLAVE POLL.

"For in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to me in hand paid, I hereby freely assign and deliver to Jane Spader of New Brunswick—My Negro woman named Poll—about forty years of age and do warrant her against all the claim of all persons.

"As witness my hand the 9th day of January, 1810.

"JOHN M. BATARD.

"Witness Present:

"R. SPADER."

Tornado.—On June 9, 1835, our town came near meeting the most melancholy fate of total destruction. Two dark clouds approached and joined each other in the vicinity of Griggstown, on the Millstone River, and then started a full-blown tornado on a path of devastation through Six-Mile Run and Middlebush to this city, where at five o'clock in the evening they appeared a lowering mass projecting down-

ward a pillar of fire. The hurricane with fearful violence took an easterly course, threatening Albany and Church Streets, but actually striking at the heads of Paterson, Bayard, Liberty, and Schureman Streets (the heads of these being at George Street), whence it took its destructive way across Neilson and Burnet Streets, killing several persons in its path; thence over the Raritan to Piscataway, and so to the water. Schureman, Liberty, and Burnet Streets were a complete mass of ruins, over one hundred and twenty dwellings, exclusive of numerous stores, store-houses, etc., being destroyed or greatly damaged. The loss reached one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a very large sum in those days, and the suffering was considerable, though speedily relieved by contributions from all over the State. The razed parts of the city were speedily rebuilt, and the industry and commerce of the city received no serious check.

Present Status of the City.—New Brunswick is well supplied with water, and is under adequate police regulations. It is protected from the ravages of fire by a well-organized and efficient fire department. Its educational affairs are under the management of a board of education composed of twelve men. Its business places number over six hundred, and its furnishing stores, banking institutions, and insurance companies are adequate to meet the city's demands.

The city can claim high standing for her educational advantages, being possessed of Rutgers College, the Theological Seminary, the Conservatory of Music, Rutgers Grammar School, five public schools, two young ladies' seminaries, and eleven private schools. The press of this city can boast of two daily and two weekly papers, *Times* and *Fredonian*, and two monthly journals, the *Constellation* and the *Rutgers College Targum*.

The religious advantages of New Brunswick are not less marked. There are twenty-one churches besides six missions, viz., four Reformed, two Episcopal, three Baptist, five Methodist Episcopal, two Roman Catholic, one Jewish synagogue, one Evangelical Lutheran (Emanuel, German); besides Bethel Mission Union, North Mission Union, Hope Mission, Plum Street Mission Union, Second Reformed Mission, Young Men's Christian Association Mission; the Charitable Association. Humane Society, established in 1807, object, to supply the poor with fuel, etc., during the winter; Dorcas Society, established in 1813, object, clothing destitute widows and their children.

Ladies' Depository, established in 1856, object, to supply work to respectable families. Burnet Street, foot of Hiram, is the headquarters of the society.

New Brunswick Auxiliary Orphan Asylum (auxiliary to the Newark Orphan Asylum), established 1860. Young Men's Christian Association, organized in 1857, meets at No. 48 Church Street, S. S. Lindley, librarian.

Middlesex County Bible Society, established in 1849 at New Brunswick, meets annually in the different townships. Depository with the executive committee. Chairman of the executive committee, Rev. R. H. Steele, D.D., of this city; Treasurer, Johnson Letson.

New Brunswick City Mission, established Jan. 26, 1862. Anniversary held in the fall election in the spring. City missionary, Silas E. Weir. They are doing a vast amount of good, and have plans well laid for visiting and holding meetings throughout the city.

Young Men's Auxiliary Bible Society, established in 1816 (contemporary with the American Bible Society).

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Of these there are four. The Reformed Theological Seminary Library was organized at an early date, and a large number of volumes were secured; in the year 1873 it was reorganized. The library is in the "Sage Library Hall," open daily from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., and from 2 to 4.30 P.M.

Rutgers College Library, open to students during the week. Library in Kirkpatrick Chapel building.

Young Men's Christian Association Library, at Association Rooms, No. 48 Church Street. S. S. Lindley, librarian. It contains nearly six thousand volumes.

New Brunswick Circulating Library, established 1876. They now have it in the bookstore of Messrs. Morgan & Shivers, 36 Church Street. I. Heidingsfeld, librarian.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—Hartranft Choral Society was organized April 18, 1870. Holds regular meetings once each week at Masonic Hall.

Gesang Verein Eintracht (Glee Club Eintracht), organized 1861. Leader, Professor Frederick Schneeweiss. They meet every week at Saenger Hall, Richmond Street.

Aurora Verein, reorganized 1875. Leader, Otto Geitner. Rooms at Saenger Hall. Singing school on Thursday evening.

Volks Concert Association, organized 1876. Professor Frederick Schneeweiss, musical director. Object, to give popular concerts of popular music by local artists, professional and amateur.

Americus Glee and Social Club, organized 1872; object, to promote social amusement among the Israelites of this city; meets every two weeks on first and third Thursdays of each month.

New Brunswick Vocal Union, organized February, 1877; meets every week on Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

BANDS.—Darrow's Cornet Band was organized March, 1866, Burritt Darrow, leader; meets once each week at Bull's Head.

Goodwill Cornet Band, organized in 1877, Kemble Dunham, leader; there are about thirty members.

POLITICAL CLUB.—Union Republican Club, organized March 29, 1880; meets Friday in each month.



Martin A. Howell

BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—There are some nine associations in this city who are regularly organized for the purposes specified as a loan company for building purposes.

The Middlesex Building and Loan Association, organized October, 1867. President, P. Wychoff Voorhees; Secretary, William A. Van Doren.

Union Building and Loan Association, organized October, 1869. President, James P. Langdon; Secretary, A. M. Way; office, 20½ Albany Street.

Raritan Building and Loan Association, organized March, 1870. President, Garret Conover; Secretary, Arthur G. Ogilby; office, corner George and Albany Streets.

Home Building and Loan Association, organized April, 1871. President, Garret G. Voorhees; Secretary, Peter G. Polhemus; office, 152 George Street.

Empire Building and Loan Association, organized in 1872. President, James L. Rogers; Secretary, A. M. Way; office, 20 Albany Street.

New Brunswick Building and Loan Association, organized April, 1873. President, Kenneth J. Duncan; Secretary, Peter G. Polhemus; office, 152 George Street.

Third Excelsior Building and Loan Association, organized June, 1877. President, William G. De Hart; Secretary, Theodore B. Booraem.

People Building and Loan Association, organized January, 1880. President, Mahlon Runyon; Secretary, D. F. R. Runyon.

The PUBLIC HALLS in the city are as follows:

City Hall, corner George and Schureman Streets.

Masonic Hall (containing opera-house, assembly-room, lodge- and drill-rooms), corner Albany and George Streets.

Geological Hall, College Campus.

Greer Hall, No. 195 Burnet Street.

Helectia Hall, 22 Albany Street.

Kearney Hall, 20½ Albany Street.

Odd-Fellows' Hall, 134 Neilson Street.

Saenger Hall, Richmond and Dennis Streets.

Sage Library Hall, Seminary Place.

Schmidt's Hall, City Alley.

Suydam Hall, Seminary Place.

Van Neste Hall, College Campus.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—County court-house, Court-House Square, between Bayard and Paterson Streets.

County collector's office, grand jury-room, court-rooms of Supreme, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and of District Court, in court-house, erected in the year 1843.

Sheriff's house and office, Court-House Square.

County jail, Court-House Square.

County clerk's and surrogate's office, Court-House Square.

Pump-house, water-works, at Lawrence's Brook; reconstructed in 1874.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.—The following are the organized clubs:

The Young Men's Athletic Association, organized in 1879. Its regular meetings are every Thursday evening, corner Hiram and Neilson Streets.

Rutgers College Boat Club, organized in 1876. Boat-house (floating) in Raritan River, south of Albany Street bridge. Navy: two four-oared shells.

New Brunswick Yacht Club, organized in 1875. Commodore, Clifford Morrogh, M.D.

The Washington Yacht Club, organized in 1876. Commodore, Augustus Wilcox.

BASE-BALL AND FOOT-BALL CLUBS.—Rutgers College Base-Ball Association, organized 1860.

Union Base-Ball Club, organized 1875.

Rutgers Foot-Ball Association, organized in 1868; now called "Rutgers Foot-Ball Eleven."

The above associations are very popular with the community during the pleasantest parts of the year. The organizations show new life and vigor, and attract much attention from the college and the citizens generally.

There are a dozen loan associations, whose advantages in increasing private buildings are marked.

There are two military companies, eight Masonic lodges, four of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, one Knights of Pythias, two of the Order United American Mechanics, six Sons of Temperance, two political clubs, two brass bands, some seven benevolent societies and three church benevolent lodges, six musical societies, one historical society, and one board of trade.

MARTIN A. HOWELL, born Dec. 25, A.D. 1804, and in his seventy-eighth year, was one of a family of five, and is one of the oldest native residents of New Brunswick, N. J. His paternal grandfather, Howell, was of Welsh descent, and his maternal grandfather (Armstrong) of Scotch descent, and were both residents of Franklin township, Somerset Co., and farmers. His father, Christopher, born in Griggstown, N. J., settled in New Brunswick after his marriage to Ann Armstrong, where he resided until his death in 1814, aged fifty-five years. His mother died in 1829, aged sixty years.

Children during his boyhood days did not possess the many advantages for instruction that are freely offered to the present generation, many of the pupils in the Lancasterian School in New Brunswick, of which he was a member, having been taught to write in sand, which was placed in a groove made for the purpose on a desk in front of a long line of children. But such limited means of learning as then offered themselves were improved by young Howell, and he thus laid the foundation of a sound and reliable business knowledge and successful career. At eleven years of age he was taken from school, and one year later, in 1816, he began a clerkship in his brother's store in New Brunswick, and subsequently served a clerkship with James Dunham in New Brunswick, and with James F. Randolph in New York, where he remained one year, occupying his evenings

in attending the school of Mr. Bennett, the American practical book-keeper, at that time celebrated as the leading if not the only place in the country where both single and double entry book-keeping were taught. At the end of the year young Howell applied to Mr. Bennett for a diploma, which under his rules was never granted except upon a rigid examination before the school, and upon a favorable vote of all the scholars. Mr. Bennett was somewhat surprised that this boy who had only attended at nights and for such a short period should make such a request, but finally consented to give him the trial. The examination took place, and at its conclusion he was awarded the diploma by the unanimous vote of the school. In the spring of 1826, upon settlement with Mr. Randolph, he found his entire capital in money to be four dollars and fifty cents, but he had acquired a valuable experience, and had learned the basis and principles of business. Starting out with these young Howell, by energy, economy, and untiring industry, worked himself up, with varying fortune, through many youthful disappointments and difficulties, to the head of a business of his own, the manufacture of wall-paper, at that time a new enterprise, the building for which he erected in 1837 on the canal water-power on Water Street, New Brunswick.

This was the first manufactory built in that city, and was one of the first for the manufacture of wall-paper erected in the United States. The knowledge and experience which he acquired during the early years of his life now came into use, and these, combined with close attention to every detail of his business, made the venture a success, and a manufactory that started with an annual production of eight thousand dollars grew and increased in a few years to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Howell, outside of his business, has for half a century been identified with nearly every important enterprise in the city of New Brunswick. He was one of the directors of each of the following banks established in that city: Bank of New Brunswick, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of New Jersey, State Bank, First National Bank, and the National Bank of New Jersey. He was also one of the incorporators and a director of the New Brunswick Gas-Light Company, of the New Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the New Brunswick Rubber Company, of the Perth Amboy Steamboat Company, and of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company. In 1862 he was elected a director of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and subsequently of the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New Jersey, and remained such until they were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1863 he was chosen a director of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad Company, of which he was subsequently chosen president, and was also a director and afterwards chosen president of the

Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad Company, and continued to hold these offices until these roads were also leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is also connected with several insurance companies in New York City. Some years since he was a member of the Common Council, and recorder of the city of New Brunswick, and in 1847 served as mayor. In 1852 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature on the Whig ticket, and by re-election served the two following years, and although frequently requested since to accept other public offices has always declined.

Mr. Howell has always been a prominent participant in the affairs of his native city, and was one of the most active if not the principal one among the distinguished citizens that some few years since waged successful battle against the commissioners of streets and sewers, who, it was claimed, were leading the city into financial ruin through needless and extravagant expenditures.

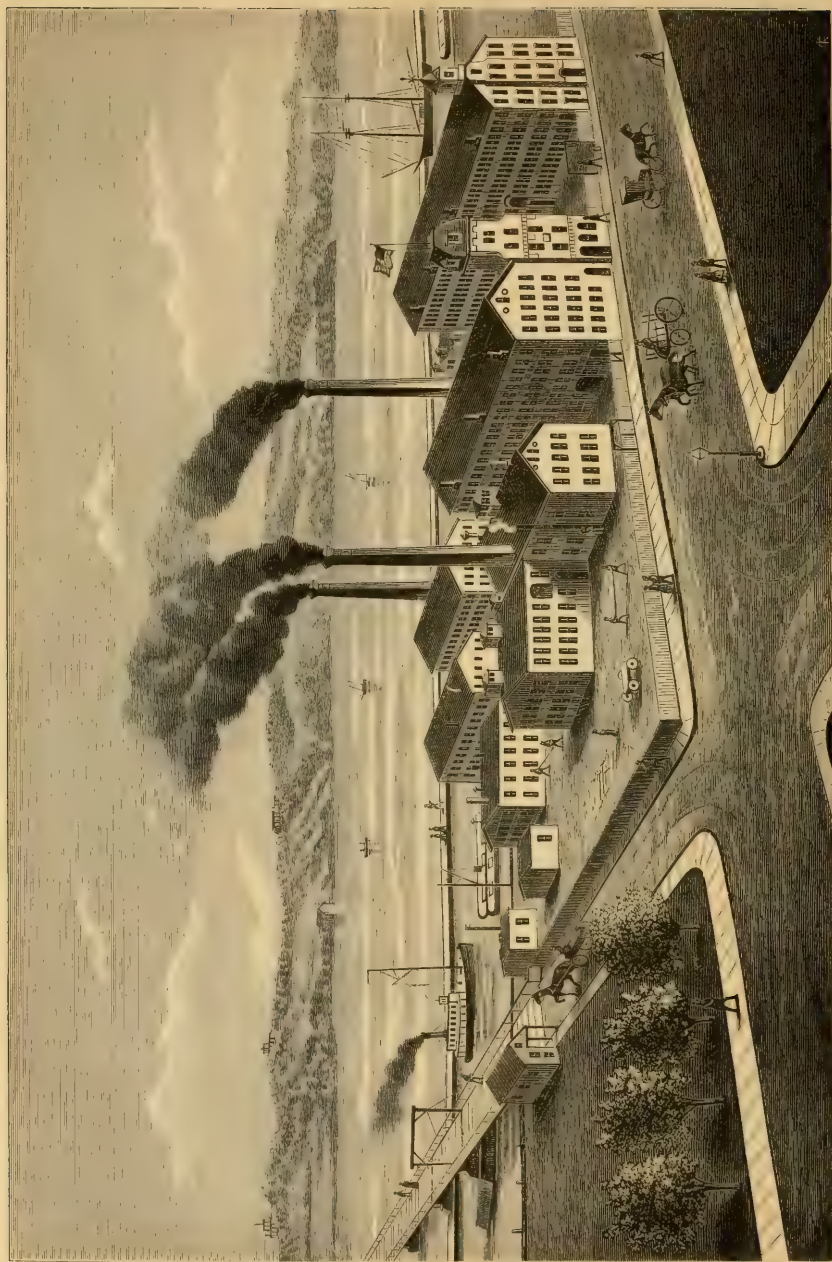
Mr. Howell was united in marriage on Dec. 23, 1828, to Mary, daughter of George White, of New Brunswick. The surviving children born of this union are Martin A., Jr., of Chicago; Eliza D.; Jane A., wife of Fred DeCoppet, of New York; John Russell; Laura, wife of Abel I. Smith, of Jersey City; and Mary E. The mother died in 1852. His present wife, whom he married in 1859, is Sarah A., daughter of the late John Acken, of New Brunswick, and widow of the late Rev. George Schenck, of Fishkill, N. Y.

In all the positions which Mr. Howell has occupied he has been much esteemed. His judgment is most reliable, and his advice is frequently sought after upon private, public, and corporate affairs. He is possessed of great decision of character, and is fearless in what he considers the right, caring nothing for public or popular opinion and clamor. His rule through life has been to do his best in whatever position he was placed, whether high or low.

CHAPTER XCV.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Industrial Pursuits.—The industries of New Brunswick may be thus enumerated: Architects, 5; bakers, 15; blacksmiths and wheelwrights, 21; books and stationers, 5; boot and shoe dealers, 47; box manufacturer, 1; broom-factory, 1; buckram and mosquito-netting factory, 1; butchers, 21; carriage-manufactory, 3; carpenters and builders, 21; carpet-weavers, 8; cedar cooper, 1; cement, lime, and sand, 2; cigar box-factory, 1; clothiers and tailors, 19; confectioners, 21; coal, brick, and stone, 10; corsets, 1; china and glassware, 3; cutlery grinding, 2; druggists, 9; dry-goods, 11; dyers, 2; fancy goods and



NEW JERSEY RUBBER SHOE COMPANY,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

notions, 15; foundries, 3; fruit-dealers, 6; fur goods, 4; furniture-dealers, 6; grain, hay, and feed, 3; groceries, 86; hardware, 3; harness-makers, 7; hats and caps, 6; hides, 3; hotels, 15; house and sign painting, 11; iron and steel, 2; jewelers and watch-makers, 8; leather and shoe findings, 2; leather shoe factories, 7; lime-kiln, 1; locksmiths, 2; lumber-dealers, 2; machine-shops, 3; marble and slate mantels, 1; marble-works, 4; mason and builders, 9; needle-works, 1; oil-dealers, 2; paper-hangings, 2; parasols, canes, and trunks, 1; photographers, 1; picture-frame dealers, 2; plumbing and gas-fitting, 8; plow-manufactory, 1; pottery, 1; printing-offices, 4; pump-factory, 1; roofers, 3; sail-makers, 1; sash and blind-factory, 2; saw-mill, 1; ship-yards, 2; boat builders, 1; soap-works, 1; stair-builders, 1; stonecutters, 2; stoves and tinware, 14; taxidermist, 1; teas, coffees, and spices, 3; besides many minor employments that nothingshort of a thorough private census could give us the proper information concerning. As nearly as can be ascertained, however, the industries of this city number over sixty. Sketches of some of the largest of them are given below.

NEW JERSEY RUBBER SHOE COMPANY.—This company, under the name of "New Jersey Rubber Company," was known by that name since 1839, although different companies have been established from the same rubber company. The following interesting historic account gives the early organization of the former companies:

It is a well-known fact that they were started by Horace H. Day, and were the centre of the famous litigation between Charles Goodyear, with his associates, Ford & Co., the Newark Company, the Hayward Rubber Company, and the L. Candee Company on the one side, and Day on the other, for the latter's infringements of the Goodyear patent. It was here that Day built his first little shop, still standing on Dennis Street and now a part of the great works, and here that he enlarged his business, made mints of money as the phrase goes, and persisted in his persecution of poor Goodyear until finally beaten in the courts by the last great effort of Daniel Webster. For years it yielded him an annual profit of fifty thousand dollars on shirred goods, a great portion of the money going to sustain his suits with the patentee.

It was about 1839 that Day started his little Dennis Street shop, and turned out carriage-cloth made by spreading over cloth rubber dissolved in turpentine, and shoes made from the rubber uppers that came from Para, by fitting them upon leather bottoms. As soon as the Goodyear vulcanization process came out in 1844, Day claimed the right to use it as an unpatented English invention, and began making the improved shoes. After prosecuting him, Goodyear compromised by permitting him to make exclusively shirred goods, leaving the shoe manufacture to Onderdonk & Letson, the Newark Company, Ford & Co., and the Naugatuck Company. This compro-

mise was violated, and lawsuits followed in regular succession, until Mr. Day was finally vanquished. Meanwhile being helped by several of our citizens, who had known him from his boyhood (he came here early in life to live with his uncle), he had enlarged his works gradually until they came to occupy the very large space they now fill.

The high chimney bears the inscription of 1858, with his name, and it was but two years later that he gave way to the Goodyear Elastic Fabric Company. The work of this company for the next four years is indicated by its name, and in 1864 William Judson bought out the works and ran them for two years. Rubber blankets for use in the war were now a prominent feature of the business, the vacant lot on the east side of Dennis Street being filled with racks of the sun-drying cloth. In 1866, Cornwell, Murphy & Bennet came into control of the works, but soon sold out to the Manhattan Rubber Company. This concern lasted but a short time when it failed, and the factory lay idle for a long time. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Christopher Meyer bought the works and associated with him Messrs. Ford and Hyatt, the three forming the Hyatt Rubber Company. This name was not continued a full year, but was changed to the New Jersey Rubber Company, which went into operation with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars in April, 1870. President, L. L. Hyatt; Treasurer, Christopher Meyer; Secretary, James B. Ford; Superintendent, J. H. Canfield.

Few men have had more varied and valuable experience in the rubber business than President Hyatt. Formerly engaged with Mr. Meyer at Milltown, in the year 1855 he went out in the employ of Hutchinson, Henderson & Co., to superintend their factory near Montargis, France. The factory was an immense one, ranged along three sides of a rectangle, with the most spacious and elegant grounds beyond, shaded with trees and watered by a canal, which served also for shipping goods to the main canal beyond. From here he went to Paris to superintend the very large works of the Compagnie Nationale, there making boots and shoes, clothing, hose-packing, and all mechanical goods. In 1857 Mr. Christopher Meyer planned a prodigious manufactory at Edinburgh, Scotland. He had stocked the building now occupied by the Novelty Rubber Company with machinery for which he had no use when the hard rubber-works began operations there, and it occurred to him to utilize it by organizing a foreign factory. He therefore sent Messrs. Norris and Pannee with it to Edinburgh, and bought for the new works the immense buildings of the Castle Silk-Mills. Two years later, at his request, Mr. Hyatt took charge of these new works, which manufactured on a tremendous scale, employing over a thousand operatives, including at one time five hundred girls, and turning out fourteen thousand pairs of shoes per day, besides hose, clothing, etc. Mr. Hyatt came

back to this country in 1869, when the control of the Castle mills passed into other hands (Messrs. Meyer & Ford still retaining stock, however), and took charge of these New Jersey works, now idle and rusty. He at once went to work preparing for their successful operation, and in April, 1870, started them. The buildings were the same as those left by Day in 1860, occupying about two-thirds of the block facing Dennis, Neilson, and Richmond, and measuring two hundred and thirty by forty-five feet, one hundred and twenty-five by thirty feet, each three stories, and one hundred and fifty by thirty feet, two stories, and since that time until the present enlargements have been made as the business extended. At the present time the building of a large brick extension is in contemplation. New ovens and furnaces have been constructed, and numerous additions made to the machinery. The largest calender in America is set up here, its face of roll being five feet, the diameter of the roll nearly two feet. It was built at the National Iron-Works of this city, and is a triumph of iron work, for although eight feet high, it could be managed perfectly in every particular by a man on the floor without changing his position.

In the month of August, 1876, a fire destroyed most of this structure, and since then it has been built and remodeled, and now, with the proposed improvements, will be one of the largest structures for manufacturing rubber in the world. It now employs a large number of hands, nearly equally divided between the sexes, and every day turns out thousands of pairs of shoes, as well as rubber boots and carriage-cloth. It has changed the name since 1877 to the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company, with John R. Ford as president; Christopher Meyer, treasurer; Howard Meyer, secretary; and John C. Meyer, superintendent. With regard to the work of this factory, it may be stated that it occupies an A 1 place in the market, and is bound to keep at the head of it.

JANEWAY & CO., PAPER HANGINGS.—This establishment was commenced in 1844 by John P. Hardenbergh, and in the fall of 1845 Henry L. Janeway became interested. In 1848, William R. Janeway became one of the firm, and in 1849 Mr. Hardenbergh retired, and the firm became Janeway & Co. They began with a factory measuring forty feet by twenty-five; they now use an immense structure facing on Water Street and the canal, covering nearly two acres of ground and measuring, the main building, fifty by two hundred and fifty-four feet. Their coloring-house is a large building attached, and they have a large engine-room with a seventy-horse engine, and steam pipes are carried all over the building, bringing it to one temperature. Ordinary wall-paper is printed from maple rollers, which have been seasoned for several years in the factory and then accurately turned. Gilt paper and water-colors are printed from maple blocks, having a cross-grained pine back.

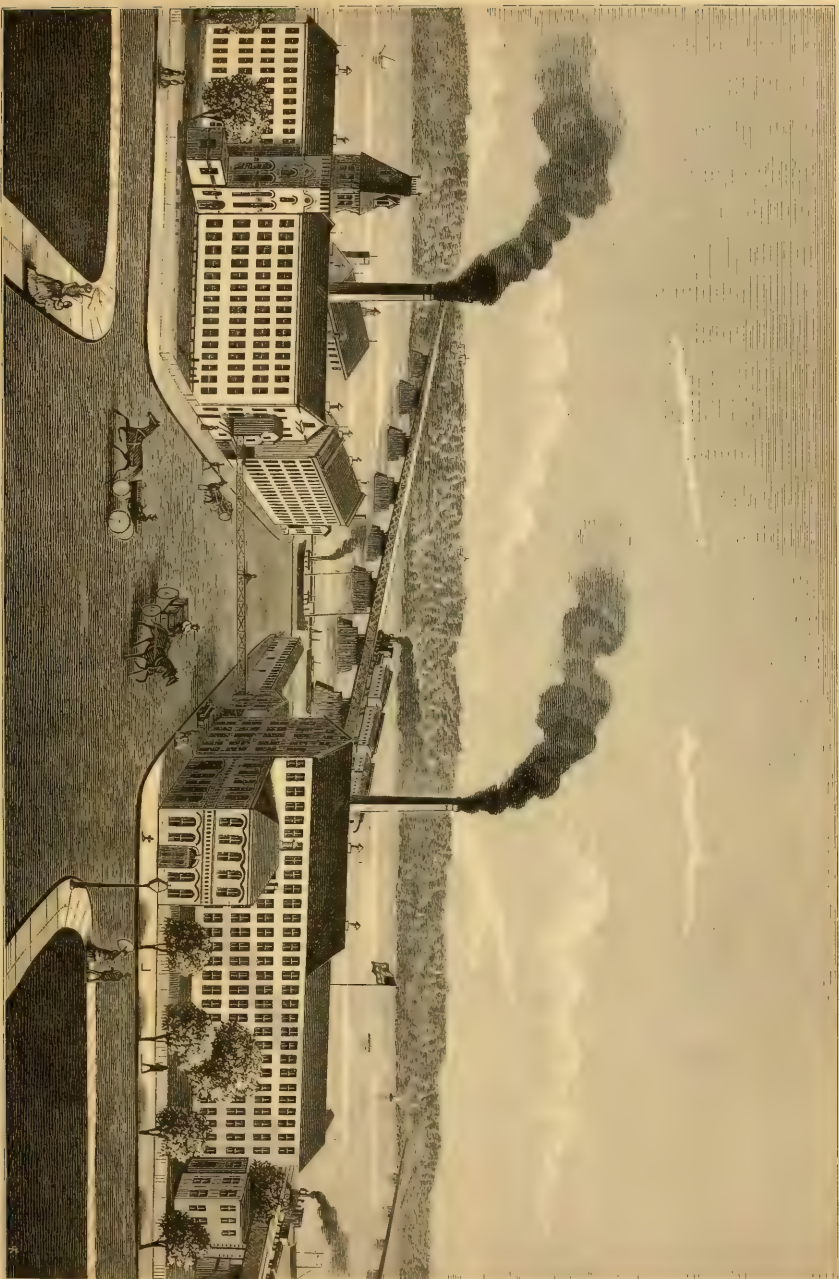
There are between one and two hundred hands employed, and the factory turns out nearly three million rolls of paper-hangings, borders, and a large quantity of window-shades per year, consumes tons of paper, also of clay and colors, chemicals, and over five hundred tons of coal.

The following is from an earlier account of these works: In printing, Janeway & Co. use nine printing-machines made by Waldrean, of this city, including one twelve-color, four eight-color, and four six-color machines, costing from twelve hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars. Machines are made at a cost of over ten thousand dollars each, which print as many as eighteen colors, being twenty-five feet in diameter, with the effect, of course, of producing gaudy and cheap-looking patterns. The drying in all the processes is done by hanging the fabrics over steam pipes, where they are conveyed by a peculiar machine invented by Mr. Janeway, but never patented, which saves the handling that was formerly necessary, to the great injury of the wet paper.

The secret was let out by one of their discharged employes, and the machines are now in use both in this country and in England, where one of the manufacturers claims it saves him one hundred pounds per day.

Before being printed, however, grounding is first put upon the paper. Clay from Amboy and the South—the whitest being from England—is pulverized in large mills and mixed with coloring to the desired shade, and also mixed with sizing to make the printing colors hold better to the paper. The process of printing gold and silver paper is quite an interesting one. These papers have been made in France, where formerly all the paper-hanging manufacturing was done for many years, and the gilt paper has been long made in this country also; the silver paper, though formerly in fashion, was discontinued until two or three years ago, since which it has been introduced by the efforts of Janeway & Co. Velvet paper is made by flock being put on in the same way as the bronze, flock being a French preparation of woolen cloth ground up and colored. Water-colors are put on by hand-blocks. For borders of the common variety the printing-machines may be used, but the better kinds are printed with hand-blocks. Window-shades are printed from blocks on wide machines.

The designing is a very nice part of the business, the aim being to suit and attract the public according to the varying fashions which prevail in wall-paper as well as in clothing. As we have said, this factory's work stands high in the market for excellence and durability of material, for elegance of design, and for artistic finish, and it occupies a very important place among the industries of the city. Their business extends from Maine to California, and all of the States north of the Southern States. For a time there was very severe competition; some of the New York firms lost large amounts of money, while Janeway & Co.,



NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK HOSEIERY COMPANY,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

with their extensive facilities for business, still carried on their business in this city and outlived all competition, and owing to the severity of this competition they came to an agreement of uniformity of price, which system has its advantages and disadvantages, but is believed to be the best system according to the views of a majority of manufacturers.

The design of this establishment is to send one of the firm to Paris every year, to obtain the designs (which in France is a business by itself). They are continually receiving letters complimenting their artistic styles and manner of manufacturing. They have also an extensive store-house, where their goods are packed ready for the market.

FURNITURE, CORNELIUS POWELSON.—This large manufactory of furniture of Cornelius Powelson was located on the corner of George and Schureman Streets, in 1847. It was at that time the beginning of a large business in this city, which sprang from a small shop on the corner of New and George Streets. The trade increased until he erected his present four-story brick structure and launched out into exclusively first-class furniture and upholstery work. The designs are made according to the wish of his customers, and the result is that he equals the best dealers in New York, and sells a great deal cheaper. He uses the very best of choice veneers and woods, and his work is known all over the country.

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.—About the year 1850, Mr. William Frank opened a small place on the east side of Peace Street, and began to manufacture and sell goodies to an admiring public of little ones. This was the day of small things, but in 1873 he had a large confectionery store, with an extensive toy establishment, the goods being imported from Germany. He still employs a number of men at 15 Peace Street in the manufacture of every description of French and American candies, numbering over two hundred varieties. He supplies at wholesale the stores in the various country towns within twenty miles of the city, which, with his city sales, bring up his business to over twenty thousand dollars annually. We have not space for a description in detail of the various processes, machines, and moulds required in the making of the multitude of varieties of goods, but we may say they belie the old joke about the reluctance of those who see candy made to eat it.

MCCRELLIS BROTHERS' CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, established in 1851. The three brothers McCrellis began the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and sleighs in their new factory on Somerset Street. They have become one of the most extensive manufacturing firms in this city, employing a large number of workmen, constructing handsome carriages equal to any other manufactory, and have made for themselves a reputation for the excellence of make and durability of material second to none in the country.

NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY COMPANY.—Established in 1866. Office, Neilson Street,

above railroad bridge. President, Johnson Letson; Secretary and Treasurer, John N. Carpenter. It is said that this is the largest manufactory, and the manufactory making the best goods in the hosiery line in America, and that the machinery used makes it altogether superior to any similar establishment in the world. It is under charge of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, which has an interesting history.

About fifteen years ago Messrs. I. K. and E. E. Kilbourn being engaged in making yarn in Norfolk, Conn., determined to get a hand-knitting machine to use some of it up. While working this they gradually introduced improvements until they thoroughly mastered the principles of the machine, and conceived an original idea in the construction of one, namely, an automatic motion,—something that had been often tried but never accomplished. They went on to New York and endeavored to form a company on the patent they had obtained, but met with no success until they enlisted their former townsman, Mr. L. P. Porter, then engaged in the rubber business in New York, in the enterprise. The works were established in Norfolk in 1858 on a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and the goods made there were of a coarse gauge. Messrs. Porter and E. E. Kilbourn meanwhile visited Europe to inspect foreign works, but found nothing like Kilbourn's machines. From 1858 on the works at the Norfolk factory continued to increase, and a great difficulty met the company in the fact that there were not people enough in the vicinity to keep even with the works in seaming the made goods. Mr. Porter having now relinquished the rubber for the hosiery business, looked about New York and Brooklyn for a new factory, and at the suggestion of the Messrs. Dayton, who were directors, and whose acquaintance he had made in former business transactions, came out to this city to look at the building formerly occupied by the New Brunswick Rubber Company, near the railroad bridge. Dissatisfied with this, he gave up the plan of locating here until his attention was called in the cars on the homeward trip by Mr. James Bishop to the old cotton-factory of Col. Neilson, near the Novelty Rubber Works. He came back and looked at it, and was delighted with its adaptation to the business. The factory and machinery were bought, much of the latter being put to use; the new company was incorporated. Since then constant improvements have been made, and extensions to the buildings. The original factory, with excellent water-power, at Norfolk, Conn., turning out a large amount of the coarse kind of work, and in New Brunswick the factory is devoted to the finest and best work made in this country, four large buildings being devoted to its manufacture, while others are in process of erection.

The old wooden saw-mill of Col. Neilson, near the upper canal locks, is also in full operation as a picking department. Large buildings for shirt and drawer

knitting-loom, and also stocking-loom, are in operation. The amount of capital is over five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and about one million dollars of annual product. The following gentlemen were among the first in its organization, and held office up to 1874:

L. P. Porter, Jonathan Earle, James Dayton, John-son Letson, Jacob S. Carpenter, T. Deland, M. A. Howell, W. W. Welsh, James Neilson, S. V. Hoffman.

The goods thus turned out are sold by the company exclusively, the main dealers being those like Stewart and Clafin, of New York, and with these the goods rank next to imported in reputation and price. In quality and true worth they are superior to the imported, and would crowd the latter out of the market if it were not for the names "domestic" and "foreign," which mean so much to some classes of people. It is a fact, however, that the demand is greater than the factory can supply, and is rapidly increasing.

The following is a description of this immense establishment, the largest in the world, covering fully six acres of ground:

Mill No. 1.....	50	by 222 feet,	4 stories.
" " 2.....	50	" 219 "	4 "
" " 3.....	54	" 110 "	4 "
Storehouse No. 3.....	26	" 290 "	2 "
Office.....	38	" 39 "	2 "
Office in rear.....	10	" 17 "	1 story.
Picket-room.....	30	" 50 "	4 stories.
Carpenter-shop.....	30	" 50 "	2 "
Engine-house, No. 1.....	27	" 60 "	1 story.
" " 2.....	25	" 92 "	4 stories.
Picket-room.....	50	" 50 "	4 "
Dye-house.....	25	" 48 "	1 story.
Beach-house.....	20	" 30 "	1 "
Blacksmith-shop.....	12	" 24 "	1 "
Brick tower.....	110	feet high.	

The buildings are all brick, and kept in complete order and repair. Over three million pounds of wool are used in the manufacture of hosiery, and over two thousand tons of coal consumed. This immense establishment employs one thousand men, women, girls and boys.

The following comprise the board of directors: Johnson Letson, president; John N. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer; Mahlin Runyon, Lewis T. Howell, James Neilson, Christopher Meyer, Augustus F. Libby, William W. Welch, John Van Deventer.

The head manager, who has charge of the entire establishment, having a large number of foremen superintending over one thousand operators, Henry McMurtry.

JOHNSON LETSON, merchant and manufacturer, of New Brunswick, N. J., was born in that place Dec. 8, 1806. He is the son of Thomas and Ann Letson, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former having been born at the Raritan Landing, Oct. 12, 1763, the latter at Piscataway in 1774. The father, while yet a young man, removed to New Brunswick, where he established the leather manufacturing business, pursuing it until about 1832, when he retired to his farm at Three-Mile Run, where he resided until his death, May 13, 1851. The mother died in New

Brunswick, October, 1856, at the residence of her son, the subject of this sketch.

Young Johnson Letson was educated in New Brunswick, closing his education at the grammar school auxiliary to Rutgers College, in the main building of which it was then held, under the Rev. John Mabon, D.D. His education, though not polite, was solid, like the understanding it trained, and afforded, on the whole, a fair preparation for the long and active and useful life before him. When about the age of fourteen he went to New York as clerk in a hardware store, where he remained for some three years, after which he returned to New Brunswick, where he served in the same capacity until 1827, when he again went to New York, engaging this time in the book business, which he pursued for about two years, and then sold out, returning once more to his native city.

The needle in his life's compass now began to rest, and seeing his way clearly, he followed it henceforward steadily.

In March, 1830, he started the hardware business in Burnet Street, New Brunswick, and prosecuted it there till 1855, a quarter of a century, when, content with his large success, and desiring a more quiet and retired life, he disposed of all his interests in it, and has since devoted himself mainly to the discharge of his duties as an officer of various corporations, conspicuously the duties devolving on him as president of the New Brunswick Rubber Company, an office which he has held since the organization of the company in 1850. In connection with several other gentlemen he organized in 1863 the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, of which he was then made one of the directors; and upon the decease of Lucius P. Porter, its first president, in 1876, Jacob S. Carpenter was chosen president *pro tem.*, and filled the office until 1877, when Mr. Letson was chosen president of the company, which position he has held since. He has been one of the directors of the National Bank of New Jersey at New Brunswick since its organization, was chosen one of the directors of the Willow Grove Cemetery Association upon its organization, and for several years has been its president.

In 1863 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Rutgers College, and for several years past has acted as chairman of its finance committee.

In April, 1870, upon the organization of the Particular Synod of New Brunswick (Reformed Church), Mr. Letson was appointed its treasurer, and has continued the incumbent of the office since. In January, 1875, he was induced to take the treasurership of the Middlesex County Bible Society on account of some irregularity in its former accounts.

There would seem to be no relief for him when he accepted an office at the hands of a corporation. Such is the sense of his business capacity and of his general trustworthiness, that if he serves once he has no choice but to serve as long as he is able to.



Johnson Setson



Lucius C. Porter

Glorious servitude, in which the fetters are forged of honor and fastened by esteem. Mr. Letson has never taken an active part in politics, although long ago he served as a member of the City Council for several years, and was always identified with the Whig party before it was dissolved, as he has been with the Republican party since its organization. He is, indeed, as little of a politician as is consistent with good citizenship, his catholic tastes and his broad feelings chafing against the limitations set up by political organizations. In 1830 he married Eliza L., daughter of Cornelius and Eliza W. Shaddle, of the city of New York. Their two surviving daughters are Amelia L., wife of Rev. Theodore B. Roney, of Hackensack; Mary S., wife of William H. Acken, of New Brunswick. One daughter, Ann Elizabeth, died a young lady, another died an infant.

LUCIUS PHELPS PORTER.—His father, Capt. Henry Porter, was a prosperous farmer of Coldbrook, Conn., and removed to Norfolk, in the same State, with his family in 1823, where both himself and wife died. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom only Frederick E. Porter, superintendent of the Norfolk Hosiery Company at Norfolk, survives in 1882.

The maternal grandfather of Lucius P. Porter was Capt. Jeremiah Phelps, a prominent and influential citizen of Norfolk. Lucius P. Porter was born at Coldbrook, May 14, 1818, and remained at home, spending his time between the routine of farm-work and attending school until the age of seventeen years, when he began a business life for himself, and for two years was a clerk in a store at Norfolk. He was a clerk afterwards for a few years for Paulus Warner at Plymouth, Conn., and subsequently for Henry Terry, of Colchester, with whom after one year he formed a copartnership in business.

During the continuance of his business relations with Mr. Terry he first took an interest in manufacturing, the firm being the owners of the Plymouth Woolen-Mills. In 1848, Mr. Porter removed to New York, retaining his connection with the mills, and in 1851, with two other gentlemen, who also with him had become possessed of valuable patents, organized the New York Rubber Company, which has since become one of the most prominent in the country. He superintended the building of the branch mills at Fishkill, N. Y., was the principal in developing the large business of the company, and remained a trustee and actively connected with the concern to the time of his death, April 2, 1876.

In 1857, Mr. Porter, with several other capitalists, among whom was Jonathan Letson, Esq., present president of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, of New Brunswick, and the late Charles P. and James Dayton, of the same place, organized the Norfolk Hosiery Company at Norfolk, Conn., with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, of which he was chosen as treasurer. In 1859 the

stock of the company was increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the company arranged to manufacture fully fashioned hosiery by steam-power. In 1863 the demand for the company's goods so increased that it was found necessary to enlarge their facilities for manufacturing, and after prospecting in New York, Brooklyn, and other places, Mr. Letson was authorized to purchase the property now occupied by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company in New Brunswick, where a large branch of the business has been carried on since. Mr. Porter was chosen president of the company, whose capital stock was subsequently increased to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and soon after took up his residence in New Brunswick, where he resided until his decease. He was public-spirited, enterprising, and largely instrumental in establishing the largest and one of the most important of the manufactories of the city. Always interested in every worthy local enterprise that tended to the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens, he supported them morally and liberally financially, and from his first settlement in New Brunswick until his death he was known as kind-hearted, upright, and a promoter of good society, and given to deeds of charity. He was a much-esteemed member of the First Presbyterian Church for many years, and one of its board of trustees.

Mr. Porter was twice married, and left a widow and two daughters.

On April 3, 1876, following his decease, the Board of Water Commissioners of the city held a meeting for the purpose, and among other appropriate resolutions passed the following:

"Resolved, That in his official relations as a director of the New Brunswick Water Company from June 24, 1868, to April 30, 1873, and as president of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of New Brunswick from that time to the close of his life, he has given his time, already overoccupied, and his superior executive abilities to the business of the Board of the city, without other compensation than the satisfaction of seeing a public work of the highest importance to all of our citizens wisely and economically conducted, and in such a way as to best meet the present and future demands to be made upon it. As those who well know the valuable services of Mr. Porter in this work, we desire to express, for ourselves and for our citizens, the high estimate we put upon his labors for this cause."

On the same day, at a meeting called for the purpose, the directors of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, with other resolutions, passed the following:

"Resolved, That since the organization of this company Mr. Porter has been its trusted and faithful president, and to his untiring devotion and wise and prudent management it owes its growth and prosperity. In all their relations with Mr. Porter the members of this Board have found him a noble and sympathizing friend, a public-spirited citizen, sacrificing private conveniences to public interests, and a high-minded, unimpeachable officer, who gave the best energies of his life to the faithful discharge of his duties."

JANEWAY & CARPENDER, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER-HANGINGS.—This firm is characterized by a strong determination to excel those who can date back their organization a score or two of years. The

factory was established in 1863, their office in Neilson Street above railroad bridge, by Messrs. Belcher & Nicholson, the latter being a retiring partner of the firm of Janeway & Co. It turned out principally bronzes and what are technically known as French drawn stripes and mouldings. In January, 1870, Mr. Charles J. Carpender bought out the interest of Mr. Belcher, and the firm of Nicholson & Carpender continued the business until July, 1872, when Mr. Nicholson retired and Col. Jacob J. Janeway, formerly with Janeway & Co., formed a copartnership under the name of Janeway & Carpender. The business was at once extended to include the printing of blanks and satins, and the firm has met with such success that further additions to the size and capacity of the works were found needed. Sales have been made by the firm all over this country and in Canada to jobbers and to the trade, and the products of the establishment are circulated far and wide. Their works occupy large buildings and employ a large number of hands.

They turn out the different varieties of blanks, satins, tints, gold and silver paper, and French drawn stripes and mouldings. It is not necessary, since we have already described the process of printing, to enter upon any delineation of this kind of work at this factory.

But the great specialty of this factory is its French drawn mouldings and stripes, which we have not yet had occasion to describe. The former are used in paneling off a room in imitation of fresco, the mouldings being surmounted by caps and corners to complete the panels. The French drawn stripes, which are made by but one other concern in the country, are exquisite combinations and shades of stripes which take the place of figures in wall-paper. The process of making the stripes and mouldings is the same, though several considerations unite to make the cost of production of the latter greater than of the other. In mouldings corners are printed by hand separately, and they with their corresponding mouldings are fitted round a centre of plain or fancy paper for the interior of the panel. In making the stripes and mouldings the colors, which are all mixed on the premises, are poured into "pans," a separate one being required to be made for each pattern. The pan is a tin box as long as the pattern is wide, and its section is triangular. It is divided into compartments, which are of course triangular in shape, and are open at the base and have apertures at the apex. Each of these compartments is filled with a separate color, and a succession of them contains all the colors of a pattern in consecutive order. The pan then is only to be set on edge and the paper to be passed under it for each color to flow out of the aperture of its compartment and imprint itself upon the paper, the color being fed as fast as used by little gutters at the side, from which separate slits in the tin lead to the various compartments. Thus the colors in the order of the pattern are printed in what appears to be a very

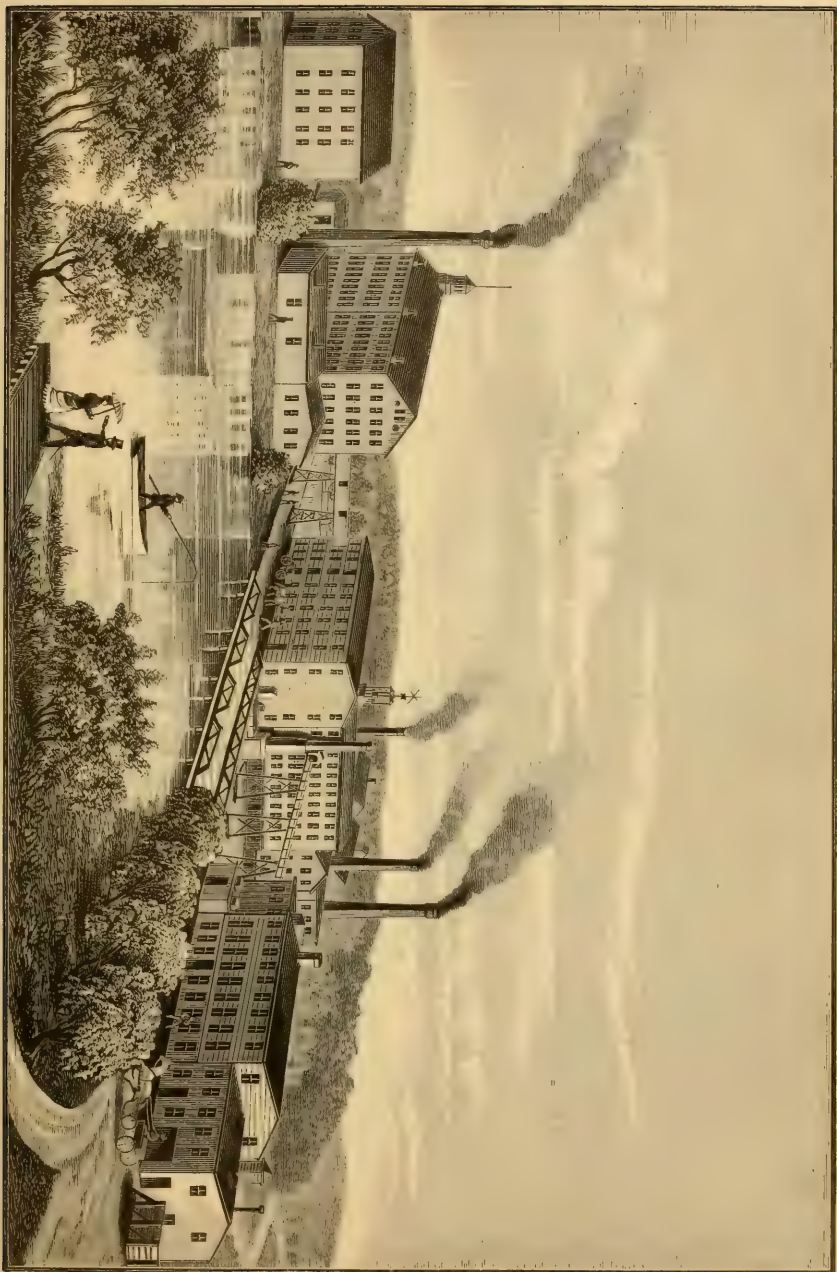
simple style, without blurring or running together. Mouldings are commonly made in this country by printing, but by that process each pattern requires as many impressions as there are colors, and by this simpler process of using pans the whole is done at once and better, and of course cheaper.

The firm shows its enterprise and appreciation of public taste by bringing out nearly one hundred patterns in the different goods every year, besides working over old rollers in brown blanks. This paper-hanging factory is one of the best in this country, doing excellent work with novel designs in French mouldings and stripes as are to be found in this country or in Europe.

ROLFE & SON'S SAW-MILL.—This city possesses but one saw-mill, that of Isaac Rolfe & Son. In the year 1863, Mr. Rolfe established himself, with Mr. G. W. Metlar, in the saw-mill at the foot of New Street, in Burnet Street. The old Neilson mill for years had stopped work. The necessity of a mill for the convenience of many having use for sawed timber, became urgent, and this mill was built. Since then the grounds have been enlarged to meet the growing demands of business, and now measure one hundred and eighty feet on Burnet Street by three hundred feet deep, the canal front being about three hundred and forty feet. The mill does a large amount of sawing and planing required by the sales of the firm, and most of the timber—white pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut, ash, etc.—is brought direct from Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Illinois, and from Canada, and the total cost per year reaching over \$100,000. Mr. Rolfe's son, John Rolfe, the junior partner, has the active superintendency, and employs nearly one hundred men throughout the year.

THE MEYER RUBBER COMPANY.—Established at Milltown in 1844, incorporated in 1861, for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. President, Christopher Meyer; Treasurer, John R. Ford; Superintendent, John C. Evans.

In the year 1839 Mr. Meyer came to New Brunswick from Newark to put up for Mr. Horace H. Day the first steam-engine and machinery for the first rubber operations ever carried on in this city. Mr. Day was then making carriage-cloth and rubber shoes, but his carriage-cloth was so odorous as to be intolerable, and was moreover so soft that when the carriage top was put down the folds of the cloth stuck together and peeled off, and his shoes in summer were similarly unfit for use, while in winter they became hard as bricks. It was here that Mr. Christopher Meyer, who had begun his investigations soon after Goodyear and Day, made his first essay at manufacturing, and here obtaining his right under the Goodyear patent, and fighting the battles with Day under the Goodyear banner, he went on inventing and improving machinery and perfecting the progress of rubber shoe making, and to-day no man in the world more thoroughly understands all the



THE MEYER RUBBER COMPANY,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

branches and details of the rubber trade than Mr. Meyer. He is the leading spirit of three companies here,—the Meyer Works at Milltown, the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company, and the Novelty Hard Rubber Works,—every one in a prosperous condition and occupying an important place in the rubber trade.

And Mr. Meyer discovered a plan by which the odor was almost entirely obviated, and the cloth and shoes rendered more durable,—a plan, in fact, which was only surpassed by the subsequently-discovered process of vulcanization. Mr. Day refused to recognize the value of this process, and Mr. Meyer thereupon decided to leave his employ, a determination he insisted upon, even when Mr. Day reconsidered his refusal. In 1840, therefore, Mr. Meyer started on his own account near the Landing Bridge, and stayed there three months. Messrs. Hutchinson & Onderdonk had meanwhile dissolved partnership in their Water Street rubber-factory, and the latter started the rubber-manufacture in the old saw-mill of James Neilson, near what is now the upper lock of the canal, the former going to Newark. Mr. Onderdonk failing in his experiment, Mr. Meyer bought him out, and ran the works with his own machinery for two years. He was so successful that Mr. Onderdonk bought him out in turn, and, associated with Mr. Johnson Letson, started the works under the name of Onderdonk & Letson (this firm subsequently merging into the New Brunswick Rubber Company).

Mr. J. C. Ackerman now proposed to Mr. Meyer to build him a factory on the site of the old Milltown grist-mill, and this was done, Mr. James Bishop joining with Mr. Meyer in the management. This was in 1843. The next year the works were started, and engaged in the manufacture of shirred goods, carriage-cloth, and rubber shoes with leather buttons, the latter being soon substituted by the Goodyear "metallic" or all rubber shoes, for though Mr. Goodyear had a patent it was not respected, the process immediately becoming common property.

Before this process of vulcanization was understood the rubber had to be dissolved in turpentine and acids. The caoutchouc was received from Para in three forms,—in sheets, in bottles, and in rough shoes made by dipping clay moulds in the sap. These three forms were all utilized by Mr. Meyer; the rough shoes were fur-tipped and prepared for sale, the gum bottles were dissolved and spread over cloth for carriage-cloths, the imported sheets were cut into fore-uppers and joined with cloth quarters to cover leather soles for shoes. In this manner the works turned out some one thousand pairs of shoes per week. They also turned out rubber ponton-bridges and boats for government use in the Mexican war. In 1845 the factory was burned down with Mr. Meyer's residence, leaving him absolutely without a cent of capital or stock or machinery. Mr. John R. Ford then came in and furnished capital to start the works anew, and under the name of Ford & Co. they continued in operation for

several years. The new buildings measured twenty-five by one hundred and thirty and thirty by forty feet, and with them the business steadily grew and improvements were made until 1851, when a second fire visited the works. In the following year a stock company was formed named the Ford Rubber Company, and the present buildings were occupied. In 1858 the name of the company was changed to the Meyer Rubber Company, and so it still remains.

The process of manufacturing boots and shoes we have already described in detail, and for all its branches this factory is perfectly equipped, even sawing its own boards and making its own packing-boxes.

As we have already remarked, it is at this factory that most of the improvements in machinery have been invented and perfected. For example, the sole of a rubber shoe was formerly made in three parts, because there were needed three different thicknesses for the sole, the shank, and the heel. Here a machine was invented which converted a sheet of rubber at once into shoe-soles of three thicknesses in one piece all ready for the uppers. The machinery for making the present style of sandal was prepared here, and also the patent engraved steel-roll, by which a permanent impression is made upon the upper to resemble the ridge effect obtained in other factories by laying rubber cords on top of the fore-upper. This machine, by saving the manufacture of the cord, cheapens the cost over a cent and a half per pair, and saves a large amount per year to the companies who have the right to use it. Altogether the Meyer Rubber-Works are interesting, not only for the large extent of their business, but as the birthplace of most of the improved machinery for making rubber shoes, and as the origin of all the new styles of shoes which the market brings out.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER, son of John Christopher Meyer, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 15, 1818. At the age of fifteen he left his native country thinking to better his condition in life, and, as others had done before him, find in America a reward for faithful toil and a competency for the industrious and self-reliant man. He landed in New York in 1834, where he remained for two years. Being of a naturally ingenious turn of mind, and having some knowledge of machinery, he, in 1836, went to Newark, where he engaged in a machine-shop, and had worked one year when he was intrusted with the superintendence of setting up a mill at Ramapo for Hugh Maxwell. In 1838 he was selected by Mr. Connoson, his employer at Newark, to assist Horace Day, of New Brunswick, in perfecting patterns, machinery, etc., for operating in the manufacture of rubber goods. Mr. Day found in young Meyer a valuable assistant, who not only designed but completed just what was wanted for the purpose, and engaged his services for two years, promising him large returns. When this time was nearly served, Mr. Meyer saw that his most valuable talent was being used for the benefit of his employer with-

out any prospects of the promised return, and he resolved, although without capital in money, to start business for himself.

He spent his evenings, after days of hard labor, in making his patterns, and soon had his machinery ready for a beginning. Through the assistance of James Bishop, who lent him three hundred dollars, he started business in a small way at Landing Bridge, on the canal, and manufactured rubber shoes and rubber carriage cloth. After six months he removed to Weston's Mills, and that location not proving suitable he rented of Peter C. Onderdonk the upper part of his saw-mill at the upper lock, where he carried on business for two years, and sold the business to Peter C. Onderdonk, which was the germ that developed into the New Brunswick Rubber Company. Mr. Meyer then rented a place of Messrs. Ackerman & Bishop, erected on purpose for him at Milltown, which, after he had carried on business one year, burned down, and swept with it nearly his entire effects. He rebuilt the works, and associated with him in business in 1845 John R. Ford, a dry-goods merchant of New Brunswick, and the firm of Ford & Co. continued business until 1850, when the company was organized under the general law as a joint-stock concern, under the name of "Ford Rubber Company," with Judge Ford as president and his son, John R. Ford, as treasurer. After four years the name was changed to "Meyer Rubber Company," and Mr. Meyer has been president since, with John R. Ford as treasurer, they holding and controlling since its organization the majority of the stock.

In 1853, Messrs. Meyer & Ford built the Novelty Rubber Company Mills at New Brunswick, which after one year they sold, transported their machinery to Edinburgh, Scotland, and organized the North British Rubber Company in 1854, in which they held a controlling interest until 1872, and since have been only stockholders.

In 1868 they purchased the New Jersey Rubber Company's works at New Brunswick, with which Mr. Day had been connected, as before alluded to, which, however, soon after were destroyed by fire. In 1877, Mr. Meyer organized a new company, "The New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company," and erected commodious brick buildings on Little Burnet Street, in New Brunswick. He was also chosen president of this company, and controls a large part of its capital stock, which is used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes and pipes, canes, etc.

Mr. Meyer became interested in the rubber business of New Brunswick when in its infancy, and to him alone is largely due its development, which has made such rapid strides among the most important manufactures of America. This interest has increased under his management and superior executive ability from a business of a few thousand dollars until it reaches several millions annually. He persevered and met every obstacle to its success at the beginning,

and by persistency of effort, good financing, and judicious management has placed his manufactured goods in the principal markets of the world, ranking among the best of their kind.

Mr. Meyer may be safely classed among the self-made business men of the times, and an example of what properly directed ambition and a will to succeed under adverse circumstances may achieve.

Outside of his rubber interests, Mr. Meyer has been identified with many other important interests in New Brunswick and other places. He was a director and large stockholder in the old State Bank of New Brunswick, is a director of the New Brunswick Gaslight Company, was one of the projectors and owners of the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad, which he built in 1863 in connection with Mr. Ford, and sold out the same in October, 1881; a director of the New York and Boston and New York and Northern Railroads, a director and president of the Nashua-nick Company, of the East Hampton Rubber Thread Company, and of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company of East Hampton, Mass; a director of the German-American Fire Insurance Company, of the Municipal Gaslight Company, and of the American Bank-Note Engraving Company of New York.

Mr. Meyer was united in marriage in 1840 to Margaret Evans, of Belleville, N. J., who died in 1877, leaving the following children: Martha, widow of the late William A. Gray, of New York; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Henry A. Taylor, of New York; John C., a stockholder in, and manager of, the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company's works at New Brunswick; Kate, wife of George Lowther, of New York; Margaret; Clara, wife of Charles Greer, of New York; and Howard Meyer, confidential secretary for his father at their business office, 114 Duane Street, New York City.

THE NOVELTY RUBBER COMPANY.—This company was established in 1855. The works are in Neilson Street above the railroad bridge. They are manufacturers of hard rubber, etc. President, Christopher Meyer; Secretary, Nicholas Williamson.

The following is an interesting account of this company and the manufacturing of hard rubber goods for the market: The buildings were erected two years previous to 1855 by Mr. John R. Ford and Christopher Meyer, and used for a month or two for grinding the Milltown factory's rubber, the machinery being subsequently removed to that factory; since that time the works have been in almost constant operation. The buildings are of good size, some thirty by one hundred feet, two stories; forty by one hundred feet, five stories. The engine-room is forty feet square. The goods manufactured amount to nearly \$600,000 per annum, and include every possible variety of hard rubber goods, as the following list will show: buttons in great variety of styles; smokers' requisites, such as pipes, pipe-stems, and bowls in great diversity of shapes, sizes, and prices, tobacco- and pipe-boxes,



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cigar-cases, match-boxes, etc.; crochet-hooks, knitting-pins, and tatting-needles; a variety of articles used in trimming ladies' dresses. In the line of stationery goods they manufacture round rulers of all sizes; also poker, hotel, restaurant, billiard, and jewelers' checks in great variety; key tags and business of all kinds; elegant canes in immense variety, with plain crooks or ornamented with ivory or rubber trimmings, knotted crooks with carved rubber heads and ivory trimmings; canes of innumerable variety, and many other goods, under the name of "Yankee notions."

These goods are shipped to all parts of the world. Germany and England is a large market, also Cape Town, South Africa, Australia, Central and South America, where these goods are in large demand, and these in addition to the large quantities of goods sold to pipe manufacturers and dealers in this country.

The upper story of the main building is used for a paper-box manufactory, to supply the works with boxes for the shipment of their goods, so that from the reception of the caoutchouc gum to the packing and shipping of the goods the factory is completely furnished with all facilities for setting new styles and making great quantities of them. The company is working with a capital stock, which is all paid in, and is in a very prosperous condition, having the monopoly of its specialties and not abusing its powers.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RUBBER COMPANY.—This company was established in 1849. Their buildings are in Washington Street near Peace. They manufacture rubber boots and shoes. President, Johnson Letson; Secretary and Treasurer, K. T. B. Spader.

They are among the best manufacturers who supply the American trade, some years exceeding five hundred thousand pairs of rubber boots and shoes, amounting to nearly \$700,000, and employing nearly three hundred hands.

The company bought out from Onderdonk & Letson the Goodyear rights in 1849, and organized under a charter early in 1850, with the following corporators: Johnson Letson, Charles P. Dayton, James Hutchings, D. B. Stelle, P. C. Onderdonk, J. C. Ackerman, John Acken, M. A. Howell, William McDonald, P. P. Bunyon, Lewis Stout, and James Bishop. The capital stock was at first placed at \$60,000, but is now increased to \$200,000. J. P. Langdon has been made superintendent since 1854. There were then but one or two other factories in America and none in England. Afterwards English works were started, the export trade stopped, and other works were established. In 1865 the rear four-story brick building, one hundred and twelve by forty feet, was erected, owing to the great increase of production. For the first ten years shoes were all plain rubber and sandals; boots began to be made in 1853, and "Arctics" not till about 1866. If it were not for the tariff of thirty per cent., there would be no production in America

at all. The English make shoes at a cost of four or five cents each, while here they cost from twelve to fourteen. The caoutchouc in its raw state is received from South America. The sap from the trees is dipped upon a piece of clay, dried and lightly smoked on the exterior, which prepares it for packing. When cut open the interior is found to be of a light yellow color. These bottles are soaked in hot water, and then placed between two heavy iron cylinders and crushed, bringing out the rubber in clean sheets. This is dried thoroughly, and is then ground by a similar process, the rollers in this case being smooth and hollow, heated by steam. These sheets have to be ground three-quarters of an hour before sufficient smoothness is obtained, and they are then brought to other rollers for mixing, etc. This is only part of the process, but is the mode that all the gum has to undergo before being fit for the purposes of the manufactory. New machinery is being invented and adapted to its further use continually, and the demand for the goods is generally greater than the supply.

BUCKRAM AND MOSQUITO NETTING MANUFACTORIES.—One of the important commercial pursuits of this city is the manufactory of Messrs. D. McNair & Son, a large substantially built brick factory on the corner of Hamilton and Union Streets. For over twenty years Mr. McNair, Sr., has been actively engaged in the manufacturing of buckram, mosquito netting, and light muslin, having a large number of hands employed weaving these materials, which have a continual demand upon the market. The manner of arranging and preparing the threads which are woven in muslin is very interesting to those interested in the mechanism and complications of machinery.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—To complete the list of the industries or manufactories of New Brunswick not found in the census returns or in the directory, a thorough private census has been necessary to obtain the proper information. A full and reliable report will be found of the numerous companies, as follows: The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, organized in 1870, with the following officers: President, S. R. Pinckney; Vice-President, H. C. Wisner; Secretary and Treasurer, H. E. Shaffer; Superintendent, M. O'Connor. The present officers are R. W. Booth, president, and A. L. Fisher, secretary. They commenced running under the combined patents of three or four former factories, with a paid-up capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. Their business has largely increased, orders being received from all over Europe as well as the Southern isles of the sea, where large quantities of fruits are prepared and put up in these jars and sent back to the Northern markets.

The machine-works are three in number, of which one, the National Iron-Works, makes a large proportion of the machinery in this vicinity and all the newly patented powder-making machinery; another,

the Empire Machine-Works, makes all the improved knitting-machines made in the world, and a third, the Waldron Machine-Works, is devoted to the manufacture of paper-hanging machinery, being a very important establishment, to which nearly every paper-hanging factory in the United States pays tribute.

The rubber business is very largely represented in three large factories, of which an account has been given. The hosiery, also the carpet company, Star Oil Company, and a white lead manufactory. The paper-hanging manufacture of the city is quite extensive, one old and very large factory being in constant operation, and another having started a few years ago, destined to make a large business of its specialty of French moulding and stripes. The shoe industry has a large representation here, there being four factories, one of which is the largest in the State. The pottery establishment of Mr. A. J. Butler in Burnet Street is quite celebrated in its line of terra-cotta manufacture.

Other industries may be thus enumerated: boat-building, 4; bookbinding, 1; box-making, 2; brewery, 1; carriage, 4; cigar-making, 1; confectionery, 2; corset, 1; foundries, 3; hair-net, 1; lime-kiln, 1; marble-works, 4; printing, 3; sail-making, 1; sash and blind, 2; saw-mill, 1; scouring-mill, 1; slate roofing, 1; soap and candles, 1; spice- and coffee-mills, 1; stair-making, 2; taxidermist, 1; weaving, 6; wine sauces, 1; bakers, cake and cracker, 15; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, 21; boot and shoemakers and dealers, 42; broom manufacturers, 1; mosquito netting, 1; carpenters and builders, 21; carpet-weavers, 8; cedar cooper, 1; cement, lime, and sand, 2; clothiers and tailors, 19; coal, brick, and stone, 10; corsets, 1; cutlery-grinding, 2; dentists, 4; druggists, 9; dry-goods, 10; dyers, 2; foundries, 2; fruit dealers, 3; fur goods, 4; furniture dealers, 7; groceries, 84; hardware, 4; harness-makers, 7; hats and caps, 6; hides, 3; house and sign painting, 11; jewelers and watchmakers, 8; leather shoe findings, 2; locksmiths, 2; marble-works, 5; masons and builders, 9; mineral waters, 2; oil dealers, 2; picture frame dealers, 2; plumbing and gas-fitting, 8; plow manufactory, 1; pump-factory, 1; roofers, 3; root beer, 5; sail-maker, 1; cigars and tobacco, 29; sewing-machine, 3; ship-yards, 2; small boat-builder, 1; soap-works, 1; stoves, tinware, etc., 13; team towing, 2; teas, coffee, and spices, 3.

The Toy Rifle Company, engaged for a while in the manufacture of newly patented toy guns and pistols, have ceased operations and are getting rid of a stock on hand, but will probably not again start in this city. A specimen of their work was sent to the exhibit at Vienna.

It would be interesting, if it was feasible, to give the prominent industries, the corporate or firm-name, the capital stock, the value of the annual products, the number, sex, and age of hands employed, the aggregate and average wages paid, with other

remarks of general interest, giving in sums total statistics and statements which would be valuable; and we hope that some day New Jersey will have a commission similar to that in Massachusetts, whose duty it will be to investigate and publish such valuable contributions to social science.

MOTISHER & SHYERS, SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—This firm were among many others who came out of the strike in 1871, and commenced in that year to do work in manufacturing of shoes upon the co-operative plan, and afterwards Mr. Griggs came in, the firm-name becoming Motisher, Griggs & Co., and later Mr. Griggs withdrew and Mr. Shyers came in as the junior partner, as Motisher & Shyers. It was equipped with all the necessary rolling, splitting, skiving, channeling, the McKay, Howe, and Singer sewing-machines, and about twenty-five persons were employed. New Brunswick at that time promised to become quite celebrated for the extent of her shoe manufacture, leather as well as rubber.

VOSPER & KRAMER, SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There was a considerable strike in the shoe manufactories in February, 1871, and some of the malcontents failed to return to their old work at the shops. In the excitement which followed six men, among whom were two very intelligent young men, Messrs. Vosper and Kramer, started a shop on the co-operative plan on Burnet Street, near New Street. Full of enthusiasm, they held on for a while, and were doing well, when dissensions arose among them as to the details of management, and the result was that in December of the same year Mr. T. Vosper bought out the concern, and soon after associated with him Mr. T. Kramer. This shoe firm commenced to employ about forty hands, turning out about eight hundred pairs of shoes per week. They did considerable business, when Mr. T. Vosper established a shoe manufactory in Hamilton Street, near Division, in 1879, and is carrying on quite an extensive shoe trade.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.—This, was once one of the leading industries in the city, but the company closed their works in 1877. They have extensive brick buildings, covering some three acres of ground. They were first established in 1871 for manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets. Mr. James Short was the general superintendent, and on Water Street near Somerset was erected their first building, some sixty by over two hundred feet. Since 1873 they have finished two other immense buildings, fifty feet by two hundred and fourteen feet, two and half stories; forty-five by eighty-seven feet, three and half stories, besides other smaller buildings. They employed nearly three hundred hands, producing near \$1,000,000 worth of goods annually. The president as well as treasurer was Mr. R. N. Woodworth, but at the present time the business has been relinquished.

FRUIT-CANNING INDUSTRY, HOLMES & CO.—The fruit and vegetable canning establishment of

New Brunswick, called The Home Valley Preserving Company, established 1880, capital twenty-five thousand dollars, growers and packers of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, jellies, etc., Benjamin F. Holmes, proprietor, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Water Street, New Brunswick. The factory, originally the old Raritan Steam-Mills, a brick structure, sixty by forty feet, four stories and basement, built on three lots of ground, and so convenient that their goods can be shipped aboard of the vessels on the river from the fourth story of the factory. They have a fifty horse-power engine and elevators from the basement to the top of building for delivering their goods to each store. They employ nearly two hundred hands during the fruit season and half that number in winter, and from which hundreds of thousands of cans are sent into the markets of our large cities every year, and such is the fact, however, and this industry bids fair to rival any. About two years ago Mr. Benjamin F. Holmes, of Kentucky, a gentleman of vast experience in the fruit business, having been engaged in the enterprise for some years in New York, came through this section of the country in search of a proper location for a manufactory of this description. In prospecting about the State he came upon a spot which for natural advantages could not be equaled in another county. The farm on which stand the various buildings comprising the works is situated about three miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, and here he commenced this business, and now, in the spring of 1882, he has also secured the Raritan Steam-Mills of this city, increasing his business double, and the apparent cleanliness with which the masses of fruits and vegetables are handled preparatory to sealing the same for the shipping department is worthy of notice.

All the cans are manufactured upon the place. Appliances in machinery are abundant. Large quantities of tin are purchased. The pig lead prepared running into moulds one foot length, three-cornered in shape, and about a third of an inch in thickness. The moulds are then carried to the solder-cutter, manipulated by a girl, when they are cut into "drops," three of which are necessary to put the can together, and enough drops can be cut by her in one day to make twenty thousand cans.

In the shearing- or cutting-machine the body of the can is cut from the sheet-tin, hundreds of cases of which are consumed weekly, and a boy at this machine will cut out the bodies of ten thousand cans in ten hours. The same boy, while stationed at a combination die and stamping-machine, cuts out the tops and bottoms for a like number of cans in one-half the time. Next in detail is the capping-machines. These stamp out the little cap for the cans, and one drop of solder is sufficient to place the cap firmly on the can. Considerable dissatisfaction has heretofore arisen regarding the soldering of cans on the inside, which left particles of lead in the pre-

serves, but by the Holmes method this is happily done away with. The six females have soldered seven thousand two hundred cans in one day. There are three sizes,—Nos. 2, 3, and 4, or pint- and quart- and gallon-cans. They are thoroughly washed, passed to the fillers, and when filled they are carefully wiped and sent to the cappers, who finish four thousand cans daily. The caps are soldered on in a neat manner.

At the Home Valley Farm there are nearly two hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, and in a measure supplies a great deal of the fruit and vegetables for the works, besides some three hundred or more acres in the immediate vicinity are now in cultivation under contract, and a fair price being paid for every fruit or vegetable which finds its way hither. The business increasing from a shipment of two hundred thousand cans in 1880 now increased to some six hundred thousand cans, comprising fruits—apples, pears, peaches, the varieties of plums and grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, gooseberries, blueberries, etc.—and vegetables,—corn, asparagus, peas, tomatoes, pumpkins, squash, beans, string and lima, etc.; also preserve poultry, beef, and mutton, and manufacture jams and jellies.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.—Mr. A. J. Butler is one of the leading manufacturers of sash and blinds. This business was established in 1856, and is situated in John Street, foot of Morris Street. They turn out a large amount of work during the year, much of which is ordered outside of this city. Mr. George Butler is the head manager.

MACHINE-WORKS (WALDRON'S).—One of the largest machinery works was established by William Waldron in the year 1848. It has been engaged largely in the building of machinery for the manufacture of paper-hangings, this being one of the important branches of business in this city. The Waldrons have exported some of these machines to Europe. The present proprietor, John Waldron, is manufacturing a large amount of machines at their brick building, No. 31 Dennis Street.

JOHN BOUNDEY, SHOE MANUFACTORY.—It was about 1861 or 1862 that machines for making shoes began to displace hand-sewed work, and since that time the whole character of the business has changed. So far from the labor-saving machines tending to drive out operatives, they appear, in this trade at least, to call them in, and machines come to be not only labor-saving but labor-creating. Mr. John Boundey started first in the old court-house, moved subsequently to where the *Fredonian* office now is in Dennis Street, and later still, in 1866, removed to Bayard Street. He employs some fifty or more hands, and supplies the New York and other markets. He has a large amount of machinery for cutting and sewing, besides trimming-machines, etc. The McKay machine carries upon it a meter, which registers every stitch, and by inspection its agents can discover

the average number of stitches in a pair of shoes. The factory is on Spring Street, near Albany Street.

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER-HANGINGS, JANEWAY & Co.—Since the death of William R. Janeway this firm comprises the following gentlemen, under the firm-name of Janeway & Co.: Henry L. Janeway, Frank L. Janeway, and William R. Janeway.

KILPATRICK SHOE MANUFACTORY.—In the year 1877, Frank E. and James T. Kilpatrick, forming the firm of Kilpatrick & Co., manufacturers of leather shoes. Their large brick factory on the corner of Neilson and Hamilton Streets. This building, sixty by one hundred and two feet, four stories high, with engine-room, thirty horse-power, has all the appliances and improvements for manufacturing of medium class, of good solid leather throughout, and no other material used but leather. Women's, misses, and children's grain, pebble, goat, and kid, and men's, youths', and boys'; a calf and fine calf splits. They have an extensive home trade East and South, a business amounting to \$350,000 per annum.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.—Among the industries of this city, established in 1871, was the New Brunswick Carpet Company, and for a number of years or until 1877 carried on an extensive manufactory of Brussels carpets. Immense brick factories, covering some three acres of ground, on Water Street and Somerset Streets. They extended their business to nearly a million dollars, employing a large number of skilled workmen. The process of manufacture of tapestry Brussels was not only a curious and intricate process. They also manufacture seamless druggets, crum-cloths. The superintendent, Mr. James Short, came from England and designed much of this machinery, which descriptions were published in the *Scientific American*, and were copied into the English papers at that time.

CONSOLIDATED FRUIT-JAR COMPANY, NEW BRUNSWICK.—Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the Mason fruit-jar trimmings, Boyd's and Chace's oilers, can-screws, and general metal goods. R. W. Booth, president; A. L. Fisher, secretary; Jacob Smith, Jr., treasurer. These factories are situated near the railroad bridge and canal office, in Water Street near Railroad. Running under the combined patents of three or four former factories, with a paid-up capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. They established themselves about the year 1870.

RARITAN SOAP-WORKS.—For more than a century has this branch of the industry of New Brunswick been established, and in that time has had a number of proprietors. Among the chief have been B. V. Ackerman, who for a number of years made the bar soap which found a ready sale all over the country, and since then John Belcher became proprietor, but in 1880 the works were sold to the present firm of Max Lederer and Michael McKenna. They employ some twenty workmen.

THE EMPIRE MACHINE-WORKS.—The hosiery company must be credited with bringing to New Brunswick, besides their own factory, the important machine-shops of G. B. Munn & Co., called the Empire. Mr. Munn in 1856 was closeted with his townsman, Mr. E. E. Kilbourn, in Norfolk, Conn., in working out the latter's new ideas with reference to improving knitting-machines. After a year and a half of secret toil, the Messrs. Kilbourn developed and patented these machines, and the Norfolk company was founded. Mr. Munn was engaged to construct the machinery for the factory. This he continued up to the time of the war, when for two years he engaged in the manufacture of guns. At the close of the conflict he began work for the hosiery company, which had meanwhile been reincorporated as the Norfolk and New Brunswick Company and located in this city. He came here in 1867 and formed a partnership with his old fellow-laborer, E. E. Kilbourn, under the firm-name of G. B. Munn & Co. One year thereafter Mr. Johnson Letson, Mr. L. P. Porter, and Mr. Kilbourn joined with him in the formation of the New Brunswick Machine Company, which continued operations for two years, being succeeded by Mr. Munn alone in 1872, and in July of the same year the firm again changed to G. B. Munn & Co., and so remained until now. Mr. George B. Munn has become the proprietor, situated at No. 13 Water Street, near Albany Street. They have nearly fifty men employed. The works have been somewhat enlarged since they began operation, and will be steadily extended and improved as the amount of business increases. A large amount of their knitting-machines not only supplied the hosiery factory here, but for other factories in other places and States.

THE NATIONAL IRON-WORKS.—They were established by Elijah Kelly in 1847. About nine lots were secured on New Neilson, Morris, and John Streets. He carried on this important and extensive manufactory, and gradually enlarging it, until Jan. 1, 1870, when he sold out to his son, William E. Kelly, who changed the name from the Eagle Foundry and Machine-Works to the National Iron-Works. Under the new energetic management the works have gone on enlarging and increasing in efficiency, until now with a large force of men nearly five hundred tons of pig iron are used up during the year.

The works are particularly adapted to making heavy machinery, and for years have made a specialty of rubber-goods machinery, such as that used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, belting, packing-hose, car-springs, etc., and hard rubber. They now manufacture a great proportion of the machinery for the United States, nearly every rubber factory in the country containing some of their production; besides which they make all the machinery for the New Jersey brick-yards, and besides numerous other machinery for manufacturing purposes in this city and distant places. As a specimen of what they do in

the National Iron-Works, they have turned out as many as fifty thousand pieces used in the manufacture of sewing-machines, and as a specimen of their heavy castings we may mention a rubber-machine weighing forty thousand pounds, and a powder-machine weighing sixty thousand pounds, which we saw under way in our visits to the works. The works are heated by steam, lighted with gas, supplied with city water, and well sewered, while the protection against fire is well-nigh perfect. Hose is ready in every part of the works with attachment pipes near, while pipes are laid throughout the building, so that any floor can be flooded in a few minutes by merely pulling a wire on the bottom floor, giving a great advantage in case a fire should gain headway up-stairs before discovery. And such is a brief account of one of our largest manufactories, whose machines supply many of our city factories, may be found in most of the rubber factories in the United States, and have been sent to Montreal, London, Manchester, Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, and to cities in France, South America, and Panama.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—At the head of the industries for antiquity stands the carriage manufactory of Lyle Van Nuis. In the year 1810–11 his father, John Van Nuis, but recently deceased, having learned his trade of a Mr. Rowland (grandfather of William Rowland, Esq.), at his place on the corner of Richmond and Dennis Streets, left the paternal mansion on Livingston Avenue, the Van Nuis farm, against his conservative parent's advice, and built a carriage-factory on Albany Street. It consisted of several frame buildings ranged around a quadrangle on the south side of thoroughfare; the woodwork, blacksmithing, trimming, and painting each having a separate building, while in front there was a large building used as the repository for finished work. This carriage-house in 1839, upon the removal of the factory, was remodeled into the present substantial residence, and Mr. Van Nuis afterwards erected the other two houses next it. After the establishment of the factory Mr. Van Nuis joined the late Col. Scott's light infantry in the war of 1812, and the business was carried on by a partner. Upon his return in 1813 many of his carriages were sent to the South, and the name of Van Nuis carriages in 1840 was in general repute all over the Southern States. Soon after the three sons, Lyle, Robert, and James, joined with their father under the name of Van Nuis & Sons. Later the firm became L. J. & R. Van Nuis, then J. R. & J. Van Nuis, then L. & J. Van Nuis, and since 1867, Lyle Van Nuis alone, James having died in 1867.

This reputation of thorough excellence has been borne down to the present, and among the fine assortment of exceedingly handsome carriages on hand now not one inferior one can be found. The factory of Lyle Van Nuis, Nos. 33 and 35 Washington Street, can be confidently recommended as one not surpassed in the

reputation and quality of its work, nor in the length of its term of favor, by any State or county.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.—The sash and blind factory of William S. Van Doren, situated midway between Morris and Somerset Streets, on Neilson Street near Oliver Street, is nearly a score of years old, having been started by William Wright about the year 1852. After ten years' operations Mr. Van Doren succeeded him, the date being 1866, and for the six years following he has gone on enlarging his works and increasing their capacity to double what it was when he took charge of them. November, 1872, he received a serious check by a fire which burned through half his premises, yet he pluckily had the factory in operation again within a month, and it has since been running. The business includes lumber-dressing, sawing, turning, moulding, and sash and blind making. Mr. Van Doren, previous to his beginning the business, had more than fifteen years' experience in the carpenter trade, and is therefore ready to give plans and advice to all who propose building, as well as to prepare the materials. Over two hundred thousand feet of lumber is used, coming in the rough, and go out finished for building and ornamentation.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.—There is in this city the largest shoe manufactory in the State of New Jersey, that of Felter & Co. The senior member of this firm started business as long ago as 1856, in a shop at the head of Delevan Street, employing two hands in the making of hand-sewed shoes. Gradually enlarging each time, the factory was located successively in the old court-house, corner of Neilson and Bayard Streets. Their present factory is situated in Bayard Street, between Neilson and George Streets. They employ over three hundred hands, and nearly half are females.

From an interesting article published some few years ago the following account is taken: At this time they turned out over five thousand pairs of boots and shoes each week, including men's and boys' boots and shoes, and ladies', misses', and children's shoes, sewed and nailed, the yearly value of the production being about four hundred thousand dollars. The factory at this time was divided into four departments, the bottom stock and cutting-room, the upper stock and cutting-room, the upper fitting-room, and the buttoning- or making-room. In the first the rough sole leather is cut into strips as wide as the shoe is to be long, and then passed under a knife which renders the strips of uniform thickness and body; next these are passed between heavy iron rollers, which take the place of the shoemaker's hammer and lapstone and give solidity to the leather. These strips are then cut into separate inside and outside soles by a die-machine, the die being in sizes, and the leather being reversed as it is fed to them, in order to get rights and lefts. The edges of the sole are then "feathered," or made sharp, and the "shanks" or in-steps are cut away. The soles are next pressed in a

mould to give the bulging shape of the human foot, and the outsoles are channeled and grooved ready for stitching. Thus before the sole alone is ready for the upper it is handled by a dozen different men. The heel lifts are cut out by hand-dies in the same room and tacked together ready to be shaped into heels, and the "counters" or stiff leather heel linings are also cut.

The next department is where the uppers are cut from morocco and other leathers by hand, according to brass-bound pasteboard patterns, which change in style twice a year. The uppers are cut by hand, because it is found that no machine can by automatic motion take the place of the judgment which requires to be exercised in order to save material. These patterns are for "quarters," or the part of the shoe which incloses the instep and ankle. "Vamps," or fore uppers, linings to correspond, trimmings and bindings, and various little pieces to be fitted over seams, and to be used in various parts as the shoe is put together,—all these are gathered in bundles, labeled according to their size and the case in which they are placed, and rolled in boxes across to the third department in the northern building. Here are nearly one hundred sewing-machines of the Howe and other patents, guided by girls and run by steam-power. Each girl has a special line of work to do, some sewing together the backs, or "closing" them, some sewing on the flies, some sewing the button-holes, etc. The flies of the button shoes are cut for the button-holes, the holes sewed around by machine, and underbraided or strengthened by a stay of strong thread, and the buttons sewed on by hand. For the ordinary balmoral or "Polish" shoe, the eyelet holes are cut by one machine and the metal eyes put in by another, when the backs are sewed together and the other parts ready to be fitted. They are pasted together so as to be properly held for the operation of sewing, the pasting corresponding to the basting of tailors' patterns. After the paste has dried in rooms devoted to that purpose the parts are stitched together, and the now completed uppers go to the fourth department to be joined to the bottoms. First they are placed over an iron-plated last and tacked by hand to the inner sole, then they are taken to the cable-screw-wire-tacking-on-machine, which fastens the outside sole to the upper preparatory to sewing. This machine cuts and drives tacks from coils of wire fed to it. Thus prepared the lasts are removed and sewing-machines are brought into use which in a short space of time securely sews on a sole to an upper. Then "the channels" which were made for the stitching are pasted and laid by the American beating-out machine, and the shoes are re-lasted. Next the edges and shanks are trimmed and blacked by hand and burnished by machine. The heels are nailed on and then trimmed by hand by the Joyce machine, and also blacked and burnished, the soles being shaved off with sand-paper; the finishing blacking is laid on and burnished and the process is

complete. The large amount of stock turned out every week by Felter & Co. is shipped to New York, where it is sold to jobbers, the firm keeping no warehouse, and the articles it puts on sale bear a high reputation with the trade.

Banks.—The first bank organized in the city was THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, locally known as Hardenbergh's Bank. It was founded by Jacob R. Hardenbergh and others in 1807, and did business till about 1834, when it was suspended. Mr. Hardenbergh, the president of this bank, was an active business man and member of the bar of Middlesex County, to which the reader is referred for a fuller sketch. Martin A. Howell was one of the directors in this bank, as he has also been in all the banks which have had an existence in New Brunswick. The Bank of New Brunswick was located on the corner of George and Paterson Streets.

THE STATE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK was chartered by "An Act to Establish State Banks," passed at Trenton Jan. 28, 1812. It also chartered the State Banks of Camden, Trenton, Elizabeth, Newark, and Morris at Morristown. The commissioners named to receive subscriptions to stock in New Brunswick were Squire Martin, Robert Lee, Asa Runyon, Bernard Smith, and Henry V. Low. The directors named in the charter were Robert Lee, Bernard Smith, Phineas Carman, Henry V. Low, John Outcalt, John Bray, Jonathan Hutchings, Jonathan Squire, John Brewster, Daniel Perrine, Robert McChesney, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Van Winckle.

Daniel W. Disbrow was the first cashier. The presidents have been as follows: Charles Smith, F. R. Smith, John B. Hill, John R. Ford, and Abraham Voorhees.

This bank did business in the old State Bank building on the corner of Peace and Albany Streets, erected about 1820.

The State Bank of New Brunswick failed Sept. 13, 1873. It paid all its liabilities, and was resuscitated in October following by means of contributions from the stockholders and friends of the bank to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which was paid in excepting about five thousand dollars, which was not collected in consequence of the donor being unable to pay his subscription. It failed the second time March 31, 1877, and was placed in the hands of Col. John W. Newell as receiver.

PETER SPADER was born in Somerset County, N. J., about half a mile from Middlebush Church, on Thursday, 29th September, 1785, the only son and child of John Spader and his second wife, Jane Vanderbilt. His ancestors came from Holland. The first records we find of them are deeds and leases (now in possession of Peter Vanderbilt Spader) in the purchase by Johannes Spader of one hundred and ninety-six acres of land on the Millstone River of Samuel Royse on Sept. 20, 1718, and two leases, one of two hundred and



L. C. Fader



— William Woodcock —

ten acres in 1722, and the other of nine hundred and eighty acres in 1730, from Clem. Plumstead, the heir of one of the original East Jersey proprietors. This Johannes Spader was the great-grandfather of Peter Spader.

The next record we have is when Lord Howe's army was retreating from Millstone to New Brunswick in 1777; the barn and outbuildings and part of the house of John Spader, father of Peter Spader, were destroyed by fire by the British army.

Peter Spader left his home at the age of twelve years and came to New Brunswick, where he obtained employment as a clerk with John Bray, one of the leading merchants of New Brunswick, with whom he remained until 1805. At that date he commenced a general mercantile business for himself in a building (now removed) at about No. 20 Albany Street. Here he remained until 1816, when he bought the lot on the northwest corner of George and Church Streets, where he erected the building now owned and occupied by his son, Peter Vanderbilt Spader, and carried on the same business until 1830. On June 14, 1820, he married Nelly Voorhees Quick, daughter of Tunis Quick and Aletta Van Doren Voorhees.

Tunis Quick, a farmer, miller, and large landowner, lived near Flemington, Hunterdon Co., and was the son of Col. Abraham Quick, of Somerset County, who was the colonel of Second Battalion of Somerset County militia during the Revolutionary war.

In the spring of 1830, Peter Spader was elected cashier of the "State Bank at New Brunswick," and, from his well-known reputation and large business acquaintance with the people of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex Counties, was largely instrumental in building up the standing and prosperity of the bank. Dr. McDowell, of Somerset County, in an article published in *Our Home* in May, 1873, says, "We had no bank in the county (Somerset), and were all delighted when we saw an old 'State Bank at New Brunswick' note with Peter Spader's name to it." He resigned his position as cashier of the bank in the spring of 1841, and retired wholly from business, excepting to manage several estates of which he was trustee or executor, and to hold the treasurership of the First Reformed Dutch Church, and of Rutgers College, each of which he held for thirty years. The only public offices he ever held were alderman of the city and freeholder for the county. He died on Sept. 9, 1855, aged sixty-nine years, eleven months, and ten days, leaving a widow, who survived him until April 1, 1873, aged eighty-five years, seven months, and nine days. He left two sons. The elder, James Voorhees Spader, born on Oct. 2, 1825, died Nov. 12, 1871, aged forty-six years, one month, and ten days. The younger, Peter Vanderbilt Spader, born Dec. 1, 1829, resides in the house his father built, and in which he (the son) was born. With truth it may be said of Peter Spader he left the name of an honest man,—

"A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

ABRAHAM VORHEES.—Steven Coerte, or Coerten, the common ancestor of the Voorhees or Van Voorhees family of Long Island and New Jersey, emigrated with his family from Reinen, Dreuthe, in the Netherlands, in April, 1660. This family by old letters can be traced back one generation in the Fatherland, and, like most of the early settlers, had no proper surname, adopting as such the name of the village or locality from whence they emigrated. Minne Van Voorhees, son of the emigrant, born in Flatlands, L. I., married, April 25, 1717, Antie, daughter of Garret Pieterse Wyckoff, removing to New Brunswick, N. J., the same year. He afterwards married Lemitje Stryker, widow of Jacob Wyckoff, of Six-Mile Run. Three of his brothers came to New Jersey with him, viz.: John, Roeloff, and Albert, and also two sisters, Catrinche and Wellentje. From these have sprung a numerous family, whose descendants are settled largely in Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex Counties, N. J., and members of this family are found among the most substantial business men, and prominent in the professions and legislation of the State and country.

Albert Voorhees, recently a judge of the Court of Appeals and also Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, traces his ancestry to Middlesex County, N. J., and Daniel W., United States Senator from Indiana, is the great-grandson of Stephen of New Jersey. A detailed history of the Voorhees family may be found in the history of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Lucas L. Voorhees, and his maternal grandfather, Isaac I. Voorhees, both residents of Somerset County, near Millstone, who reared large families of children. Isaac L., father of Abraham Voorhees, married Abigail, daughter of Isaac I. Voorhees, who bore him the following children: Lucas, John, Abraham, Isaac, Peter, William, Sarah Ann (wife of Cornelius Gulick), Jane (wife of William Williamson), Joanna (wife of Garret Garretson), Matilda (second wife of Garret Garretson), Emma (wife of John Garretson), and Maria (wife of Jacob Veghte), all of whom settled in the vicinity of their birth after their marriages. Isaac L. Voorhees was a farmer by occupation, and resided near Six-Mile Run, in Franklin township, Somerset County. He was much interested in church matters, and reared his family under the influences of the Reformed Dutch Church at Six-Mile Run, now Franklin Park, in which he served as precursor for over thirty years.

Abraham Voorhees was born near Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., Sept. 18, 1817, and spent his boyhood in the routine of attending the district school and on the farm. At the age of fourteen he went to Morristown, N. J., and for four years was an apprentice in learning the trade of a silversmith. In 1835 he came to New Brunswick, and established himself in the

watch and jewelry business, which he carried on successfully for twenty-five years, during which time he became identified with very many of the local enterprises of the city, and has ever taken an active part in church, school, and kindred interests.

Upon the failure of the State Bank in New Brunswick in 1873, Mr. Voorhees was the first one to make a move to resuscitate the bank, an institution which had stood for sixty years, and he contributed liberally, giving twenty-six thousand dollars towards this object.

At the alumni dinner the year before the centennial celebration of Rutgers College, in 1870, Mr. Voorhees was the largest donor to the centennial fund, and President Campbell, in referring to the matter in an address delivered on that occasion, said, "The work in reality began last year at the alumni dinner, when Mr. Abraham Voorhees, of this city, presented a property worth ten thousand dollars to the college. That gift was the first fruit, and for all time Mr. Voorhees has the honor of being the first subscriber to the centennial fund." The continuation of this subscription by others raised a fund of one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Abraham Voorhees was baptized by Rev. James S. Cannon upon the occasion of the first sermon preached in the Reformed Church at Franklin Park after its erection, and from early manhood has been engaged in Sunday-school and church work. For twenty-nine years he was superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday-school in New Brunswick, and energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties, always entering upon and continuing his services with fervor, zeal, and earnestness. In connection with the same church he is one of its ruling elders. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Jesse Jarvis, of Rye, N. Y., who died April 8, 1875, leaving one surviving child, Willard Penfield Voorhees, who graduated at Rutgers College, studied law with Judge Woodbridge Strong, of New Brunswick, and is practicing his profession in that city. His present wife is Mattie J., daughter of John Van Nostrand, of New Brunswick, by whom he has two children,—Howard Crosby and Florence Eliot.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed Feb. 26, 1834. Its first president was James F. Randolph, who was succeeded by Charles Dunham, and he by Abraham Suydam. Lewis Carman was the first cashier. This bank first did business where the post-office is now situated, on Barnet Street, and subsequently removed to Church Street, where it remained until its suspension.

THE BANK OF NEW JERSEY was chartered Feb. 24, 1837, John Van Dyke, president; Moses F. Webb, cashier. It was changed into the National Bank of New Jersey in 1864. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, which had been previously organized with a capital of \$100,000, and which did

business under the presidency of Israel H. Hutchings, was, about 1870, merged with the State Bank, and became obsolete in that institution. Nov. 22, 1864, the Bank of New Jersey was reorganized as THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, with a capital of \$250,000, and is the bank now doing business in the city. It was organized with the following directors: Andrew Agnew, Isaac Fisher, John B. Hill, Lewis T. Howell, Isaac L. Martin, Simeon W. Philips, Garret I. Sneker, Garret G. Voorhees, and Peter A. Voorhees.

The fine banking building is situated on the corner of Church and Neilson Streets. The following are



THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.

the directors, 1882: Mahlon Runyon, president; Charles H. Hill, cashier; Peter A. Voorhees, Johnson Letson, Lewis T. Howell, William C. Stoddard, William Rowland, Mahlon C. Martin, Isaac L. Martin.

We subjoin the following figures, showing the increase of footing and deposits from the charter as a national bank to the close of 1881:

	Footing.	Deposits.
1865.....	\$732.00	\$149.00
1866.....	715.00	199.00
1867.....	731.00	222.00
1868.....	783.00	206.00
1869.....	768.00	228.00
1870.....	841.00	293.00
1871.....	862.00	307.00
1872.....	977.00	406.00
1873.....	1084.00	408.00
1874.....	1045.00	447.00
1875.....	1182.00	579.00
1876.....	1091.00	453.00
1877.....	1204.00	601.00
1878.....	1310.00	691.00
1879.....	1215.00	865.00
1880.....	1416.00	752.00
1881.....	1666.00	1014.00



John Belton

JOHN B. HILL, son of Thomas Hill, was descended from a highly respectable English family that settled in New Brunswick when it was in its infancy. While yet a mere youth John B. Hill entered the office of Col. James Neilson in the capacity of a clerk. Mr. Neilson was at that time treasurer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and young Hill was afforded an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the various details of an extensive business. After serving them for some time he accepted the position of book-keeper in the State Bank in New Brunswick, where he entered upon his duties Oct. 3, 1835. In that capacity he served faithfully and to the satisfaction of both the public and the officers of the institution, until 1841, when he was promoted to the responsible position of cashier of the bank. In this position he won golden opinions and high laudations in recognition of his close attention to business, uncompromising integrity, and great urbanity. On Nov. 1, 1852, he was elected president of the bank, and under his administration the bank met with almost unprecedented prosperity, and its name for reliability became second to no bank in the State. He held this position until Feb. 1, 1864, when he resigned his official place as president, and soon after accepted the presidency of the National Bank of New Jersey, a position which he held until his decease, Feb. 28, 1874, being then in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Hill was a modest and unassuming man, and never sought political place or the emoluments of office, yet he served the city as mayor for one term prior to the war, and during his term of office sought to introduce certain improvements which, had the people co-operated with him, would have greatly enhanced the prosperity of the city. He was a candidate for State senator, but his party being greatly in the minority he was defeated. He was a warm supporter of the Union during the late civil war. His patriotism was strong and uncompromising, and he made many personal sacrifices in behalf of the soldiers in the field. His wife, Henrietta B. Chapman, of Holmesburg, Pa., died a few years before him. Their children are T. Wilton Hill, cashier of the First National Bank of Jamesburg, N. J.; John T. Hill, president of the Ninth National Bank of New York; Charles S. Hill, cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey at New Brunswick, and serving his second term as county clerk of Middlesex; Edward Hill, discount clerk of the Ninth National Bank of New York; and Sarah C. Hill.

"At a special meeting of the board of directors of the National Bank of New Jersey, held on the second day of March, 1874, it was resolved and declared—

"That this board of directors are deeply impressed with the loss of this institution in the death of our beloved and honored president, John B. Hill, whose wise forecast, sound judgment, unswerving rectitude of heart and life, and conscientious devotion to duty established him firmly in public confidence, and contributed largely to the prosperity and usefulness of this bank.

"That in a wider sphere of duty the community in which he lived so long and honorably will miss and mourn him as a sagacious and valuable associate in the administration of public affairs.

"That we bear testimony to his uniform gentleness, courtesy, forbearance, charity, and liberality, and that personally to each of us his memory will ever be that of a friend, trusted and honored, who bore to the end of his long and useful life a conscience void of offense, and of whom, at the close of his earthly record, we confidently say, 'Behold the honest man, the noblest work of God.'

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; that they also be published in the newspapers of this city, and that this banking-house be suitably draped in mourning.

"That we meet at the banking-house at eleven o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, March 3d, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body.

"PETER A. VOORHEES.

"MARTIN A. HOWELL.

"JOHNSON LETSON.

"JAMES DAYTON.

"LEWIS T. HOWELL.

"MAHLON RUNYON.

"H. C. STODDARD.

"ISAAC L. MARTIN."

MAHLON RUNYON.—The homestead of this branch of the Runyon family has been in the township of Piscataway, Middlesex Co., N. J., for a century and a half, and the progenitor of the family in this country is supposed to have been among the French refugees who fled their country following the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantes in 1685, whereby so many Protestants were driven to Holland, and thence to the New World.

John Runyon, a native of Piscataway, and a carpenter and farmer by occupation, resided in that township during his active business life. His wife, Christiana Stelle, bore him three sons,—Abel S., father of our subject; Ephraim, a farmer in his native township during his life; and Clarkson, who was for many years a merchant in New Brunswick, and subsequently a manufacturer of rubber goods both in New Brunswick and Newark, N. J. He died in the former place.

Abel S. Runyon, born in Piscataway in 1795, died there in 1875. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah Manning, of the same place, whose ancestors were old settlers of the township. She died in 1826, leaving two surviving children,—John, of Piscataway, and Mahlon.

Abel S. Runyon was a farmer and carpenter. He purchased a part of the Manning homestead after his marriage, and there resided most of his life afterwards. He was a man of decided and positive convictions, plain and unostentatious in his ways, and possessed sterling integrity in all of his business relations. He never sought political place among his fellow-townsmen, and never held office except to fill some minor offices in his township, although he was always interested in local matters and somewhat active in promoting measures tending to the best interests of his political party and the election of honest men to official place. He was a contributor to and promoter of religious work in the community where he resided, and for many years a member of the First Baptist Church of Piscataway. For his second wife he married Mercy, daughter of Reune Runyon, of the same place, who died in 1841, leaving the following children: Catherine A., widow of Henry Branting-

ham, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg in the late civil war; Julia A., wife of George Drake, of Piscataway; Adeline, wife of George Heath, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; and Mercy, wife of Lewis Walker, of Piscataway.

Mahlon, son of Abel S. Runyon and Catherine Manning, was born March 29, 1824. His boyhood was spent in the routine of farm-work and attending school during the winter months. At the age of sixteen he came to New Brunswick and became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Clarkson Runyon, with whom he remained one year, when, his uncle selling out his goods, he remained in the same store for two years more. In 1843 he established mercantile business in New Brunswick on his own account, which he successfully carried on until 1856. For eleven years following he was a grain merchant here, and in 1867 he purchased a country residence in his native township on the Raritan River, which he has improved and made one of the most desirable outside of the city, and which he has kept as his family homestead since. Since his first coming to New Brunswick Mr. Runyon has been interested in the various enterprises of the place and a contributor to its worthy local objects. He was elected a director of the National Bank of New Jersey at New Brunswick on May 7, 1867, and succeeded Mr. James Dayton as its president on Dec. 7, 1875, which position he fills in 1882.

Mr. Runyon was united in marriage in 1848 to Susan, daughter of Judge Peter P. Runyon, of New Brunswick, who was alderman and recorder of the city for several years, justice of the peace, and for thirteen years served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was one of the most zealous and influential members of the Baptist Church in the State, a Sunday-school worker and superintendent for many years of his life, and from 1830 until his death in 1871, at the age of eighty-four, treasurer of the Baptist State Convention.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Runyon are Mary, wife of F. R. Stout, of New Brunswick; Charles H., a lawyer of the same place; Deborah A., wife of Dr. Samuel Long, of New Brunswick; and Lillie A.

NEW BRUNSWICK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—This savings institution was incorporated March 15, 1851, by an act of the Legislature that Littleton Kirkpatrick, John Acken, Peter Spader, James Parker, John W. Stout, David F. Randolph, Peter Conover, William Dunham, John R. Ford, Charles D. Deshler, Robert Adrain, Moses F. Webb, Theodore G. Neilson, David Bishop, Peter V. Miller, William Boylan, and their successors shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of "The New Brunswick Savings Institution," and by that name shall be capable of purchasing, taking, holding, and enjoying to them and their successors any real estate in fee simple or otherwise, etc. Their banking-house is No. 17 Albany Street. President, Garret G.

Voorhees; Vice-President, Clifford Morrogh, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Neilson Dunham; Managers, Theodore G. Neilson, Henry H. Palmer, Clifford Morrogh, M.D., Lewis T. Howell, Henry L. Janeway, Daniel M. Vail, Garret G. Voorhees, Azariah D. Newell, M.D., William Rust, Andrew Agnew, Abraham Voorhees, William H. Acken, Gustavus Auten, John T. Hill.

DIME SAVINGS-BANK.—An act to incorporate the Dime Savings-Bank of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., approved Feb. 7, 1871: Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that Levi D. Jarrad, Lyle Van Nuis, A. V. Schenck, Henry De Hart, Henry K. How, Garret G. Voorhees, Jehiel K. Hoyt, Robert G. Miller, Peter I. Stryker, Uriah De Hart, John V. H. Van Cleep, Henry N. Marsh, Adrain Vermuele, George C. Ludlow, Amos Robins, Joseph L. Mulford, Jacob E. Stout, Garret Conover, John M. Connell, Miles Ross, and their successors shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Dime Savings-Bank" of the city of New Brunswick. Their place of banking business is situated at 137 George Street. Open daily from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M., and on Monday evening from seven to eight o'clock. Deposits received from ten cents upwards, and interest allowed on deposits from the first of every month, and the interest credited on the second Tuesday of January and July. Lyle Van Nuis, president; Arthur G. Ogilby, secretary and treasurer; John Wycoff, assistant secretary; Board of Managers, Lyle Van Nuis, Henry R. Baldwin, Willard P. Voorhees, James P. Langdon, Adrain Vermuele, Runyon R. Outcalt, Robert J. Hannah.

New Brunswick Gaslight Company.—About the year 1850, our city having about ten thousand inhabitants, was looked upon as a proper place for the introduction of gas, and a company was formed and chartered, the majority of whose corporators were residents of other places. They had estimates made, but these were so large that the company relinquished their franchises, and in 1851 the following residents were authorized by legislative charter: John W. Stout, E. M. Patterson, Peter Spader, David Bishop, Benjamin D. Steele, and Moses F. Webb, and in the same year the company organized with the following officers: President, John W. Stout; Secretary, Superintendent, and Engineer, John G. Hall; Treasurer, Jonathan C. Ackerman; Board of Directors, J. W. Stout, J. R. Ford, J. C. Ackerman, M. A. Howell, and David Bishop.

The erection of the works was immediately proceeded with, and were built at less than half the cost of the estimates of the former company. Since 1868, when Col. J. W. Newell was appointed, and who still retains the position of secretary, treasurer, superintendent, and engineer, the works have been improved beyond recognition. Nearly ten miles of pipes have been laid in the city, and about one hun-



W. R. Mayou

dred thousand dollars have been spent, including the new holder at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, on the corner of Water and Washington Streets, of nearly one hundred and seventy thousand feet capacity, and Col. Newell has brought the company to a very prosperous condition. There are several minor points about the works it is not necessary to mention. It is sufficient to say that with an ample force of twenty or thirty men the works are kept in good condition. The present board of directors are: President, Henry Richmond; Secretary and Superintendent, John W. Newell; Treasurer, Lewis Applegate; Directors, Henry Richmond, Henry L. Janeway, A. B. Newell, Christopher Meyer, Johnson Letson.

Water Supply.—The water for the supply of the city is taken from Lawrence's Brook, at Weston's Mills, southeast of the city limits. The water is raised by two pumps. One is driven by a fifty-four-inch turbine-wheel, and supplies the city from November 1st to June 1st, or during that portion of the season when there is sufficient water to run the wheel. The other is a steam-pump (capacity two million four hundred thousand gallons per twenty-four hours), used when pumping by water is not practicable. The reservoir is located at the head of Comstock Street, two basins, total capacity fourteen million gallons. The works were constructed in 1864. There are at present twenty-two miles of mains. For fire purposes steam fire-engines are employed.

The New Brunswick Water Company transferred their works to the city on April 30, 1873. Since then they have been managed by a board of water commissioners, two of whom are appointed each year to serve for three years.

Present officers: Joseph Fisher, president; Arthur G. Ogilby, secretary; A. J. Jones, treasurer and superintendent.

CHAPTER XCVI.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Educational Institutions.—**EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS.**—Of the early private schools of New Brunswick little is known previous to the year 1800. During the half-century following (1800 to 1850) private schools were taught by Messrs. Charles Poole, Samuel Seymour, Charles Burnham, John G. Tarbell, Charles Spaulding, Luke Egerton, Aaron Slack, Thomas Hobart, Benjamin Mortimer, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Sally Vickers, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Miss Johnson, Abram Ackerman, Samuel Walker, and Prof. David Cole. The foregoing taught boys mostly, though some taught both boys and girls. As teachers of girls exclusively during the same period may be mentioned Miss Hays, Madame McKay, Miss Nancy Drake, Miss Whiting, and Miss Hannah Hoyt.

Lancasterian School.—One of the earliest private

schools in the city, which is still in existence, has a semi-public character, and is known as the "Lancasterian." In the last will and testament of Mr. William Hall, made in 1803, after various bequests, he disposed of the remainder of his property "to Thomas Grant and his son Ebenezer, and to the survivors of them, in trust to be expended by them in educating poor children in the City of New Brunswick." Ebenezer Grant declined the trust, which amounted to a little more than four thousand dollars, and obtained an act from the Legislature creating a board of trustees to be composed of two persons of each of the churches then in the city. Under this act the following gentlemen were appointed: John Neilson and Moses Guest, from the Presbyterian Church; James Schureman and Staats Van Deursen, from the Reformed Dutch Church; Robert Boggs and William P. Deare, from the Episcopal Church. This board had its first meeting June 8, 1809, but it was not till April 6, 1814, that the first teacher, Mr. Shepard Johnson, was appointed, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year and house rent. The building known as the "Queen's College" was removed from where the Second Presbyterian Church now stands to its present site on Schureman Street, and on June 1, 1814, the school was opened with thirty-five free and six pay pupils. The school was conducted for many years on the "Lancasterian or monitorial plan." Many of the oldest citizens of New Brunswick attended this school; one of them who rose to the dignity of monitor gives the following as striking instances of the methods of teaching and discipline in vogue in this famous institution three-quarters of a century ago:

On the form or desk in front of the pupils there was a depression of about six inches in width and a quarter of an inch in depth, filled with sand. When the writing exercise was about to begin the monitor, with a ruler, would stroke the sand as we do a measure of grain, making it smooth. Then each pupil, provided with a stick resembling a butcher's skewer, imitated in the sand the copy placed before him by the monitor. Corporal punishment was inflicted in the following novel manner: A pupil guilty of an offense which merited punishment was called out and forced to mount upon the back of the general monitor, when the principal, with a rattan about three feet in length, administered the penalty—in a *striking* manner.

Mr. Johnson resigned his position Nov. 20, 1816, and Mr. Henry B. Poole was appointed his successor. The latter resigned June 30, 1818, and was succeeded by Mr. Zenophon T. Maynard, who resigned July 7, 1824. His successor was Mr. Harrison, who retained the position of principal until the close of 1831, and Feb. 25, 1832, Mr. Elihu Cook was appointed to the place. He resigned in 1838, and April 4th of that year the present principal, Mr. A. W. Mayo, was appointed.

At the opening of the Bayard Street school in 1853 this school became so small that it was suspended, and so remained until Dec. 1, 1855, when it was reopened. Mr. Mayo took charge of the school forty-four years ago, and since that time his best energies have been freely given to promote its interests. That he has given satisfaction is abundantly shown by the fact that during the whole period of his service his board of trustees have cheerfully sustained him in every act involved in the discharge of his duties as principal of the school.

Public Schools.¹—The history of the public schools of the city of New Brunswick is embraced in two periods: first, that from April 22, 1851, to May 14, 1855, when the schools were under the control of three trustees; and second, that from May 14, 1855, to the present time, during which the schools have been in charge of twelve gentlemen, who compose the Board of Education.

On April 22, 1851, three gentlemen, Messrs. James Bishop, Henry Sanderson, and Moses F. Webb, met at the house of Mr. Bishop and organized the first board of school trustees in the city of New Brunswick. They elected James Bishop chairman and Henry Sanderson secretary. To this board belongs the credit of inaugurating the public school system of the city. They fought its first battles, and laid its foundations firm and strong. At the first meeting a resolution was passed that the board be incorporated, and that its corporate name be the New Brunswick Public School. May 27th a certificate of incorporation was adopted and ordered to be recorded in the county clerk's office.

Mr. A. W. Mayo, who had been appointed to take the census, reported in the city 1754 children between the ages of five and eighteen years, and that 757 of the same had received instruction during some portion of the year in the various private schools. The following notice was ordered published: "A meeting of the taxable inhabitants of School District No. 1 of the township of North Brunswick will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday evening, June 3, 1851, at eight o'clock, at which time the trustees will ask authority to purchase a lot and erect thereon a suitable building for a public school for said district."

The board met August 18th, and after much consideration of various lots offered for a school site the lot then known as the "old jail lot" was selected. September 5th the board met, and Mr. Jackson was appointed a teacher of a public school to be opened in the First Ward, at a salary of two hundred dollars for six months. This was the first appointment of a teacher of a public school in the city; but Mr. Jackson declined, and September 10th Miss Anna Molleson was chosen to fill the place at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for six months. October 17th

the board adopted the plan of a Brooklyn school building, which with some slight changes constitutes the present Bayard Street school-house. On May 25, 1851, a contract was made with Messrs. J. B. Inslee, P. N. Wyckoff, and Jephtha Cheesman to erect the building complete for school purposes for the sum of seven thousand one hundred and ten dollars. Miss Molleson not finding the daily walk of a public school teacher a bed of thornless roses, resigned her position Jan. 26, 1852, receiving the first public money paid for teaching a public school in the city of New Brunswick. She was succeeded by Mr. John Taylor, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars a year.

June 2, 1852, a communication was received from Messrs. C. L. Hardenbergh and Judge Terhune, asking that a portion of the public school money be given for the support of the Lancasterian school. This communication showed that the full scope of public instruction was not understood at that time. Many thought public schools were charity schools, pauper schools, and only designed for those who were unable to pay for their own children. They did not understand that the State proposed to give this education for its own benefit; that is, for the benefit of all classes, whether rich or poor, bond or free. The State recognized no sect or class, but gave the opportunity of an education to all. The trustees, understanding the design of the school law, respectfully declined the request for the division of the public money, on the ground that the Lancasterian school was not a public school under the control of the Board.

On Dec. 10, 1852, Mr. Silas S. Bowen, of the State Normal School, was appointed principal of the New Brunswick public school in Bayard Street, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, and on Feb. 15, 1853, the Bayard Street school was opened for pupils. July 8, 1853, Mr. Bowen resigned, and on August 2d Mr. John S. Clark, of Lyons, N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On Sept. 1, 1853, the board finding that the Bayard Street building could not accommodate those desiring to attend the public schools, obtained and opened the session rooms of the Presbyterian Church for the reception of pupils. April 20, 1854, the board passed a resolution requiring the teachers to meet every Tuesday evening at the Bayard Street school-house for normal instruction. July 21, 1854, the board resolved to purchase a lot on the "old Trenton road" (now French Street) for \$500 for a colored school, and on September 10th they made a contract for the erection of a building for the same for the sum of \$1050.

Jan. 13, 1855, Miss McLauray was engaged as assistant in the highest female department, and among her duties she was required to give instruction in drawing and embroidery. Drawing is retained in the school, though embroidery has been discontinued. Jan. 22, 1855, the first public school for colored children was opened, and on the evening of the same day

¹ From data furnished by Prof. H. B. Pierce, superintendent and principal of New Brunswick High School.

the first night school was established for those who were unable to attend the day school. April 23, 1855, a public exhibition of the schools was held in the Presbyterian Church, and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Davidson. This celebration was a fit closing of the first period of public instruction in New Brunswick.

The second period commenced May 14, 1855, when, under the provisions of a special act passed March 3, 1855, the following-named persons were elected the first Board of Education: First Ward, Elias Ross, one year, J. B. McGuiness, two years; Second Ward, Charles Dunham, one year, Henry Sanderson, two years; Third Ward, Randolph Martin, one year, A. D. Newell, two years; Fourth Ward, Moses F. Webb, one year, George Janeway, two years; Fifth Ward, John B. Hill, one year, A. V. Schenck, two years; Sixth Ward, George H. Cook, one year, William J. Thompson, two years.

The board organized by electing Henry Sanderson president, John B. Hill, treasurer, and Dr. Charles Dunham, clerk. On June 1, 1855, they adopted a set of by-laws and rules for the government of the schools, which with some slight modification remain in force till the present time. October 8th complaints from various citizens were reported by the Grievance Committee that their children had been suspended from school because of their failure to get singing-books, in accordance with the regulations of the board. The following resolution, touching the subject, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the principal be authorized to suspend pupils who neglect to procure books or utensils after two days' notice, and report the same immediately to the Committee on Books and Stationery, and if in their opinion the parents or guardians are able to procure the necessary books, such pupils shall remain suspended until the meeting of the board, unless they shall before such meeting report themselves to the principal with such book and utensils."

April 5, 1857, Mr. Clark resigned the principalship, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles S. Wright. Mr. Wright resigned Dec. 23, 1859, giving place to Mr. Mervin Hollister as his successor, who had charge till Dec. 21, 1860, when he resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. Caleb M. Harrison, Jan. 1, 1861.

On June 12th of this year the board purchased a lot on the corner of Carman and Neilson Streets for \$750, and Aug. 27, 1862, Mr. Mabey, chairman of the committee, reported that contracts had been awarded to Mr. E. B. Wright for carpenter-work, Mr. John Cheesman for mason-work, and Mr. John Johnson for painting, at an aggregate cost of \$3126.

Mr. Harrison resigned the principalship in July, 1864, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Waters, who resigned Oct. 1, 1865, when the present principal and superintendent, Mr. Henry B. Pierce, took charge of the schools. At the outset of his administration he advocated similar accommodations to those now furnished by the Livingston Avenue building. In 1867

the pupils were thoroughly graded, and a course of study was adopted by the board. In 1872 the lot on Livingston Avenue was purchased, and March 6, 1875, contracts for the erection of the building were made with Messrs. Bessonett & Meagher, mason-work, Mr. E. B. Goltien, carpenter-work, and Mr. Hugh McKeag, steam-heating, plumbing, and gas-fitting, at an aggregate cost of \$47,712. The plans were prepared by Mr. Stephen H. De Hart, architect. Early in the spring ground was broken, and the work of laying the foundation commenced May 10th. The building was completed and dedicated as a centennial memorial May 4, 1876, being one of the most auspicious events in the history of public schools in New Brunswick. On that occasion Prof. Pierce read a historical sketch of public schools in New Brunswick, from which the facts have been taken for the present article. In closing he said,—

"This, then, in brief is the history of public instruction in the city of New Brunswick from its inception in 1851 to 1876. In 1851 the first board of trustees was elected and organized. There were one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four children of school age, but no public school, no school property, no building, and no system of instruction. To-day there is a Board of Education, composed of twelve members, two from each ward, who have charge of property worth \$150,000, and who have control of forty-one teachers, who give instruction to nearly twenty-five hundred different children during the year. There is also a system of public instruction which embraces a course of study requiring twelve years for its completion, divided equally into primary, grammar, and high school periods. Truly are the children of our city to be envied in their educational advantages, and truly are our citizens to be congratulated in possessing them. As the completion of the Livingston Avenue building ends the second period of public instruction in New Brunswick, its occupants in this our centennial year begin the third period. Its history is yet to be made, but it commences with auspicious prospects."

The Livingston Avenue public-school building is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the State. It stands in the central part of the city, on a lot that cannot be excelled for healthfulness, beauty of location, and pleasant surroundings, conditions which will not be without their effect in stimulating both teachers and pupils to the high and noble endeavors required by a true education. The dimensions of the entire building are seventy-one feet front by one hundred and thirty-nine feet deep and sixty feet high, with a balustrade around the top four feet high, and a tower projecting in front of all five feet and rising to the height of one hundred feet from base to apex, above which a weather-vane spire rises ten feet, making the total height one hundred and ten feet.

On the 1st of July, 1869, the closing exercises of the first graduating class of the High School took place,

since which time a class has been graduated at the close of each school year in June.

Since the organization of public schools in 1851 there have been *seven* principals, *seven* presidents of the board, *four* secretaries, *five* treasurers, *fifty-two* members of the board, and *one hundred and sixty-eight* teachers.

The following are the public school buildings in the city:

Bayard Street, erected 1852; estimated value, \$30,000; seating capacity, 720; primary and grammar school.

French Street, erected 1854; estimated value, \$5000; seating capacity, 150; primary school.

Carman Street, erected 1861; estimated value, \$12,000; seating capacity, 400; primary school.

Hale Street, erected 1871; estimated value, \$8000; seating capacity, 100; primary and grammar (colored).

Guilden Street, erected 1873; estimated value, \$20,000; seating capacity, 250; primary school.

Livingston Avenue, erected 1875; estimated value, \$75,000; seating capacity, 750; grammar and high school.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRESIDENTS.

James Bishop, April, 1851, to May, 1855.
Henry Sanderson, May, 1855, to May, 1857.
Moses F. Webb, May, 1857, to May, 1862.
John De Mott, October, 1862, to May, 1863.
Hugh N. Wilson, May, 1862, to October, 1862.
David Cole, May, 1863, to May, 1866.
George C. Ludlow, May, 1866, to May, 1878.
Henry L. Janeway, May, 1878, to May, 1882.

SECRETARIES.

Henry Sanderson, April, 1851, to May, 1855.
Dr. Charles Dunham, May, 1855, to May, 1856.
J. G. Sweet, May, 1856, to May, 1857.
Lewis Applegate, May, 1857, to May, 1882.

TREASURERS.

John B. Hill, May, 1855, to May, 1857.
Henry H. Palmer, May, 1857, to May, 1859.
Henry R. Baldwin, May, 1859, to May, 1861.
William Maloy, 1861, to December, 1867.
Lewis Applegate, December, 1867, to May, 1882.

The number of children of school age in the city in 1882 is 6305: females, 3067; males, 3238. Number enrolled, 1818; average attendance, 1743. Expenses for schools for the year ending May 1, 1882: ordinary current expenses, \$27,447.62; extraordinary expenses, \$12,302.13; paid teachers, \$22,624.50.

Under the new law the colored children have been received into the other schools, leaving the school-house formerly occupied by them on Hale Street vacant.

STATISTICS.—The public school library contains at present 1364 volumes, of which the "Reference Library" contains 77 volumes; the Miscellaneous Library, 867 volumes; and the George W. Deshler Memorial Library, 420 volumes. The number of books drawn the past year has been nearly fifty per

cent. in excess of that of any previous year, and the character of the books read shows that an improved taste for a better class of literature has been cultivated.

Some time since the Board of Education passed the following resolution in reference to the library:

"Resolved, That all givers of money or books to the public school library amounting to not less than twenty dollars shall have their names inserted on the list of honorary patrons, and shall be entitled to all its privileges."

In accordance with the above resolution the following names have been placed upon the list: Mr. Gustavus Auten, Mrs. Lewis Applegate, Mr. Charles D. Deshler.

The amount of money received and expended each year for the library up to the present time is as follows:

	Received.	Expended.
1872.....	\$40.00	\$44.35
1876.....	140.36	78.14
1877.....	110.00	125.14
1878.....	242.58	251.82
1879.....	233.97	183.93
1880.....	255.62	141.22
1881.....	241.57	211.83
1882, to May 1.....	70.40	123.67
Totals.....	\$1304.50	\$1160.10
Cash on hand.....		\$144.40

Rutgers College.—The Hollanders who settled in the province of New Netherland, comprising the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers, brought with them the love of religion and learning that characterized their mother-country. The memory of the great universities of Leyden and Utrecht, then the most renowned institutions in the world, was a part of their peculiar treasure and glory. It never occurred to them that the care of their churches could be committed to any but men thoroughly educated, not only in general knowledge, but also and especially in the constitution and doctrines adopted for the Reformed faith by the National Synod of Dort, 1618-19.

During the entire period of the Dutch supremacy, and for more than a century after the surrender of New Netherland to the English in 1664, it was their custom to call clergymen from Holland, or to send candidates thither for education and ordination. This arrangement did not, however, supply more than one-third the number of ministers needed. At one time, for example, there were only seventeen ministers for sixty churches. And, moreover, while it sometimes failed to secure good men, it was always attended with delay and expense. Several prominent ministers, therefore, hoping to effect a gradual change for the better, met in the city of New York, 1737, and drew up a plan for a yearly assembly or "Coetus," which should be composed of delegates, lay and clerical, from every church, and which, under the permission of the Classis of Amsterdam, should have power in special cases to ordain ministers, as well as to exercise limited jurisdiction over the churches rep-

resented. After a delay of nine years the Classis of Amsterdam finally gave its consent to the official organization of the Coetus; but the majority of its members growing restive under their restricted privileges, and feeling sorely the need of a more efficient system of providing the gospel for their brethren in this New World, began to aim at the formation of an independent Classis, and at founding a college or seminary for the education of candidates for the pulpit. In 1755 they boldly proceeded to cut loose from the Classis of Amsterdam by organizing an American Classis, and by commissioning Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, of Albany, to visit Holland to solicit funds from those in sympathy with the American movement for the establishment of an academy. The conservative wing of the Coetus, believing it would be impossible for the Dutch people alone to provide means for training up a learned ministry in this country, and regarding the above proceedings as radical and destructive, withdrew and formed an opposition party under the name of "Conferentie," the Dutch equivalent for Coetus, and meaning an assembly. The warfare between these two parties (both of which, while differing as to methods, were yet animated by the same motive, namely, the desire to secure a learned ministry) was bitter and violent in the extreme, dividing congregations and often families into hostile and abusive factions.

Mr. Frelinghuysen did not, however, sail for Holland until 1759. How far this progressive spirit and excellent divine succeeded is not known,—he died while returning on ship off Sandy Hook. After long and violent opposition from the Conferentie party, and the rejection of proposals from the Episcopalians on the one side to unite with Kings College (which had been established in 1754), and from the Presbyterians to unite with the College of New Jersey (now at Princeton, and which had been established in 1746), the Coetus party undertook in 1769 to embody their plan for an independent institution in a tangible result. The charter was reduced to form, the name of Queen's College, as expressive of loyalty and as an antithesis to the name of Kings College, was decided upon, and a board of trustees was elected.

On March 20, 1770, in the tenth year of the reign of George III., William Franklin, Governor of the province of New Jersey, granted the long-desired charter. Its principal provision declared that the college was founded "for the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in divinity, preparing them for the ministry and other good offices." Another provision required that there should always be at least one professor or teacher grammatically to instruct the students in the knowledge of the English language, while all the minutes, rules of order, and financial transactions should be in the "same language and no other." In the outset it had been in-

tended to exclude English entirely from the college, but the necessity of a change of purpose on this point had forced itself upon the conviction of all but the aged and hopelessly conservative. For although it was considered as late as 1763 "a dreadful innovation" that Dominie Archibald Laidlie should be called to New York as the first pastor in the Reformed Churches to preach in the English language, yet the younger generation in New York and vicinity could not at that date understand Dutch preaching, and in 1770 an enlightened regard for the situation and future growth inspired the founders to make English the leading tongue in their college. Forty trustees were appointed by the charter, including, *ex officio*, the Governor or commander-in-chief of the colony of New Jersey, the chief justice of the colony of New Jersey, and the attorney-general of the colony of New Jersey.

The seal was to bear the motto, *Sol justitie et occidentem illustra.*

On May 7, 1771, at a meeting of the trustees held at Hackensack, the location of the college, which was desired both at Hackensack and at New Brunswick, was fixed at the latter place, because its citizens, through the influence of Dr. J. R. Hardenbergh and Hendrick Fischer, had come forward with a great amount of subscriptions, and perhaps also because New Brunswick, being larger, and situated on the line of travel between New York and Philadelphia, gave higher promise of prosperity for the institution. In October of the same year the long-contending factions of the Coetus and Conferentie were induced, mainly by the agency of Dr. John H. Livingston, to strike hands in fellowship on the basis of the organization of the Dutch Reformed Churches in America into a Synod and five Classes independent of the mother-country, and with power to license and ordain ministers. But the Conferentie party so far carried their point that the united body were not to have a theological professorship in connection with Queen's College, thus defeating the object which had been so dear to the hearts of the Coetus party. "One or more theological professors were to be chosen from the Netherlands, upon the advice of Classis, who were to have no connection with any English academies."

And yet Queen's College, whose proposed establishment sixteen years before had been the occasion of the division, became now by its actual establishment the main element in the reconciliation, for the approval by the Classis of Amsterdam of the plan for the union and ecclesiastical independence of the American churches had been given upon the express condition that provision should be made for education, "as the Church of Holland could not and would not acknowledge or maintain any connection with a Church which did not provide herself with an educated ministry." And Queen's College, though not brought into official relation with the theological

professorship about to be founded, was nevertheless regarded as the child of the Dutch Reformed denomination, and would, it was expected, furnish preparatory training to young men on their way to the study of divinity. "The Synod made but feeble attempts, in fact, to secure a professor of divinity, while the trustees with remarkable energy determined to carry out their plan of a combined literary and theological institution." Negotiations to this end were interrupted by the Revolutionary war.

The precise date of the opening of the college, owing to the loss of the first book minutes, cannot now be ascertained. "It must have been," says Mr. Bradley in his centennial oration, "prior to 1775, and was probably as early as 1772." Dr. John H. Livingston having declined the presidency, a committee of the trustees was appointed to act as the "faculty." The members of this committee were selected on account of their learning and judgment, and it was their duty to attend the quarterly examinations and to recommend candidates to the board for academic degrees. Thus in 1782 it appears from the minutes that Rev. Mr. Froeligh and James Schureman were added to the faculty, and in 1790 Dr. Lewis Dunham and R. C. Chapman. The actual instruction and management of the institution were for many years performed by tutors of the college and teachers of the grammar school. Since the name of Dr. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, who had been exceedingly active and influential in obtaining the charter, appears as president on the diploma of Simeon De Witt under date of Oct. 5, 1776, it is inferred that he had been filling, possibly from the outset and certainly on some occasions, the office of president *pro tempore*, although he continued to discharge his duties as pastor at Raritan. And not only did this brave and self-sacrificing spirit give instruction in the languages, moral philosophy, and other branches, but in company with Rev. John Leydt he went from door to door through New Brunswick begging money for an endowment. He was a man of great energy and sound judgment, and is entitled to the praise of being the chief founder of the college. His wife was the widow of John Frelinghuysen, and grandmother of Theodore Frelinghuysen, the subsequent president. Her keen intellect, deep and fervent piety, and helpful sympathy in behalf of the young college have made her name honored and cherished among all the families of the Reformed faith. Her son, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was the first tutor in the college. He was a man of thorough scholarship, and of abilities that subsequently made him eminent as a lawyer and patriot. Another of the early tutors, and probably Mr. Frelinghuysen's successor, was Col. John Taylor, who continued in the institution with the exception of one or two intervals down to 1793. Col. Taylor, like most of those connected with the college, was devoted to the cause of American liberty. He drilled

the students as a military company, and subsequently took part in the battles at Princeton, Germantown, and elsewhere. He wrote text-books in natural philosophy, and rendered efficient service to education in various ways. Under these faithful men, whose hope and courage are always deserving of grateful mention, thirteen students were graduated before 1776. Among these was Hon. Simeon De Witt, who became surveyor-general of the United States and afterward of the State of New York, and by whom the present plan of laying out the lands of our Western domain was devised.

In the fall of 1776, the British troops having taken possession of New Brunswick and burned it, it is believed, the original college building, teachers and students were scattered. After a brief suspension of literary exercises the college began a new but migratory existence. In consequence of the irregularities likely to be caused by the presence of soldiers its sessions were held now at Millstone and now at North Branch, while the commencement of 1778 was held at New Brunswick. At this time and for some years subsequently the future of the institution was dark enough. The General Synod would only recognize it as a preparatory school, and the value of its promised care over it was much diminished by the appointment of a committee to establish a similar school at Schenectady.

In June, 1785, the trustees united with the consistories of New Brunswick and Six-Mile Run in calling Dr. J. R. Hardenbergh to be at once pastor of the two churches and permanent president of the college. He accepted, and continued in office greatly beloved until his resignation a few months before his lamented death in 1790.

The record of events during this period is of the most meagre character. The country was painfully emerging from the prostration of the Revolutionary struggle. The currency was in a deplorable condition. The citizens of New Brunswick had suffered more than the rest of New Jersey. Their property had been devastated, their business broken up, their churches burned or dismantled, their securities depreciated. The insignificant funds of the college had been invested in bonds and mortgages, on which poor people could pay neither principal nor interest. It may well be conceived, therefore, that it cost the trustees a struggle to rebuild and equip their burnt college. This they accomplished in 1790, locating it on the present site of the Second Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, where, according to tradition, their former building had stood.

This earliest college building of which any thing is definitely known was a two-story frame white house, fronting the north, and with its gable end turned in true Dutch style towards George Street. It was without cupola or belfry, and was as plain and unpretending in its architecture as the simple taste of the day demanded. This building continued to be occupied by

the grammar school and college until 1811, when it was sold to the city for a Lancasterian school, and was moved down the hill below George Street, where it still stands, on the north side of Schureman Street.

The position of president *pro tempore* was occupied about this time first by Rev. William Linn, of the Collegiate Church in New York, and then by Rev. Dr. Ira Condict, who had followed Dr. Hardenbergh as pastor of the church in New Brunswick, and who was eminently active in performing various duties in behalf of the college. Unsuccessful attempts having been made to unite the college with the synodical professorship, or with the College of New Jersey, or to remove it to some other place nearer New York, it was forced on account of financial embarrassments to close its doors in 1795.

Although this first period of Queen's College was troublous, yet it had accomplished good work. There were graduated from it over sixty young men, of whom ten were subsequently licensed by the Dutch Reformed Church, while several others became celebrated leaders in politics and science.

To Rev. Dr. Ira Condict belongs the credit of originating a new movement in 1807 for the revival of the college. He was a man of untiring energy, public-spirited, and always ready to make any sacrifice in order to secure a noble object. Under his leadership the General Synod agreed to establish a theological professorship in the college, and ten thousand dollars were subscribed towards it in a few days in New York alone. The college was reopened with Dr. Condict first as temporary and then as permanent president. A new, large, and spacious stone edifice was begun in 1807, and so far advanced in 1811 as to be serviceable. Dr. Condict assumed instruction of the highest class, which entered junior. His son, Harrison Condict, became tutor; Robert Adrain, LL.D., took the chair of mathematics, and Dr. Livingston accepted the professorship of theology. Through the influence of Hon. James Parker, the devisees of the elder James Parker donated five acres of ground, to which was added by purchase another plot of one and one-third acres, which together form the present beautiful campus. Dr. Condict, after having raised over sixty thousand dollars by his own exertions in New Brunswick and vicinity, and given the best strength of his life to the college in manifold directions, died in 1810. During the same year Dr. J. H. Livingston accepted a renewed call to the presidency, but as he was mainly interested with his theological classes he did little more for the college proper than to "preside on public occasions and sign diplomas."

The funds were increased, according to the fashion of those times, by a lottery, which was duly authorized by the Legislature, and the proceeds of which amounted to eleven thousand dollars.

At the solicitation of parties interested in a medical college in Duane Street, New York, the trustees in

1812 appointed the medical faculty of that institution to be a medical faculty in Queen's College, but as this department never had more than a nominal connection with Queen's College it may be dismissed from further notice.

The number of students was encouraging, but since the church was chiefly interested in the theological professorship, and the trustees were unable to raise means for the completion of the new building and the proper equipment of the literary department, the exercises were suspended again in 1816. Degrees, however, were conferred by the trustees until 1818.

During this period of nine years forty-one students were graduated. Eight of these entered the theological seminary, and one, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a grandson of the first president, became subsequently professor of law in the institution.

CHANGE OF NAME.—As Queen's College had been originated by the Dutch Reformed denomination in the strong desire to provide itself with an efficient and learned ministry, so its revival once more under the name of Rutgers College in 1825 is traceable to the same cause. "Immediately after the death of Dr. Livingston, in 1825, Dr. John De Witt proposed the resuscitation of the college in the hope of increasing the number of theological students, and was seconded by Dr. Milledoler." The theological department had been kept running as a distinct affair during the quiescence of the college, and the plan was now to obtain from the church endowments for three professorships (two of which were already in existence and partially endowed) in the theological seminary, and then to have the three professors give gratuitous instruction, and at the same time to make an effort for independent professorships in the college. The Collegiate Church in New York agreed to pay seventeen hundred dollars a year for three years, provided that the General Synod should raise twenty-five thousand dollars as a permanent fund, and that the college exercises should be recommenced. And the promise was fulfilled. Over fifty thousand dollars were eventually subscribed, of which twenty-seven thousand, contributed by the northern section of the church, were set apart for the new and third professorship. The election of Abraham Van Neste as trustee helped very greatly to bring about this happy result. "The college edifice and lot had been transferred to the Synod in 1825, in consideration of the latter advancing the sum of four thousand dollars to pay off a debt which the trustees had incurred." In September, 1825, an additional covenant was adopted by which the Synod allowed the trustees the free use of such parts of the seminary building, formerly belonging to the college, as might be necessary, and by which the two institutions became generally more closely united. Dr. Milledoler became president, and professors were appointed. . . . The distribution of duties was as follows: "Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity, to the Professor of Didactic

Theology; Belles-Lettres, Elements of Criticism and Logic, to the Professor of Biblical Literature; Metaphysics and Mental Philosophy, to the newly-elected Professor of Church History; grammatical instruction of the theological students in Hebrew and Greek was assigned to the Professor of Languages; special provision was made for the religious education of the students; biblical recitations under the conduct of the president, and Sabbath services in the Theological Hall were appointed. The government of the college was intrusted to a board of six superintendents, appointed by the Synod and trustees in equal parts. Its administration was given to a faculty consisting of the president, professors, and tutors. That the course of education might be more beneficial, the number of pay students was limited to one hundred. It was deemed expedient to drop the name of Queen's, as it recalled the condition of vassalage from which the nation had been delivered. The present name, Rutgers College, was chosen by the Synod in consideration of the character and services of Col. Henry Rutgers." He gave five thousand dollars towards its endowment. Thirty students attended, and the number was soon increased to sixty. The building was adorned with a cupola, in which a bell was hung, and a grammar school edifice was erected. The library, for which the trustees had appropriated eighteen hundred dollars as early as 1815, was increased, a mineralogical cabinet was commenced, and a society of natural history organized by the students. An English and scientific school was established in 1832, under Mr. Mortimer, and a medical school again attempted, which, however, was soon abandoned. Medical degrees were not conferred after 1835, and only rarely after 1827.

In 1833 the corps of instructors was increased by the election of Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway to the vice-presidency and to an unsalaried professorship of the Evidences of Christianity and Political Economy. And to insure fuller instruction in Hebrew, a professorship of Oriental Literature was created, and its duties assigned to the Professor of Biblical Literature.

From 1825 to 1840 two hundred and fifty-eight students were graduated, of whom seventy-one were licensed by the Reformed Church, and many of the others became eminent in other learned professions. In the class of 1836, for example, occur the names of Joseph P. Bradley, LL.D., associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; George W. Coakley, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the New York University; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, formerly United States senator; William A. Newell, M.D., ex-member of Congress and ex-Governor of New Jersey; and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, LL.D., one of the most eminent and successful lawyers in New Jersey.

Owing to a division of sentiment in the church, the relations between the college and the Synod were

in 1840 partially sundered. The theological professors were released from obligation to give free instruction in the college; the president of the college was no longer to be one of the theological professors; and the trustees were to have henceforth the appointment of the president and the professors, as well as the provision and disbursement of funds, and the administration of affairs generally. By a legal instrument the Synod guaranteed to the trustees the free use of the library-room, the chapel, and recitation-rooms, and bound itself not to sell or lease the same without the consent of the trustees. Tuition fees for beneficiaries were allowed out of the income of the educational funds.

Dr. Janeway had resigned in 1839, and his duties were now assigned to the president. The presidency, after the resignation of Dr. Milledoler in 1840, became filled the same year by Hon. Abraham B. Hasbrouck, who, by his lectures on constitutional law, his genial manners and generous hospitality, contributed greatly during the subsequent ten years to the prosperity of the institution. The theological professors from 1840 to 1867 continued voluntarily and gratuitously to give instruction in the departments from which they had been entirely released as a matter of obligation, and thus they aided the trustees immensely in their efforts to render the college independent, and to make its curriculum equal to that of other first-class colleges. The faculty was enlarged by the creation of a professorship of Modern Languages and of an adjunct professorship of Ancient Languages. The need of more lecture-rooms was soon felt, and through the efforts of the alumni a building was erected for the use of the literary societies and other purposes and named Van Neste Hall, in recognition of services rendered. A residence for the president was also built, and a fund secured for his support, making the entire endowment over \$50,000. The graduating classes were not, however, large. They numbered on the average from 1840 to 1850 only about eighteen students. This is said to have been caused by the misunderstandings which prevailed throughout the church on the policy of church extension and on the relation of the college to the Synod. During the controversy Mr. Hasbrouck resigned the presidency, and his place was immediately filled by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. The college now entered upon a new career of prosperity. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a man of unusual wisdom and guilelessness; his disposition was naturally gentle and always pervaded by a thorough Christian spirit; his manners were conciliatory, and his intellect as discerning as his heart was upright. His influence, therefore, over the church, as well as over individuals nearly related to the controversy that had for many years involved the college, was strong and of the happiest nature. The feeling of loyalty to the institution began to extend through the entire denomination. During the decade following the second year of his administration the average

number of the graduating class ran up to nearly twenty-three, while a larger number than ever before were, on account of increased requirements in scholarship, prevented from graduation. In the class of 1862 there were thirty-eight graduates. Considerable success attended an attempt to increase the endowment fund by the sale of scholarships for \$500 each. In 1856 the removal of the seminary into Hertzog Hall, which had just been completed, afforded the college increased accommodations for recitation-rooms, and changes in the board of trustees led to a complete change by the introduction of younger men in the character of the faculty in 1859 and the following years. A new professorship of English Language and Literature was created in 1860. Two years later Mr. Frelinghuysen died, universally regretted, and Rev. Dr. William H. Campbell was called to supply his place.

With Dr. Campbell's accession to the presidency the college took a new departure in almost every respect. Although the endowment had been increased during Mr. Frelinghuysen's term so that it amounted to about \$75,000, yet it did not afford sufficient means to meet the salaries of the professors and current expenses. The principal was being consumed. At the same time the number of students, owing to enlistments in the army, to the distracting excitement of the civil war, and to the extraordinary temptations to business enterprises, was diminished to nearly one-half of the usual number. In the graduating class of 1863 there were only fifteen, and in that of 1864 only eleven.

The prospect was disheartening, and yet the president addressed himself boldly to the task of begging money and of selling limited scholarships at \$100 each. He presented the claims of the college in the pulpits of the denomination and to individuals until he raised for a "new endowment fund" the sum of \$144,758. But it is only just to add that this great work could never have been accomplished had it not been for the sympathy of every heart and the help of every hand growing out of the influences of the preceding administrations of Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Hasbrouck. This amount lifted the college up to independence, and opened the way for enlarging the course of study by the creation of new professorships.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.—In 1864 the trustees purchased, by payment of \$12,000 to the Synod, the entire right and title of the latter in the college buildings and premises, on condition that they should never be used for any other than collegiate purposes, and that the president and three-fourths of the trustees shall always be members in full communion of the Reformed Church. And in 1865 the Synod still further, upon application of the trustees, formally abrogated the covenant relations of 1807 and 1825. Thus Rutgers College became recognized as absolutely independent and non-sectarian. The fruits of the new endowment now began to be apparent in the

establishment of several new professorships. In 1863 a new department, called the Rutgers Scientific School, was organized to meet the demands for more thorough and complete instruction in scientific and practical studies.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.—The State College of New Jersey, "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," was organized as a department in Rutgers College in 1865, under an act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed April 4, 1864, and was made a part of the Scientific School already in existence. Its object was to carry into effect the provision of an act of Congress granting to the several States a certain quantity of the public lands to enable them to establish colleges, the leading object of which shall be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The sale of the public lands allotted to New Jersey amounted to \$116,000, which sum is invested in State bonds under the care of the State treasurer; and the income, at the rate of six per cent. interest, is paid to the trustees. Much credit is due to Dr. George H. Cook, professor in the college and also State geologist, for his energy and influence in securing the location of the State College erected at New Brunswick by these funds as a part of Rutgers College. This State College, or, as it is generally called, "The Scientific School," was opened for students in 1865. A farm of one hundred acres was immediately purchased for the illustration and development of agriculture. The school has now ten professorships, all ably manned and affording instruction in three courses of study, namely, one in civil engineering and mechanics, one in chemistry and agriculture, and one especially in chemistry. Its courses of study and discipline are under the immediate management of the faculty and trustees of Rutgers College, subject to the supervision and approval of a board of visitors appointed by the Governor, and consisting of two from each congressional district. It provides for the State forty free scholarships, which are distributed among the counties according to their population.

From 1865 onward, therefore, the history of Rutgers College is a history of both the old college proper, or literary institution, and of the State College, or Scientific School. The two are served by the same professors; their classes, though distinct, unite in many subjects in the same recitations, and are known by the same designations. The interests of the two departments, in short, are made to harmonize with and to aid each other. And the reciprocal benefits derived from this intercommunication and union can hardly be exaggerated. The young men in the literary department are allowed to pursue practical chemistry by making actual analyses in the laboratory along

with the scientific students; and the latter, in turn, compete with the former in elocution and composition, in mental and moral philosophy, in political economy and constitutional law, and in biblical recitations. The scientific students are thus preserved from the narrowing process of a purely technical education. They do, indeed, get enough of technical training to prepare them, when a little experience has been added to their theoretical knowledge, for entrance at once upon civil engineering and analytical chemistry and into various mechanical and industrial spheres, but along with this they absorb the refining and liberalizing influences which spring from the enlarged culture alluded to above, and which it requires four years to complete. In addition to this the students of both departments join the same literary societies, and thus confer upon each other all the advantages resulting from the generous emulation and contact of minds engaged at many points on different subjects, and having different objects of ambition. The happy effects of these interacting, stimulating, and elevating associations are soon manifested in the character and aspirations of the entering pupils. The Scientific College has done already a noble and far-reaching service in thus educating thoroughly and symmetrically all the faculties of its students, while it has not failed to prepare them for the highest kind of work in practical science and important industries.

In 1866-72 several new professorships were founded, namely, one of analytical chemistry, one of engineering and military tactics, one of mining and metallurgy, one of political economy and constitutional law, and an adjunct professorship of mathematics and graphics. In 1867-68, Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, now associate justice in the Supreme Court of the United States, gave a course of lectures on Political Economy and Constitutional Law; in 1868-69 he added a most instructive and satisfactory course on the English Bible.

The religious influences belonging to the college have always been marked and happy, while at the same time entirely free from the bias of sectarianism. A Bible-class including all the students is taught every Sabbath morning by the president; and this is followed by a sermon, with the attendant services, under the conduct of one of the clerical members of the faculty or one of the professors of the theological seminary. A general prayer-meeting for all the students is held every day at 12 M., and another general meeting for fraternal conference as well as prayer is held on every Thursday evening. In addition to these are class prayer-meetings, and other exercises for practical religious work.

The celebration of the centennial of the existence of the college took place in 1870. By this celebration it was designed to gain two ends: 1. To recount the goodness of God in his care for the college, and to return thanks for the same; 2. To further in some marked way and degree the interests of the college.

It was proposed to accomplish the second of these objects by soliciting subscriptions and by the sale of scholarships at one thousand dollars each, with the proceeds of which needed buildings might be erected and new professorships founded. Dr. Campbell again undertook the work of raising funds. Several of the trustees nobly responded to his appeal by giving five thousand dollars each; and the alumni and friends, with unwonted enthusiasm and unanimity, came forward with such gifts as each could afford in aid of the cause. The president canvassed the churches, and sought help from all who would be likely to be interested in the welfare of the college. Under his guidance committees were selected from the former classes to gather class offerings, and June 21, 1870, was appointed to hear the reports from these committees as well as to renew old associations and old love for Alma Mater. This meeting was opened with an historical discourse by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, and the reports, interspersed with college songs, followed. Seldom, if ever, has there been held by the alumni and friends of any institution in the land a meeting so happy in feeling and so productive of immediate and substantial results as this immense centennial gathering, which marks one of the most memorable days in Rutgers' calendar. The aggregate of the sums reported was large and encouraging. And so the president continued his labors until one hundred and forty thousand dollars were subscribed, of which one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars have actually been paid.

A short time after this Mrs. S. A. Kirkpatrick died, leaving to the college a bequest which amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. Another bequest from Mr. Abraham Voorhees, of Six-Mile Run, N. J., consisting of twenty-five thousand dollars for a professorship, and of twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars for a permanent fund to be employed in maintaining and educating pious young men for the ministry, had been received in 1867. And in 1872, Mr. James Suydam, a trustee and a great benefactor to New Brunswick institutions, died, leaving by will twenty thousand dollars to the college. With these increased resources the college was enabled to advance to the very first rank among American institutions by providing thorough instruction and in a much greater number of subjects than were ever before embraced in its curriculum, by increasing the requirements of applicants for admission, and by erecting buildings for more ample and needed accommodations. Besides, extensive repairs were made throughout the main building, and its two ends, which had been used up to 1865 and 1867 as residences by two theological professors, were converted into recitation-rooms, and an astronomical observatory, a geological hall, the Kirkpatrick chapel and library, and a grammar school building were all erected in rapid succession.

There has always been in connection with the college a grammar school, which during the darkest

days of the college never closed its doors, but went on successfully in accomplishing good work. It now sends thirty boys annually into the freshman class of the college.

The campus, containing six and one-third acres, is quadrilateral in form, with five hundred and sixty-five feet fronting on Somerset Street, and six hundred and sixty-five feet on Hamilton Street on the opposite side, while the east end extends four hundred and seventy-seven feet along George Street, and the west end runs four hundred and sixty-seven and one-half feet along College Avenue. It slopes beautifully from all sides upward towards the centre, and from the corners on Somerset Street, where stand massive stone and iron gateways, a carriage-drive, curved nearly in the shape of a semi-ellipse, runs in front of the main building, while a branch drive circles in front of the president's house. Many and noble elms, besides other deciduous trees and evergreens, cover the ground, affording delightful shade for the undergraduates in summer, and equally attractive retreats for the meeting of friends and alumni at commencement.

In about the centre of this unusually charming campus stands the oldest and main college building. Its corner-stone was laid on April 27, 1809, by Rev. Dr. Ira Condict. It was not entirely finished till after 1825. This is a substantial and finely proportioned edifice of brownstone, one hundred and seventeen feet long by fifty-five feet deep, having a gracefully pitched roof, from the central portion of which rises a handsome belfry. It is three stories high, exclusive of the attic, and contains nine recitation-rooms, a draughting-room fifty-five by thirty feet, a residence for the janitor, and other accommodations for apparatus and collegiate work. It cost over thirty thousand dollars, and, having been recently repaired at an expense of six thousand dollars, it is now in first-rate condition.

Van Neste Hall was built in 1845 by the alumni, and named after Abraham Van Neste, Esq., a liberal trustee, in recognition of his services to the college. It is of brick, painted, and is fifty-two feet front by sixty-two feet deep, with a low hip-roof. It contains, besides a basement in the rear, two large halls for the Peithessophian and Philoclean Literary Societies, and two small rooms used for storing duplicate mineralogical specimens. On the second floor are a laboratory, a chemical lecture-room, and a hall recently used as a museum of natural history. The actual cost is unknown; the estimated cost, ten thousand dollars.

The president's house was erected in 1841-42. It is built of brick, painted, and is fifty-two feet front by forty-two feet deep. It is admirably adapted for a president's mansion. The cost is estimated at \$8000. In 1875 it was thoroughly repaired.

The Daniel S. Schanck astronomical observatory was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$6166, contributed by the benevolent gentleman whose name it bears. In

its architecture it is a copy of the Temple of the Winds at Athens, consisting of two octagonal towers connected together by a short passageway. The extreme length of the building, including the porch, is thirty-seven and one-half feet, and its width twenty feet. Its material is brick, painted. The main portion is of two stories, capped by a revolving roof, and contains a brick pier built free from the floors, to support the equatorial telescope. The other part is square, one story in height, and provided with doors in the walls and roof opening along the meridian. It contains three brick piers, free from the floor, for mounting the meridian circle and sidereal clock. The building was opened for use in 1866.

Meteorological observations have been made here, but never published. Since Jan. 1, 1876, observations of temperature, rainfall, wind, etc., have been made at the college farm, and it is proposed to continue the series.

The Geological Hall was dedicated to science at the commencement of 1873. It is a large brownstone structure, having a hip-roof, with dormer-windows from each quarter. It is, exclusive of porch and steps, forty-five feet front by one hundred and five feet deep. In the basement is an armory ninety by forty feet; also an assaying-room, a workshop, and other smaller rooms for furnaces, etc. On the first floor are a reception-room or office, a commodious chemical lecture-room, a recitation-room, two store-rooms for chemicals, a balance-room for the safe keeping of nicely-adjusted balances, a professor's laboratory, and a large analytical laboratory for students. On the second floor is a splendid hall ninety by forty feet, with lofty ceiling and gallery extending entirely around it. This is the museum. The cost of the hall was \$50,000.

The Kirkpatrick Chapel and Library is built of brownstone, and is in the French Gothic style of the fourteenth century. It has a front of fifty-two feet, and a depth of one hundred and twenty-eight feet. The entrance to the chapel is through a porch of five heavy archways. The auditorium is exceedingly beautiful, having a roof of open timber, finished in black walnut and stained pine, resting for its centre support on slender iron columns painted to correspond with the delicately-tinted walls. The windows are of stained glass. The walls are lined with portraits of former presidents, professors, and trustees. At one end is a gallery containing an organ purchased in 1866 by the students; at the other is the pulpit.

Back of the chapel there is a large room designed for the president's classes, and adjoining is an assembly-room for the trustees. Above these rooms is the library. This is finished with open timber roof in the native wood, and is adorned with massive oak cases, which form alcoves.

The whole building is as tasteful as it is useful. It cost \$52,376, and was erected with part of the money

bequeathed to the college by the late Mrs. S. A. Kirkpatrick.

The library numbers 8000 volumes. The two literary societies have libraries of about 4000 volumes, while the Sage Seminary Library, now of about 35,000 volumes, is open to the students.

The grammar school was entirely reconstructed, at a cost of \$15,000, in 1869. It is now fitted with the best kind of furniture, and has ample accommodation for two hundred pupils. A new building, needed for agricultural purposes, was erected in 1876 on the college farm, at a cost of \$2000.

The principal room in Geological Hall is the one devoted to the collections in natural history. It is a room forty-five by ninety feet, and twenty-two feet high, with a gallery all around. In this the cabinets in geology, mineralogy, and natural history generally are arranged. The spacious hall is large enough to accommodate the growing cabinets for many years to come. Its stores are already respectable, and in some departments the specimens are among the best.

The Beck cabinet of minerals, which was collected by the late Professor Lewis C. Beck, and was purchased by friends of the college, is kept here. It contains 274 species of minerals, and more than 2800 specimens altogether.

The Laing cabinet of minerals, shells, coins, and medals, which was collected by the late James B. Laing, Esq., of Kinderhook, and bequeathed to the college by his will, is also among the treasures of the museum. It cost a very large sum of money, and has added very many beautiful and rare specimens to the various collections.

A duplicate set of the rocks, ores, minerals, fossils, soils, fertilizers, and other useful natural products, from the geological survey of New Jersey, is also in the museum. It contains characteristic rocks from all the geological formations in the State, ores from more than one hundred rich iron-mines, from the great zinc-mines, and from many of the promising but uncertain copper-mines, marls from all the best pits in the State, fire and potter's clay in great variety, soils of all characters, and fossils representative of all the different ages. This collection numbers more than 900 good specimens.

The bones of a mastodon found in Salem County were purchased by the trustees of the college and are in the museum.

The skeleton of a whale, forty-two feet long, which was taken in Raritan Bay, near New Brunswick, has been given to the college by a liberal friend, and as soon as its bones are bleached enough for mounting it will be set up. A choice collection of coal fossils, including stems, bark, leaves, fruit, roots, and one large stump of a tree, is in the museum as a gift from the late Rev. Dr. Polhemus and others. The collection of marl fossils is particularly good. Friends in the college and in Monmouth County have contrib-

uted liberally to this collection, and there are many who never allow any opportunity for getting specimens for the college to pass unimproved. The collection of shells, corals, fish-teeth, turtle-bones, and bones of saurians is large, and constantly increasing by donations. An interesting and fine collection of the rocks of Europe, with many ores and products of metallurgy, numbering in all more than 200 specimens, has been purchased by a friend and presented to the college. A large number of shells from China and other Eastern countries were also presented by the late Rev. Dr. E. Doty.

The Rutgers College Natural History Society contributed largely to the collections in the museum. The class of 1858, in concert with Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Ph.D., contributed rare and valuable Devonian fossils; the class of 1862 contributed a large collection of crystals and ores; and other classes and individual students have left substantial evidence of their share in making the collection. There is a considerable collection of birds, an herbarium is well begun, and a collection of the woods of New Jersey is now being made. Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Nest, during his long residence in Florence and other parts of Italy, has procured and sent to the college a fine collection of beautiful polished stones, marbles, and other interesting specimens and curiosities. At the commencement of 1873 liberal friends contributed a sum sufficient to pay for cases in which to arrange the geological, mineralogical, and other collections.

There are two literary societies, named "Peithesophian" and "Philoclean." They were founded in 1828, and their object is to train their members in composition, declamation, and debate. Nearly every student is a member of one of these societies, and they are about equal in numbers. They have halls provided by the trustees, but these halls are furnished at the expense of the societies. Their libraries number nineteen hundred volumes each.

A chapter of the "Phi Beta Kappa Society" was established in the college on Feb. 22, 1868.

The "Rutgers College Bible Society," which has for its object the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, was founded in 1829. It has for a long time been enabled to send from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually to the American Bible Society. It has now eighty members, and has had six hundred and twenty-five in all since its foundation.

The Temperance Society was organized in 1873; the Base-Ball Association in 1860; the Foot-Ball Club in 1868; the Boating Association in 1867; the Alumni Association in 1832.

While Rutgers College is not a free institution, yet ample provision is made for granting free tuition to every young man who has a good character for morality and studiousness, and who is not able to pay his own way. And besides these general arrangements, it has several large and productive sources of beneficiary aid.

Theological Seminary.¹—The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States had its origin in the desire to educate young men for the ministry in this country instead of being dependent for a supply upon Holland, and particularly upon the Classis of Amsterdam. Difference of opinion upon this important question divided the Church into the Coetus and Conferentie parties, involving an unhappy controversy, which lasted for many years. During this controversy the Coetus party not only struggled for independent American judicatories but also contemplated the establishment of a university, with regular advantages for a theological training, and in May, 1755, commissioned Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen to solicit funds for that object in Holland. His departure was delayed for four years, and this, together with the unhappy schism in the church, defeated the movement. Eight years after this J. H. Livingston, while studying for the ministry in Holland, proposed to his friends in America that both contending parties should fix on some poor but sprightly boy and send him to Holland to be specially trained for a professor in the American churches, (liberal friends in Holland promising to defray the expenses), and thus ultimately perhaps the schism might be healed, and the churches here supplied with a satisfactory ministry.

This plan seems not to have been long entertained, for soon after Mr. Livingston formed the acquaintance of Dr. Witherspoon, who had been called from Europe to take the presidency of the college at Princeton, and who had visited Holland before embarking for America; and attempts were now made to secure arrangements for the education of ministers for the Reformed Church at the Princeton institutions. This, however, was opposed by the party leaders in America, and the proposition, as well as that of the Conferentie, to establish a divinity professorship in Kings College, was defeated in the subsequent articles of union, which stipulated that the professors of theology to be chosen from the Netherlands by the advice of the Classis should have no connection with any English academies, but should deliver lectures on theology, etc., *in their own houses*. They were not intended to be pastors, but a fund was to be raised for their support. As no such endowment could be immediately obtained, some of the most influential churches standing aloof from the union, and the disturbed political condition of the country rendering it impossible to proceed, no steps were taken to establish a professorship till after the Revolution. The Synod in the mean time advised students to study at their convenience with Drs. Livingston, Westerlow, Rysdyck, Hardenbergh, or Goetchius.

While the subject of the professorship was thus

pending, the trustees of Queen's College sought to carry out the plans of the Coetus party by calling Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, Scotland, to become their professor of divinity. He, however, declined. They subsequently wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam and to the Theological Faculty at Utrecht to recommend to them a professor of theology, to be also president of their college and a member of the ecclesiastical judicatories in America. The Synod indorsed the action of the trustees in 1774, and the next year the Classis, in concurrence with the Faculty at Utrecht, recommended their last American student, Dr. Livingston, as the professor. But the battle of Lexington had already been fought, and the subject was postponed.

At the close of the Revolution the subject of the professorship at once occupied the attention of the churches. Dr. Livingston was in favor of having a Divinity Hall opened in New Brunswick, because it was the most central place for all portions of the Reformed Church, the Dutch in New York and New Jersey, and the Germans in Pennsylvania. The Synod, however, decided to locate the chair in the city of New York. In October, 1784, Dr. J. H. Livingston was chosen professor of theology, and Dr. H. Meyer, pastor at Totowa and Pompton Plains, professor of languages. Dr. Livingston entered upon the duties of his professorship May 19, 1785; for a number of years he was very poorly supported, receiving previous to 1791 only a few *honoria*² from students who were able to pay, and a few others from the Synod for the more indigent class. Only a few of the more wealthy students went to New York on account of the cost of living in the city, and the rest studied with their pastors at home. This induced the Synod to appoint authorized lecturers in theology, to whom the country students could resort. One was appointed in 1786, viz.: Dr. Meyer, of Pompton; and in 1792, Dr. Solomon Froeligh, of Hackensack, and Dirck Romeyn, of Schenectady. These were afterwards raised to full professors.

In 1791 the Synod for the first time took active measures towards raising a fund for the endowment of the theological professorship. The consistory of the church in New York were at first made trustees of the fund, and Peter Wilson agent. Subsequently, in 1794, Peter Wilson, John Vanderbilt, Robert Benson, and Richard Varrick were made a board of trustees of the theological fund. During the two years from 1791 to 1793 the work of raising the endowment was suspended, owing to a proposition from Queen's College that the Synod should recommend to them a professor of theology, who should also take the presidency of the college, in accordance with the expectations excited in 1773. This the Synod declined to do until the institution was properly endowed.

In 1793 a very strong influence was brought to the General Synod in favor of an independent theologi-

¹ Compiled by the editor of this work from an article in Corwin's Manual, 1869, and some additional data.

² Five pounds each paid by the students for their license.

cal professorship. The Classis of Hackensack urged the Synod to establish such a school at once, and claimed that if the professorship should be connected with Queen's College it could only be a subordinate office. At the General Synod in June, 1794, a committee was appointed to report on this question, consisting of Revs. D. Romeyn, S. Froeligh, E. Van Bunschoten, and three elders. They reported that no union could be effected with Queen's College as long as it was situated at New Brunswick, that it ought to be removed to Bergen or Hackensack, and a committee was appointed to confer with the trustees on the subject. The committee at the same time reported that the Divinity School could not flourish in New York on account of the expense of living, that its continuance there prevented the raising of a fund, that the professor ought to remove to Flatbush, where a classical academy existed, or to some other place.

Prof. Livingston removed to Flatbush in the spring of 1796, relinquishing half of his services and half of his salary in the city, and receiving nothing in return. But the number of his students at once doubled, and everything appeared to be encouraging. The prosperity, however, lasted but a short time. The Synod failed to meet the financial requirements of the school, and Dr. Livingston's health becoming impaired by an over amount of unrequited labor, he deemed it advisable to leave his school at Flatbush and return to New York. Upon the announcement of this determination to the Synod Dr. Livingston received the thanks of that body for his gratuitous services, and was earnestly solicited to continue the duties of his office as he had previously done in connection with his pastorate in the city. Believing that it was "exceedingly inconvenient for all the students to get the certificate of one professor," and that "different localities would become interested by a professor residing among them," Synod distributed the school into three equal parts, to serve as many different localities by creating two other professors, viz., Drs. Froeligh and Romeyn, raised from the rank of lecturers in theology, to which they had been appointed in 1792.

In 1800 two professors of Hebrew were appointed, namely, Revs. John Bassett and Jeremiah Romeyn. Students desiring to be examined by the Classis for licensure must have a certificate of lingual attainments, signed by one of these professors.

Thus matters remained until the year 1806, with the exception that every day the prospects of the professorate grew more dark and dubious, until its most sanguine friends had become ready to despair concerning it. The uncertainty of location seemed to destroy every effort in its behalf. But just at this time the trustees of Queen's College made a proposition which prepared the way for the ultimate success of the institution. They were now engaged in earnest in the revival of their college, and they proposed to unite with it the theological professorship. The

scheme was sanctioned by the General Synod, providing that all the moneys raised in the State of New York should be applied to the endowment of the theological professorship.

"A covenant was then drawn up between the parties, in which the trustees promised to combine the literary interest of the college with a decided support to evangelical truth and the promotion of an able and faithful ministry in the Dutch Church; that the funds raised in New York should be appropriated to the support of the theological professorship in the college, and to the assistance of poor and pious young men preparing for the ministry; that the trustees should hold the funds for the theological professorship, and should call the professor elected by the Synod as soon as their funds would allow; that a permanent board of superintendents be appointed by the Synod to superintend the theological institution, to aid the professor in arranging the course of instruction, to attend the examination of students in theology, and to be known by the name of 'The Superintendents of the Theological Institution in Queen's College;' that the Synod provide money for a library; and both parties were to unite in erecting the necessary buildings, money even, if needed for this purpose, to be taken from the professorial fund.

"Synod now enjoined collections to be taken up in all their churches in the State of New York to help in the erection of the necessary buildings. It was resolved that the board of superintendents consist of nine members, three to be taken from each particular Synod, and three from the clerical members of the board of trustees.

"The effort to collect funds by the trustees met with unexpected success. The church of New York at once gave \$10,000, and the church of Harlem \$400.

"In less than a year the trustees called Dr. Livingston as their Professor of Theology, according to the covenant, offering \$720, and \$220 additional as president of the college. He at first declined the latter office, but ultimately accepted, a vice-president being appointed to take the burden of the duties. He did not immediately remove to New Brunswick, but waited until the churches under his care should be somewhat provided for, and also lest his removal might retard the increase of the professorial fund.

"In February, 1810, the trustees offered him \$650 additional. He now, after a pastorate of forty years, and a professorship without compensation of twenty-six years in the city, at the age of sixty-four, broke all the ties he had there formed and removed to New Brunswick. He had given his professional certificate up to this time to about ninety students. By his removal he sacrificed a salary of \$2500 in his pastoral charge. In December of the same year, considering the great sacrifices he had made, the trustees increased his salary to \$1700, allowing also \$300 for house rent, promising that if there were any deficiency it should be made up as soon as funds permitted.

"Dr. Livingston opened the seminary in October, 1810, with five students. But a few days before he left New York he wrote a letter to his venerable brother in the ministry, Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten, suggesting the propriety of his devoting a portion of his property to the benefit of the theological institution.¹ The effort was not in vain, but resulted in the endowment of the trustees in the sum of \$14,650, which was increased by his will to \$17,000. The income of this fund was to be appropriated to the support 'of pious youths who hope they have a call of God to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ.'² It at present exceeds \$20,000, and has been the means of educating about one hundred and twenty-five young men for the ministry.

"In 1812, Dr. Livingston sent in his first report to the Synod, in which he briefly reviewed the facts, and stated the present condition of the seminary, urging the necessity of prompt and vigorous action respecting the endowment. At the same time the board of superintendents was fully organized by the adoption of a detailed plan respecting the government of the theological school. . . . From this time the board of superintendents has regularly met, and has examined more than five hundred students. . . .

"In 1814 the board of superintendents suggested to the Synod the necessity of another professor. To this end the church of Albany offered to contribute annually \$750, and the church of New Brunswick \$200 for a term of six years. Synod accordingly, to the great relief of the aged Livingston, the next year elected Rev. John Schureman Professor of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History. After his death, in 1818, the second professorship embraced the departments of Oriental Literature and Ecclesiastical History. Rev. Thomas De Witt having declined an appointment to this position, Rev. John Ludlow was chosen, who continued in this department for five years, when Rev. John De Witt was chosen his successor.

"The further endowment of the institution now weighed heavily on Dr. Livingston's mind. He felt that unless speedy measures were taken for this end the institution must die. In 1822 subscriptions were started, Dr. Livingston leading them with \$500, and nearly \$27,000 were subscribed within a year in the Particular Synod of New York.

"The Particular Synod of Albany now made efforts to endow a third professorship. Dr. Livingston saw this enterprise in its inception, but did not live to see it completed. He, however, lived long enough to see that success was certain, and that the institution for which he had sacrificed so much during forty years was established on a firm foundation. Different professors in different parts of the church had been appointed for the convenience of students, and Dr. Liv-

ingston had an assistant most of the time in New Brunswick; but it was only after his death, though in the same year, that the theological institution was fully organized by the full complement of professors, De Witt, Milledoler, and Woodhull. The Particular Synod of Albany, by the fall of 1825, had subscribed about \$27,000 also for the endowment of the third professorship. It was several years before their moneys were paid in (some of the subscriptions indeed were lost), but in the mean time the church of New York for several years gave \$1750 per annum, and other churches or friends assisted in meeting the deficiency. Synod now purchased the college building in payment of the obligation of the trustees to them. The trustees had saved the professorate in 1807 by taking it under their care, and the Synod now saved the college from extinction by a similar kindness. The theological professors became professors also in the college, and thus that institution, under the name of Rutgers, was reopened. . . . About 1861 the theological professors were relieved from further duties in the college.

"The want of a theological hall separate from the college building began to be seriously felt about 1851. Several young men were known to have gone elsewhere to study on account of the high price of board in New Brunswick. Elsewhere they could board in common. The students drew up a memorial stating their difficulties and their wants, and which paper passed through the hands of the faculty to the board of superintendents. The board took immediate action on it, and their efforts were crowned with complete success. At the personal solicitation of Dr. Ludlow, Mrs. Anna Hertzog, of Philadelphia, donated \$30,000 for its erection, with the condition that it should be called 'The Peter Hertzog Theological Hall.'³ Col. James Neilson then gave a lot of ground valued at \$14,000; Mr. David Bishop gave an adjoining lot, valued at \$1200; Mr. Charles P. Dayton gave an adjoining lot, and \$2000 were given by Messrs. Francis and Wessel Wessels, of Paramus, N. J., to purchase still additional land to make the rectangle complete. The building was speedily erected, and contained dormitories, refectory, lecture-rooms, chapel, and library. Since the erection of James Suydam Hall the professors have occupied lecture-rooms in it, and the library has been removed to Gardner A. Sage Library Building.

"In 1864 the Synod transferred the college property back to the trustees, and the next year the covenants of 1807 and 1825 were finally annulled. The money thus accruing was devoted to the erection of the beautiful professorial residences then in course of erection. The same year a fourth professorship, namely, of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology,

¹ Letter printed in Livingston's Life, and in New Brunswick Review.

² See bequest in History of Sussex County, p. 169.

³ Peter Hertzog was a native and citizen of Philadelphia, of German ancestry. He was an upright and successful business man, one of the founders of the Third Reformed Church of that city, and president of its board of trustees.

which had been suggested and desired for many years, was by a very generous subscription through the churches secured, and Dr. David D. Demorest was elected to this position.

The Standing Committee on Peter Hertzog Hall, of which the three professors were members, reported in 1867 subscriptions and moneys received amounting to \$62,233.09, of which what remained after the establishment of the fourth professorship was to be used for the building of three professorial residences, which now occupy the seminary grounds. The professors, as members of the committee, raised almost the whole amount, a work in which they were obliged to spend much time and labor. They were stimulated, however, early in the canvass by receiving from one person a subscription of \$40,000 for increase of the endowment, on condition that a like sum should be raised for a new professorship.

Unfortunately, a large amount of the subscriptions could not be collected, although the subscribers had undoubtedly pledged their names in good faith. This caused embarrassment and rendered a new effort necessary. The Synod, in order to relieve the professors, in 1868 reconstituted the committee, making it up of nine laymen and one professor, selected by the faculty. The committee was authorized to employ an agent to obtain subscriptions and collect moneys. The Synod at the same time passed a resolution requesting the board of direction to co-operate with the committee in raising \$100,000 for completing the endowment of the seminary and for the payment of the debt of the Synod. The committee and board jointly employed Rev. Dr. James A. H. Crowell as agent, who commenced the work with enthusiasm and vigor, and was cheered by receiving from Mr. James Suydam \$40,000 for the endowment of the professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology, to which he subsequently added the sum of \$20,000. Very appropriately the Synod attached his name to the professorship. The committee has been continued with some changes to the present time, and has made its regular reports to the General Synod. Extensive improvements and repairs have been made to Peter Hertzog Hall. Water and heating by steam have been introduced into it, and its appointments are calculated to make an attractive dwelling-place. A rector has care of the building, who also provides meals at moderate rates to the students. James Suydam Hall, the noble gift of Mr. James Suydam, of New York City, has risen on one side of Hertzog Hall. It was dedicated (the General Synod attending) June 5, 1873, and contains a spacious gymnasium, chapel, museum, and four lecture-rooms. In front of it a bronze statue of Mr. Suydam has been placed by his friends, a well-deserved tribute to the memory of this liberal benefactor of the seminary, whose contributions considerably exceeded \$200,000.

On the other side of Peter Hertzog Hall stands the Gardner A. Sage Library, a fire-proof building, erected

by Mr. Gardner A. Sage, of New York City, presented by him to the General Synod, and dedicated June 4, 1875, the Synod being in attendance. In addition to his gift of the building, Col. Sage has paid the salary of the librarian, for the services of the janitor, for coal and other incidental expenses annually. He also contributed \$2500 for the purchase of books, and \$700 annually for several years for ordinary expenses of Peter Hertzog Hall, and united with Mr. Suydam in the purchase and presentation to General Synod of a professorial residence at a cost to each of them of \$9000. Quite as valuable, perhaps, as these gifts have been his indefatigable personal services to the institution as chairman and treasurer of the Standing Committee.

Through the efforts of Dr. Cornell about \$50,000 were secured for the library, chiefly in subscriptions of \$2500. These moneys were given, not to be invested, but to be spent, as soon as it could be judiciously done, in the purchase of books. The larger part has been spent, and thus a good beginning has been made of an excellent library, which now contains over thirty thousand volumes. The selection of books is made by a committee of the General Synod, consisting of Rev. Drs. T. W. Chambers, E. T. Corwin, C. D. Hartranft, and Prof. Jacob Cooper, of Rutgers College, in connection with the theological professors. The library is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., and is accessible to citizens of New Brunswick and others.

In 1873, Nicholas T. Vedder, of Utica, N. Y., presented to the General Synod \$10,000 in railroad bonds for the establishment of a course of lectures to be delivered by a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church to the students of the seminary and of Rutgers College on "The Present Aspects of Modern Infidelity, including its Cause and Cure." The lecturer was to be chosen by the General Synod by ballot. The Synod accepted the gift, and established the "Vedder Lectures on Modern Infidelity," which have been delivered yearly since, except in 1878, as follows:

1874, Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D.D., "Prayer and its Relations to Modern Thought and Criticism."

1875, Prof. Tayler Lewis, LL.D., L.H.D., "The Light by which we See Light, or Nature and the Scriptures."

1876, Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., "The Psalmist a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible."

1877, Rev. William R. Gordon, D.D., "The Science of Divine Truth Impregnable, as Shown by the Argumentative Failure of Infidelity and Theoretical Geology."

1879, Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D.D.

1880, Rev. Acmon P. Van Gieson, D.D.

PROFESSORS AND LECTORS SINCE 1784.

REV. JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, D.D., Professor of Didactic Theology, etc., 1784-1825.

REV. HERMANUS MEYER, D.D., Professor of Languages at Pompton Plains, 1784-91; Lector in Theology at Pompton Plains, 1786-91.

REV. SOLOMON FROELICH, D.D., Lector in Theology, Hackensack, N. J., 1792-97; Professor of Didactic Theology, Hackensack, N. J., 1797, 1822.

REV. DIRCK ROMEYN, D.D., Lector in Theology at Schenectady, N. Y., 1792-97; Professor of Didactic Theology, 1797-1804.

REV. JOHN BOSSETT, D.D., Professor of Languages at Boght, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1804-12.

REV. JEREMIAH ROMEYN, D.D., Professor of Languages at Linlithgo, N. Y., 1804-6.

REV. JOHN M. VAN HARLINGEN, D.D., Professor of Languages and Eccl. Hist., Millstone, N. J., 1812-13.

REV. JOHN SCHUREMAN, D.D., Professor of Eccl. Hist. and Past. Theol., New Brunswick, 1815-18.

REV. JAMES S. CANNON, D.D., Professor of Eccl. Hist. and Past. Theol., *pro tem.*, New Brunswick, 1818-19.

REV. JOHN MABON, D.D., Professor of Languages, *pro tem.*, New Brunswick, 1818-19.

REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D.D., Professor of Bib. Lit. and Eccl. Hist., New Brunswick, 1819-23.

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., Professor of Bib. Lit. and Eccl. Hist., New Brunswick, 1823-31.

REV. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, D.D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, New Brunswick, 1825-41.

REV. SELAH S. WOODHULL, D.D., Professor of Eccl. Hist., Church Govt., and Past. Theol., New Brunswick, 1825-26.

REV. JAMES S. CANNON, D.D., Professor of Eccl. Hist., Church Govt., and Past. Theol., New Brunswick, 1826-52.

REV. ALEXANDER MCCLELLAND, D.D., Professor of Bib. Lit., New Brunswick, 1832-51.

REV. SAMUEL A. VAN VRANKEN, D.D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theol., New Brunswick, 1841-61.

REV. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, D.D., Professor of Bib. Lit., New Brunswick, 1851-63.

REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D.D., Professor of Past. Theol., Eccl. Hist., and Church Govt., New Brunswick, 1852-57.

REV. SAMUEL M. WOODBRIDGE, D.D., Professor of Past. Theol., Eccl. Hist., and Church Govt., New Brunswick, 1857.

REV. JOSEPH F. BERG, D.D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theol., New Brunswick, 1861-71.

REV. JOHN DEWITT, D.D., Thomas DeWitt Professor of Bib. Lit., New Brunswick, 1863.

REV. DAVID D. DEMEREST, D.D., Professor of Past. Theol. and Sacred Rhetoric, 1865.

REV. ABRAHAM B. VAN ZANDE, D.D., LL.D., James Suydam Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theol., New Brunswick, 1872-81.

REV. WILLIAM V. V. MAVEN, D.D., James Suydam Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theol., New Brunswick, 1881.

First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick.—Among the early settlers on the Raritan, including New Brunswick, Six-Mile Run, Millstone, Raritan, and North Branch, were many families of Hollanders or their descendants, who brought with them or inherited the customs and faith of the Fatherland. As those who came earlier in the colonization of New Netherland had established churches at New Amsterdam, Bergen, Hackensack, Acquackanonk, and other places in what are now Bergen and Passaic Counties, so these settlers on the Raritan made it one of the first objects of their care to found churches of their faith and form of worship in their immediate neighborhood.

Early in the last century there were no less than five of these churches situated upon the Raritan River and its branches, which through the agency of Governor Belcher received a charter of incorporation constituting their elders and deacons one body politic and corporate, by the name of the trustees of the Dutch Reformed Church of Raritan, North Branch, New Brunswick, Six-Mile Run, and Millstone, in the

counties of Somerset and Middlesex. This charter is dated June the 7th, 1753.

The First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, N. J., completed its one hundred and fiftieth year April 12, 1867. On the 1st of October following the pastor, Rev. Richard H. Steele, D.D., delivered a historical discourse, containing in addition to the history of the church much valuable information respecting the early settlement and progress of the town. That which relates to the general history of the town we have aimed to utilize in such places as have seemed to us most appropriate, and to condense under the present head that which belongs strictly to the history of the church, of course in all cases giving due credit to the author. We regret that this *sifting* detracts somewhat from the raciness of Dr. Steele's work, and that we have not space to embody the whole of his valuable and interesting matter.

"In compiling the history of this church," says Dr. Steele, "I have labored under the difficulty experienced in other quarters of the imperfection of early consistorial records and the loss of important documents. By diligent search I have recovered possession of a volume in the Dutch language which had been lost for upwards of thirty years, containing much valuable information. Some important facts are stated in reference to the origin of this church, as also that of Six-Mile Run. It contains the names of the first consistory, a complete list of the original members, a register of the additions to the church at each communion, and a full record of baptisms. The first entry in this volume bears date April 12, 1717. . . .

"The first building erected within the bounds of our congregation for religious purposes was about one mile and a half beyond the limits of the present corporation of New Brunswick, on the lot at the east of the burying-ground near the residence of Abraham J. Voorhees. Our knowledge of the organization is quite limited, and derived mostly from the traditions of the neighborhood. . . . There is in existence a subscription paper recently discovered, bearing the date of 1703, on which the sum of £10 16s. 6d. is provided to defray the expenses of a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church to be procured from Holland.¹ This church may have existed some years before that period, and was probably the first religious organization along the Raritan; for the great highway following the Indian path, as it is called in ancient deeds, from Inians' Ferry to the Falls of the Delaware, was the first point occupied by the Dutch settlers in this section of the State. The families rep-

¹ The names of the following persons are attached to the subscription: Dollfus Hageman, Teunis Quick, Hend. Emons, Thos. Cort, Jac. Robasco, Nicolas Wyckoff, Mic. L. Moor, John Schedemeun, Nic. Van Dyke, John Van Houten, Wil. Bennet, Folkert Van Nostrand, Jac. Bennet, Hend. Fauger, Ab. Bennet, Cor. Peterson, Philip Folkerson, Avia L. Draver, George Anderson, Stobel Probasco, Isaac LePierre, Simon Van Wicklen, Colas Benat, Garret Cotman, Lucas Covert, Wil. Van Duyn, Brogun Covert, Dennis Van Duyn, John Folkerson, Jost. Baust.—Hon. Ralph Voorhees, Middlebush.

resented in this list resided on both banks of the Raritan from near Bound Brook to New Brunswick, and along the route of travel to Rocky Hill.

"This congregation was known as the Church of Three-Mile Run. Its prominent elders seem to have been Frederick Van Liew and Hendrick Vroom. The building stood for upwards of fifty years, and was used for neighborhood services long after the project of making it a separate congregation had been abandoned. This church never enjoyed the services of a settled pastor, although two efforts are known to have been made to procure one from Holland, the first in 1703, and the second in 1729.

"In the mean time the town around Inians' Ferry had grown into considerable importance, . . . and instead of completing their building at Three-Mile Run they wisely removed to this locality, and erected a larger edifice for the accommodation of the increasing population. This was the first religious organization in town, and owes its existence to the enterprise and foresight of that portion of the original congregation residing at this point and occupying farms along the Raritan River. The building was erected, according to an early map of the city, 'previous to the year 1717, but how long before is not known.' There are reasons for believing that it was built as early as the year 1714, at which time the place was beginning to assume some importance, and gave promise of considerable activity. It stood on the corner of Burnet and Schureman (then called Dutch Church) Streets, and at that date it was called the Church of the River and Lawrence Brook. The building fronted the river, and occupied the corner lot, subsequently and for many years in the possession of Dr. William Van Deusen. The structure was of wood, and, like most of the early churches, its breadth was greater than its depth. It was fifty feet broad and forty feet deep. There were seven pews on each side of the pulpit, and eight along the middle aisle. The total number of pews in the building was fifty, and the church accommodations three hundred. It was not completed until several years afterwards, and stood upwards of fifty years, giving place, in 1767, to the second church edifice, erected on the site of the one now occupied.

"The project of forming a church in this town did not proceed without some opposition. The old congregation at Three-Mile Run were reluctant to part with any of their members, and those families living still farther back in Franklin township urged the importance of all continuing in one organization. Several meetings of the church seem to have been held and the matter discussed, and on the 12th of April, 1717, 'in order to prevent disturbance and contention, and thereby to establish peace in the church,' the following plan was harmoniously adopted: 'That the church built near Abraham Bennet shall be considered as belonging to the church of Lawrence Brook and on the river, and that the members of the congregation residing in the neighborhood of Six-

and Ten-Mile Run shall also build a church for themselves at either of these places, or at some point intervening, as they may agree.' It was also determined that the church at this place and at Three-Mile Run should each have a consistory, who should cooperate with each other, and 'notwithstanding these two places of worship the two congregations shall form one church, and in matters of great importance the two consistories shall meet as one body and transact such business as may come before them for the establishment of the Christian Church.' The agreement was not intended to be permanent, and seems to have been entered into out of respect for the older members of the church, who could not but feel an attachment to the first house of worship and the original organization. In a very short time this relation probably ceased, and all the services were held in the church of New Brunswick.

"In the old book of records, from which the above facts are taken, there is a decision that Roelef Seebring be the elder for the new congregation, and Hendrick Bries and Roelef Lucas the deacons. This number was soon after increased to three elders and three deacons, and the names of the following persons are recorded as constituting the first full board of consistory: Aart Aartsen, Izack Van Dyk, Roelef Seebring, elders; Johannes Folkerson, Hendrick Bries, and Roelef Lucas (Van Voorhees), deacons. This was organized the Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, one hundred and fifty years ago.¹

"The register of baptisms begins on the 14th of August, when three children were baptized: Elizabeth, daughter of Johannes Soothof; Cornelius, son of Martin Salem; and Jan, son of Jacobus Ouke. During the three years of vacancy twenty-nine baptisms are recorded, but who occupied the pulpit during this period we have no information.

"We know that Rev. Bernardus Freeman, of Long Island, took a deep interest in this church, and through him early efforts were made to obtain a minister from Holland, in connection with three other churches already organized, viz.: Raritan (organized March 9, 1699), Six-Mile Run (organized 1703), and North Branch, now Readington (organized 1719). As the result of this combined movement there came to this country, commissioned by the Classis of Amsterdam, as the first pastor of this church, Jan. 1, 1720,

"REV. THEODORE JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN.—His name is one of the most honorable in the State of New Jersey, and the influence that he exerted among the early churches has given to this whole region the name of the 'Garden of the Dutch Church.'

¹ As this church is a continuation of the Three-Mile Run congregation, which had an existence as early as 1703, there is a propriety in the statements made in public documents that we trace our origin as a religious society to near the commencement of the last century, although we did not have a distinct organization until April 12, 1717. The consistory was sometimes ordained at Three-Mile Run, at least this is known to have been the case in one or two instances.

The field of his pastoral charge was very extensive, embracing all the churches in Somerset and Middlesex Counties. Very little information in reference to this pioneer of the gospel ministry in this section has been transmitted to us, which is the more surprising from the fact that his descendants have always lived in this vicinity, and have exerted a great influence in the political and educational interests of the State. Short biographical sketches have been published at different times, giving the few items of history which have been gathered from the personal allusions in the sermons which he printed during his ministry, and from the traditional knowledge of the inhabitants covering his extensive pastoral charge. To Dr. Abraham Messler and Rev. William Demarest the church is indebted for the valuable information which has been preserved of this most remarkable man.

"The residence of Dominie Frelinghuysen was within the bounds of this congregation, his grave is with us till this day, and as this was the centre of his charge his history properly belongs to the sketch we are giving.

"He was born in the year 1691, at Lingen, in East Friesland, now a province in the kingdom of Hanover, and was educated at his native place under the instruction of Rev. Otto Verbrugge, Professor of Theology and Oriental Literature. He was ordained to the ministry by Rev. Johannes Brunius at the age of twenty-six, and for about two years was the pastor of a church at Embden, in his native country. While thus engaged he received the call from the churches in New Jersey to labor in this destitute field. The circumstances of his selection by the Classis of Amsterdam for this important mission, as related by Dr. Thomas De Witt, indicate the hand of God in the gift of the first minister of this church. A pious elder entertained a young traveler on his way through the town to Embden to assume the charge of an academy in that place. During the evening he was so well pleased with the spirituality of his conversation and his eminent gifts, especially in prayer during family devotions, that he immediately informed his pastor, Sicco Tjadde, that he had 'found a man to go to America.' In answer to this call he made his arrangements to emigrate to this country, and arrived in the city of New York about the 1st of January, 1720, and on the 17th of that month he occupied the pulpit of Dominie Boel, immediately after which he came to New Brunswick and commenced his pastoral work.

"He brought with him from Holland, according to the custom of the church, a schoolmaster, holding also the position of chorister and 'voorleser,' Jacobus Schureman by name, the ancestor of this family in New Jersey. He was a well-educated gentleman and noted for his piety. He had the gift of poetry, and wrote several pieces, which are said to have displayed considerable genius as well as literary taste and culti-

vation. They were both unmarried and resided in the family of Hendrick Reyniersz, in the neighborhood of Three-Mile Run. He had been promised in his call five acres of land, which was increased to fifty acres on his arrival, with the use of a parsonage. Quite early in his ministry he was married to Eva Terhune, of Long Island, after which he resided at or near the residence of the late John Brunson. About the same time Schureman became his brother-in-law by marrying the sister of his wife, Autje Terhune, and resided near the farm which is known as the Schureman property. . . .

"At the time when Mr. Frelinghuysen commenced his ministry the churches under his care were in a most deplorable state. They had been entirely destitute of the stated ministry of the gospel since the first settlement of the country. . . . But he was a man equal to the times, of great energy of character, of large attainments in knowledge and grace, and with a certain fearlessness of spirit that enabled him to go immediately at the heart of the people. From the sermons which have been preserved we gather that he was a warm, earnest preacher, dwelling principally upon the necessities of the new birth, and having a dreadful antipathy to all manner of formalism. . . . He was charged by his enemies with preaching doctrines contrary to the standards of the church, and subversive of the whole spirit of the gospel. When he insisted on the necessity of experimental evidences as a qualification for the Lord's Supper he is represented as introducing customs contrary to the principles of the Reformed Church. A very elaborate pamphlet was published by his enemies in the year 1723, setting forth their grievances and making an appeal to public opinion against the course he was pursuing. The complaint is issued under the sanction of Simon Wyckoff, a deacon of the church of Six-Mile Run, Peter Dumont, an elder at Raritan, and Henry Vroom, a former deacon at Three-Mile Run. In addition to these names, the signatures of sixty-four heads of families are appended from all the congregations to which he ministered with the exception of New Brunswick. The controversy seems to have been quite bitter, and was continued several years. Indeed, it seems to have disturbed the peace of the church in some portions of his field during his entire ministry, becoming so violent that on one occasion the door of a church was shut against him and he was not allowed to administer the sacraments. As late as the year 1729 a party existed of sufficient strength to make an attempt to bring over from Holland a pastor more after their own mind. . . . But Dominie Frelinghuysen met all this opposition in the true spirit of a gospel minister, and was eminently successful at Raritan and New Brunswick in gathering together large congregations. Rev. Gilbert Tennent, who settled over the first Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in 1726, and with whom Mr. Frelinghuysen was on intimate terms, in a letter to Rev.

Mr. Prince, a historian of Boston, in 1744, bore the following testimony to the services of his contemporary :

"The labors of Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen, a Dutch Calvinist minister, were much blessed to the people of New Brunswick and places adjacent, especially about the time of his coming among them, which was about twenty-four years ago. When I came there, which was about seven years after, I had the pleasure of seeing much of the fruits of his ministry; divers of his hearers with whom I had the opportunity of conversing appeared to be converted persons by their soundness in principle, Christian experience, and pious practice; and these persons declared that the ministrations of the aforesaid gentleman were the means thereof. This, together with a kind letter he sent me respecting the dividing the word aright and giving every man his portion in due season through the divine blessing, excited me to greater earnestness in ministerial labors."

"The eminent evangelist, George Whitefield, paid frequent visits to New Brunswick, and preached to large congregations gathered from this whole section of country. He frequently speaks in his journal of the pleasure he enjoyed in the society of Mr. Frelinghuysen. He is very earnest in his praise, and represents him as a sound, fearless, and highly-successful minister. Mr. Whitefield, under date of Nov. 20, 1739, writes in his journal: 'Preached about noon for near two hours, in Mr. Tennent's meeting-house, to a large assembly gathered from all parts.' On the 26th of April, 1740, he again passed through New Brunswick, reaching the town about four in the afternoon, 'and preached to about two thousand in the evening.' 'The next day,' he adds, 'preached morning and evening to near seven or eight thousand people; and God's power was so much amongst us in the afternoon service that had I proceeded the cries and groans of the people I believe would have drowned my voice.' It was upon this occasion, according to the statement of Rev. Dr. Cannon, received from persons who were present, that Mr. Whitefield preached in front of the Dutch Church in Burnet Street, standing on a wagon, and the immense audience were spread over a meadow sloping down to the river, listening to the sermon."

Mr. Frelinghuysen was one of the originators of the movement for the independence of the churches in this country of the Reformed Church of Holland, and was a delegate with Hendrick Fisher, an elder of this church, to the convention in New York which drew up the plan for the "Coetus," an assembly of ministers and elders who should exercise jurisdiction over the American churches, subject to the supervision of the Synod of North Holland, in 1738. Hitherto cases of discipline had to be referred to the mother-church, and all ministers were required to be ordained and sanctioned by the Classis of Amsterdam before they would be allowed to preach

in this country. The time had now arrived when the Reformed Dutch Church in this country had grown to sufficient strength and importance to manage its own affairs, and the action of the convention of 1738 was the beginning of a movement which soon grew into entire independence of the Reformed Church of Holland. Of course the measure was strenuously opposed by the church in Europe. The more aged and conservative of the ministers and elders in this country also vigorously opposed it, and organized the opposition known as the "Conferentie." "This was the beginning of a strife which has hardly been surpassed in the history of ecclesiastical disputes, and was not finally adjusted until Dr. John H. Livingston matured a plan of union in 1772."

Mr. Frelinghuysen was a thorough representative of the Coetus party, and exerted great influence in connection with this and other reforms. He saw that the interests of the church demanded an independent organization, with all the facilities of school, college, and seminary to provide a well-educated ministry. Although he did not live to see this result, yet he is justly honored as one of the originators of a system which at first greatly agitated but finally prevailed to the establishment and enlargement of the church. There were a few in this congregation who sympathized with the Conferentie party, but they never attained to any considerable strength.

On account of the accession of Dutch population from Albany between the years 1730 and 1734, and of families from Long Island, who continued to arrive and settle on farms along the Raritan on both sides, above and below the town, the increase and prosperity of the congregation became such that the completion and enlargement of the church edifice was demanded, and in 1735 the object was accomplished under the direction of a committee, of which Dirck Schuyler was chairman. The amount expended in reseating the church was about £200. At this date the pews were sold under an article of agreement, to which the names of the heads of families in the congregation were affixed. As a matter of general interest, as well as completeness of this record, we give them as they are found in the Appendix to Dr. Steele's Discourse:

LIST OF FAMILIES IN THE CONGREGATION, 1732-33.

Jan Acten.	Jacobus Cornell.
Jan Acten, Jr.	Johannes Fontyn.
Thomas Acten.	Reyner Fontyn.
Gerardus Banker.	John Guest.
Jacob Buys.	Gerrit Gerritsen.
James Bennet.	John Gedeman.
Jan Bennet.	James Hude.
Elias Barger.	Abraham Heyer.
Andrew Blaew.	Daniel Hendrickson.
Cornelius Bennet.	Isaac Jansen.
Hendrick Blaew.	Peter Kenble.
Aeric Bennet.	Paul Le Boyton.
John Buys.	Cornelius Low.
Francis Costigin.	Teunis Montague.
Cornelius Cornell.	Christopher Probasco.
Peter Cochran.	Dirck Schuyler.

Jacobus Schureman.
Cornelius Suydam.
Hendrick Schenck.
Roelef Seebright.
Petrus Sleight.
Abraham Schuyler.
Gersert Stoothof.
Johannes Seebright.
Lucas Smaek.
Aaron Sutlin.
John Ten Broeck.
Isaac Van Noorstrand.
Dirck Van Arsalen.
Hendrick Van Deursen.
Gerrit De Grow.
John De Witt.
G. De Peyster.
Frans Dilden.
Hendrick Dally.
Gideon De Camp.
Philip French.
Charles Fontyn.
Hendrick Fisher.
Abraham Fontyn.
Folkert Folkers.
Jacob Fontyn.
Jacques Fontyn.
Johannes Folkers.
Isaac Fontyn.
Johannes Van Norden.
Christopher Van Norden.
Frans Van Dyck.
Nicholas Van Dyck.
Coart Van Voorhees.
Christian Van Doren.
Hendrick Van Lieuwens.
Johannes Messler.
Paul Miller.
Johannes Meyer.
Peter Metselaer.

Peter Moon.
Samuel Mulford.
Paul Miller.
Andrew Norwood.
Roelef Nevius.
Frederick Outgelt.
Jacob Ouke.
Abraham Ouke.
William Ouke.
Jan Probasco.
Jan Van Nuy.
Roelef Voorhees.
Dirck Van Norstrand.
William Van Der Rype.
Johannes Voorhees.
Folkert Van Noorstrand.
Jeremiah Van Derbilt.
Hendrick Van Derbilt.
Aris Van Ardalén.
Jan Van Buren.
Dirck Van Veghton.
Dirck Van Allen.
Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen.
Benjamin Van Clef.
Aris Van Derbilt.
Abraham Van Deursen.
Abraham Van Doren.
Aris Van Clef.
Minne Van Voorhees.
Peter Voorhees.
Lucas Voorhees.
Gerrit Voorhees.
Frederick Van Lieuwen.
Hendrick Van Derbilt.
William Williamson.
Lawrence Williamson.
Leffert Waldron.
Philip Young.

several times mayor of the city, and held "an office which had been created by Mr. Frelinghuysen to meet the growing demands of his large charge."

MINNE VAN VOORHEES.—Perhaps no name was more prominent than this in the early church records. Dr. Steele calls him "the distinguished elder." He was one of the ancestors of a large family of this name in Middlesex and Somerset Counties.¹ He came to this vicinity from Long Island about the year 1715, and two years after, on the organization of the church, his name was placed on the roll of communicants. He resided at first on the property known as the College Farm, and was the proprietor of a large tract of land in that vicinity, including the mills below the city. Subsequently he removed to New Brunswick, where he resided till his death, which occurred about the year 1734. He was elected to the office of elder in the church when quite a young man, and was a ruling spirit in the congregation, being always a staunch supporter of Mr. Frelinghuysen. When the latter was exhausted by his excessive labors he would frequently call upon Mr. Van Voorhees to "take the evening lecture in one of the neighborhoods, and he would conduct the services with great edification. . . . His descendants were connected with some of the most distinguished families of the city,—the Pools, Neilsons, Abeels, Bennets, Schuylers, Van Deursens, and Hasserts."

In addition to the above, the Van Derbilts, Schencks, and Van Harlingens deserve mention as equally prominent. The list embraces the names of about one hundred heads of families, showing that in 1735 there was a large congregation here, built up under the ministry of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

In 1737 the plan of procuring a college was discussed at a joint meeting of the consistories held at Raritan; it was agreed to, and application was made to Holland, but no suitable assistant could be procured. In this emergency Mr. Frelinghuysen resorted to an expedient no less novel than it proved successful, that of appointing helpers, after the manner of the apostles (1 Cor. xii. 28), from among those most gifted in exhortation and prayer, and of the most exemplary Christian lives in his own congregations. The appointments were as follows: North Branch, Simon Van Arsdalen; Raritan, Hendrick Bries and Teunis Post; Six-Mile Run, Elbert Stoothof; New Brunswick, Hendrick Fisher, Roelef Nevius, and Abraham Ouke. These men held the office during

Among these names Dr. Steele makes special mention of the following:

JAMES HUDE was one of the prominent citizens of New Brunswick, and held in high esteem. His father was a Scotch Presbyterian, and fled from the religious oppressions of the Old World to enjoy the freedom promised in the New. Mr. Hude filled all the civil offices in the city, and spent most of his life in the service of the government. He was one of the judges of the pleas for eleven years, a member of the Assembly in 1738, one of the Council of Governor Morris, and for several terms mayor of the city. He was a man of great benevolence, and at his death, Nov. 1, 1762, the *New York Mercury*, in an obituary notice, speaks of him as "a gentleman of great probity, justice, affability, moral and political virtues." His residence was in Albany Street, in the house known as the Bell Tavern, the original part of which is one of the oldest buildings in the town. He does not seem to have been a communicant, but his children were all baptized by Mr. Frelinghuysen and appear on the church register.

PHILIP FRENCH was a man of great liberality and distinction. He came into possession of Inians' patent, and one of the streets of the city bears his name.

JACOB OUKE was one of the original members of the congregation and a prominent elder. He was

¹ The ancestor of the family of Voorhees in this section of country was Steven Coerte, or Coers, who emigrated from Holland in 1660, on the ship "Bontekoe" (Spotted Cow), and settled in Flatlands, L. I. Having no surname they subscribed themselves "Van Voorhees," or "from before Hees," the place in Holland whence they came. Steven Coerte married Willempe Roelofse, and died about 1684. His son, Lucas Stevене, married on Long Island, and six of his children emigrated to New Brunswick and vicinity. Hans (Jan) Lucas married Neeltje Nevius; Catryntje Lucas married Roelef Nevius; Roelef Lucas married Helena Stoothof; Minne Lucas married Antje Wyckoff; Wilmetje Lucas married Martin Nevius; Albert Lucas married Catryntje Corneli.—*Genealogy of Bergen Family*, p. 61.

life, and one of them became a lay preacher and catechist.

Of the events towards the close of Mr. Frelinghuysen's life Dr. Steele thus speaks: "In the summer of 1744 he bought of Daniel Hendrickson, of this city, a farm of two hundred acres, for which he paid £550. This property is located at Three-Mile Run, and is a part of the land occupied by the late John Brunson. Here he built a spacious house, a part of the foundation of which was used in the construction of the edifice now standing. At this place he probably resided at the time of his death,¹ which must have occurred about the commencement of the year 1748, when he had not yet reached his fifty-seventh year. He is buried, according to all the evidence we can gather, in the old yard of the Six-Mile Run Church, and a spot is still pointed out as his last resting-place."²

But his deeds live after him. When he came to this field he found it spiritually dead and uncultivated; when he was called away he left behind him a strong body of Christians and the savor of an example and life which exerted a moulding and ennobling influence upon a large circle of society. Tennent, Whitefield, Edwards, and Alexander speak of him as one of the great lights of the American church, the latter remarking, "If you wish to find a community characterized by an intelligent piety, a love of order, and all that tends to make society what it should be, seek it among the people of Somerset and Middlesex. And their present character is owing very much, under God, to the faithful preaching of the gospel under old Dominie Frelinghuysen."

Dr. Steele, speaking of the character of the children for piety, says,—

"We attribute this fact mainly to the piety and religious instruction of the mother, Eva Terhune. They were baptized in this church, and their names appear upon our register. Theodore was settled in Albany from 1745 to 1759. He is represented to have been frank and popular in his manners, earnest and eloquent in the pulpit, and blameless in his life. He sailed for Holland in the year 1759, with the expectation of returning to his field of labor. The date and circumstances of his death are not known. His memory was very precious in the church of Albany, meriting the tribute paid to him of 'the apostolic and much-beloved Frelinghuysen.'

"His second son, John, succeeded his father at Raritan in August, 1750, and died very suddenly while on a visit to Long Island, attending a meeting of the Coetus, in 1754. The third and fourth sons, Jacobus and Ferdinand, died on their return passage from Holland of the smallpox in 1753, and were buried at sea. They were promising young men, and had both received calls, the one at Marletown, and the other at Kinderhook, N. Y. The fifth son, Hendricus, pursued his studies in this country, was licensed by the Coetus, and in 1756 settled over the church at Wawarsing, Ulster Co. N. Y.; but in a short time he also died from an attack of smallpox, and was buried at Napanock. . . .

"One of his daughters, Anna, was married to the Rev. William Jackson, who for thirty years was the pastor of the church in Bergen; she

died at the age of seventy-two, in May, 1810. And Margaret became the wife of Rev. Thomas Romeyn, whose only son, Theodore Frelinghuysen Romeyn, was pastor at Raritan, in the same charge of his grandfather and uncle, whose short and promising ministry of only eighteen months was brought to a close by his sudden death at an early age, amid the lamentations of a bereaved people.

"On the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the churches under his charge . . . immediately resolved to settle two pastors. Baritan, North Branch, and Millstone (now Harlingen) settled Rev. John Frelinghuysen, whose short ministry of only four years was eminently successful."

His death has already been referred to. During his short ministry he instructed a number of candidates for the ministry in a house which he built of brick brought from Holland, still standing in Somerville, where Hardenbergh, Jackson, and others pursued their theological studies.

The churches of New Brunswick and Six-Mile Run united in September, 1748, in extending a call to

REV. JOHANNES LEYDT, a young man who had just completed his studies. He was born in Holland in 1718, educated in one of the universities; came to this country with an older brother, settling first in the neighborhood of Fishkill, on the Hudson. The records of the Coetus held in New York, April 28, 1748, contain the first notice of him in these words: "The student Leydt, according to appointment, delivered a proposition upon 2 Corinthians iii. 6-8, and gave such satisfaction that he was likewise received with Van der Linde, to be examined in the morning, after reading the church certificate, from which it appeared that they had been communicants for some years." The elder Hendrick Fisher was a member of the Assembly, and presented a letter from the consistory of New Brunswick, "urging the speedy examination of the student, in order that their congregation, which was vacant, might employ him as a candidate, and, if satisfied, might call him." He was ordained; a formal call was extended by the consistories, Sept. 27, 1748, and he became the second pastor of the churches of New Brunswick and Six-Mile Run.

"The first act of the consistories was to provide him a home; accordingly they purchased a parsonage with fifty acres of land. This property was located at Three-Mile Run, and is known as the Skillman farm. . . .

"Very shortly after his settlement Mr. Leydt interested himself in procuring a charter from the royal Governor for the churches originally embraced in the charge of Mr. Frelinghuysen." This is the instrument alluded to at the commencement of the history of this church. The first trustees under the charter were the two ministers, Rev. Johannes Leydt and Rev. John Frelinghuysen, with the several members of the consistories of the five churches. The first meeting of the new corporation was held at Raritan, Oct. 31, 1753, when Hendrick Fisher, one of the elders of this church, was chosen president of the board, and arrangements were made to carry out the provisions of the charter.

Mr. Leydt was a popular and able minister, and soon gathered so large a congregation as to call for

¹ Dr. Steele says, "He lived at one time in Burnet Street, as I find a reference to his 'residence' in an old deed in my possession, but the precise location I have not ascertained. He spent his whole ministerial life within the bounds of this congregation, and his family made this church their religious home."

² Is it not a striking fact that the minister who first broke ground for the gospel of this new territory lies in an unknown grave?

increased accommodations. "The old building on Burnet Street was full, and as early as 1754 the plan was agitated for the erection of a new and more commodious church edifice in a more central location." The subject, however, was postponed for several years. On the 12th of September, 1765, Philip French, Esq., a member of the congregation, conveyed as a gift to the consistory the plot of ground on which the present church stands. A building committee was immediately appointed, of which John Schureman was chairman, under whose management the new church was erected. It was completed and occupied by the congregation in the autumn of 1767, when the old church in Burnet Street was taken down and the lot sold to John Schureman. "The building was of stone, nearly square, and would seat comfortably four hundred persons. The cost of construction was £1097 13s. 7d. It had a front entrance on Queen (now Neilson) Street, and a side-door on Prince (now Bayard) Street. At the south side was a long pew for the accommodation of the public officers of the city, and on the north similar pews running parallel with the walls, which, it is said, were much sought after, 'as one eye could be directed towards the minister and the other to anything that might require attention in the other part of the house.' Far off and up in a circular pulpit supported by a pedestal was the minister, beneath the old time-honored sounding-board. Two pillars supported the roof from the centre, which went up on four sides, ending in a small steeple. A bell was put up about the year 1775, and the sexton in ringing stood in the middle aisle, winding the rope during service around one of the pillars.¹ The church was never desecrated with stoves, but in the midst of winter the good Dutchmen kept up what heat they could by an occasional stamp on the floor, and tradition says the dominie would keep warm by an extra amount of gesture."

The services in the church were held on each alternate Sabbath. Mr. Leydt was a laborious minister and a faithful pastor. He was a regular member of the Coetus, and a constant attendant upon the meetings of that body. On the erection of the General Synod he was associated with Dr. Livingston in conducting the principal part of their business, and at their annual meeting at New Paltz in 1778 he was chosen president.² Mr. Leydt was one of the prominent movers in the establishment of Queen's (now Rutgers) College. It was a measure designed to carry out the object of the Coetus; as that body had declared in favor of a ministry educated and ordained in this country, a college was necessary to educate them. Mr. Leydt, however, seems to have taken a wider view, and to have considered the general

benefits of a college in relation to the State as well as to the church. In a letter to Dr. Livingston he says, "I humbly conceive that without a regular course of collegiate studies we shall never make any respectable figure in church or State." As soon as the college was chartered, in 1770, it became easy to settle the controversy which had been long pending respecting independence of the church of Holland, and hence the events were almost simultaneous, the approval of the church of Holland being granted the following year on condition that the Dutch Church in America should make provision in her constitution to provide herself with an educated ministry.

The pastorate of Mr. Leydt carries the history of the church through the period of the Revolution. He was a firm and earnest patriot, and took a warm interest in the struggle for independence. "He preached upon the topics of the day in such a manner as to rouse the patriotism of his people to a pitch of enthusiasm. He prayed for the success of the American cause, and counseled the young men to join the army."

During the time the British army occupied the town, the winter of 1776-77, services were entirely suspended. After the evacuation of the city, when the inhabitants returned to their homes they found everything in a most desolate condition. The work of destruction had been carried on indiscriminately and ruthlessly. It was a dark and discouraging time. But the people went to work to repair the havoc which had been wrought. "Our church edifice," says Dr. Steele, "underwent a temporary repair, and for some time was occupied on alternate Sabbaths by the Presbyterian congregation, the blackened walls of whose building were left standing below Lyle's Brook." Mr. Leydt was immediately at his post, and preached for his people two Sabbaths in the month of July, the first services which he had been able to hold in the city since the beginning of December. . . . Indeed, during the whole subsequent part of his ministry, which was brought to a close in 1783, the town was kept in a constant state of alarm. Mr. Leydt died suddenly of paralysis on the 2d of June, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after having ministered to the church nearly thirty-five years. He had preached on the preceding morning, which was Sabbath, and about noon he was stricken down. His remains were buried at Three-Mile Run. None of his descendants are now living, although he left two sons, both of whom graduated from Queen's College and entered the ministry. Matthew was pastor of a church in Bucks County, Pa., and died Nov. 24, 1783. Peter was settled at Ramapo, Bergen Co., and died there June 12, 1796.

During the vacancy which followed the death of Mr. Leydt the pulpit was supplied by neighboring ministers. The next regular pastor was

REV. JACOB RUTSEN HARDENBERGH, D.D.—He received a call in October, 1785, but did not be-

¹ "I have been informed," says Dr. Steele, "that the bell was taken down at some period during the war, and buried in the orchard where now stands Rutgers College, and restored to its place after the enemy left the city."—*Discourse*, p. 51; note.

² Minutes of Synod, vol. i. Gun's Life of Livingston, p. 143.

gin his ministry till the spring following, at which time he assumed the presidency of Queen's College. "His father, Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, emigrated from Prussia in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and by purchase became the proprietor of a tract of land in Ulster County, N. Y., known as the Hardenbergh Patent. Jacob was born at Rosendale in 1738." He acquired his literary education at an academy in Kingston, and pursued his theological studies under the direction of Rev. John Frelinghuysen at Somerville. He was licensed to preach by the Coetus in 1757, when only twenty years of age. His preceptor dying suddenly, he was immediately called to succeed him in the pastoral charge, and in the month of May, 1758, he commenced his labors in the five united congregations of Raritan, North Branch, Millstone, Bedminster, and Neshanic. Of two of these congregations he was relieved in 1761. In this extensive field he labored with great fidelity during a period of twenty-five years. He remained at Somerville until the year 1781, his church having been burned by the British under Col. Simcoe in 1779, and was not rebuilt till 1788. On his removal from Somerville he served the church at Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., until April, 1786, when he came to New Brunswick, having received the double call of the consistory of the church and the trustees of the college. The high estimation of his talents and qualifications thus indicated was not disappointed. He labored with the utmost zeal and devotion, and drew around him a strong congregation, who loved and honored him, not only for his qualities as a preacher but for the influence he had exerted during the struggle for independence. He had shown himself capable of any sacrifice for the good of his country, and had suffered much personal loss and privation. He was the personal friend of Washington, whose headquarters during several months were within the bounds of his congregation at Raritan, and who uniformly attended his church, taking his seat at the head of the elders' pew. On two different occasions he was selected by the citizens of New Brunswick to deliver the oration on Independence Day, and with all classes he was eminently popular.

Being a man of slender frame and predisposed to pulmonary disease, his labors were seriously hindered by feeble health, but his zeal and energy never faltered. Among his last memorable acts was the procuring of a charter for this church on the 30th of March, 1790. It was incorporated in accordance with the general law of the State, passed at Perth Amboy Nov. 25, 1789, under the name of "the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Congregation of New Brunswick," the seal of the corporation being the device of a burning lamp in the centre, and around it the words, "Dutch Church of New Brunswick."

Dr. Hardenbergh died on the 30th of October, 1790,

in the fifty-third year of his age. The inscription on his tombstone, prepared by Dr. Livingston, is a beautiful tribute to his memory: "He was a zealous preacher of the Gospel, and his life and conversation afforded, from his earliest days, to all who knew him a bright example of real piety. He was a steady patriot, and in his public and private conduct he manifested himself to be the enemy of tyranny and oppression, the lover of freedom, and the friend of his country. He has gone to his Lord and Redeemer, in whose atonement he confidently trusted. He has received the fruits of his faithful labors and the reward of a well-spent life. Reader, while you lament the loss to society and his friends, go walk in his virtuous footsteps; and when you have finished the work assigned you, you shall rest with him in eternal peace."

"Dr. Hardenbergh was the last minister of this church who preached in the Dutch language. His plan was to use the Dutch in the morning and the English in the afternoon. From this date all the records of the church are kept wholly in English, and the Dutch passed away forever.

"His wife, who was known by the familiar name of the Jufuror Hardenbergh, was distinguished as one of the most remarkable women of her day. She was the widow of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, and in maidenhood Dinah Van Berg, born in the city of Amsterdam, Feb. 10, 1725. Her father was a wealthy East India merchant, who reared his family in the midst of the fashion and refinement of the city, but she early gave up her mind to religion, and while still residing in her father's house her attainments were so marked and decided as to arrest the attention of all who knew her." Her naturally strong intellect was developed by her early education, and the vigor of her mind was seen even down to the period of old age. We regret that space will not allow us to give a somewhat extended sketch of this woman, of whom it is said that both "at her first home in Raritan and in New Brunswick she has left a name which places her in the highest rank of female Christians." Those who desire a fuller account of her are referred to the excellent discourse of Dr. Steele, which we have made the basis of this church history. We quote one passage given by Dr. Steele from her remarkable journal, wherein she relates her religious experience at the age of twenty-two. She thus commences: "It was the beginning of the year 1747, midnight had arrived and passed, and I continued in earnest supplication before the Lord, yielding myself anew to walk in his ways, and to cleave to his people. My heart went forth in earnest desire after larger measures of the renewing grace of the Holy Ghost. Oh, that old things might be made more fully to pass away, the power of depravity be brought into subjection, and the blessed image of the Lord Jesus be more fully transferred to me, and all things become new! My soul arose in petitions to God for the dear people of

the Lord, both at my own place at Amsterdam and elsewhere, that God would grant them a renewal of his loving kindness and larger measures of faith. Oh, that the Lord would bring many of the people out of their darkness, that a formal Christianity might pass away, and the power of godliness be made again to appear! For God's ministering servants I also found in my heart to supplicate much assistance in their weighty work, that they might be more and more faithful and firm in their attachment to the cause, truth, and people of God, and be enabled by a consistent and godly walk to be examples to the flock."

She attained the venerable age of eighty-two years, departing this life at the residence of her son, Hon. J. R. Hardenbergh, in Water Street, New Brunswick, March 26, 1807. The following verse appropriately testifies to her exalted attainments, and is engraved on her tombstone:

"Tell how she climbed the everlasting hills,
Surveying all the realms above;
Borne on a strong-winged faith, and on
The fiery wheels of an immortal love."

"The children of her first marriage were a daughter Eva, who became the wife of Mr. Casper Van Nostrand, of Ulster County, N. Y., where several of her descendants are still living, and Frederick, the father of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. All who bear this honored name in our section of country are the descendants of Frederick, the only son of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, of Raritan."¹

"At the close of Mr. Hardenbergh's ministry the church was in a settled, prosperous, and harmonious condition. . . . As soon as the church could recover from the pain of their loss they sought a suitable successor, but were subjected to repeated disappointments. Dr. Livingston and Dr. Theodoric Romeyn were called jointly by the consistory of the church and the trustees of the college, but both declined. An effort was made to settle Rev. John Bassett, of Albany, in October, 1792, but without success. The pulpit remained vacant until Aug. 24, 1793, when a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Ira Condict, D.D., who accepted, and became the third pastor of the church. He had been previously associated with the Presbyterian Church, and on the Sabbath preceding his call had preached for the Presbyterians of New Brunswick, making so good an impression upon those who heard him from this church that his services as pastor were immediately sought for and obtained.

"Ira Condict was born in Orange, N. J., on Feb. 21, 1764. He received his academic instruction under Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, and became a student at Princeton College, graduating from that institution in 1784. He pursued his theological studies with Dr. Woodhull, of Freehold, Monmouth

Co., and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1786. For six years he was settled over the churches of Newton and Hardwick, Sussex Co., before accepting the call of this church. He commenced his pastoral duties here in November, 1793. He resided on Church Street till 1798, when he removed to a farm near Milltown, still known as the Condict farm. Dr. Condict excelled in pastoral duties and labors, while as a preacher he was studious, able, and scholarly. In June, 1800, he was elected president of the General Synod, and when Queen's College was revived he was chosen vice-president and Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was mainly instrumental in securing from Mr. James Parker the donation of the land on which the college building now stands. Connected with the revival of the college, and as part of the plan, was the removal of the theological seminary to this city in 1810. Dr. John H. Livingston, who had charge of the seminary, removed to New Brunswick that year, and also assumed the presidency of the college.

"Under the efficient labors of Dr. Condict the church steadily increased in strength, and with the growth of the population enlarged accommodations were again demanded." It was decided to erect a new building, and on March 11, 1811, the following persons were chosen a building committee: Matthew Egerton, Staats Van Duersen, John Clark, John D. Van Liew, and Michael Garrish. While the arrangements were thus being completed a cloud was thrown upon the enterprise by the sudden and unexpected death of the beloved pastor, Dr. Condict. The last sermon by the pastor, and the last in the old church, was preached on Sunday, May 20th, from a text which seemed almost prophetic of his approaching dissolution, although that event was entirely unanticipated by any of his people: "But I must die in this land, I must not go over Jordan: but ye shall go over, and possess that good land. Take heed unto yourselves, lest ye forget the covenant of the Lord your God, which he made with you, and make you a graven image, or the likeness of anything, which the Lord thy God hath forbidden thee."—Deut. iv. 22, 23. It is said that during the delivery of the sermon the congregation was very much affected, and that many shed tears.

On Monday the work of tearing down the old church was begun. On Friday intelligence was received that Dr. Condict was confined to his house by a serious illness. Wednesday of the next week came, and his recovery was considered doubtful. On Saturday, June 1, 1811, he departed this life at eleven o'clock P.M. The scene of his departure was memorable, as he gathered his family and near friends around him and bestowed his last benediction and blessing.

The next pastor was REV. JOHN SCHUREMAN, D.D., a grandson of the schoolmaster who came from Holland with Dominie Frelinghuysen, and son of

¹ This was formerly the name of Somerville.

Hon. John Schureman. He was born Oct. 19, 1787, near New Brunswick, his parents having retired to the country upon the occupation of the city by the British in 1776. His father was a member of the congregation, and a prominent patriot during the Revolution; his mother was a member of the Schuyler family, who came from Albany among the early settlers. In consequence of his father's absence in the public service his early education devolved chiefly upon his grandmother, to whom he was much indebted for his religious training. He became a member of this church in the nineteenth year of his age, being received into fellowship upon the profession of his faith under the ministry of his predecessor in the pastoral office in April, 1797. He had completed his literary course before the age of seventeen, graduating at Queen's College, Sept. 30, 1795. After studying theology with Dr. Livingston he was licensed to preach in 1800, preaching his first sermon for Dr. Condict in the old church. Thenceforth his career was brilliant and successful. He was for six years pastor at Bedminster, two years and a half at Harlingen, and two years settled over the Collegiate Church of New York. In the latter charge his health failed, and he came to New Brunswick, succeeding Dr. Condict as vice-president of the college. Thus, after a season of rest and recuperation, he was prepared to accept the urgent call of this church to become their pastor.

He has been regarded as one of the most useful and popular ministers of his day. Coming to his native town with the confidence and love of those who had known him from youth up, and with a reputation which had not disappointed his most sanguine friends, it is not strange that his settlement should have created his expectations as to his usefulness in his new field of labor. Nothing but failing health interfered with the realization of this expectation. Frequent hemorrhages of the lungs compelled him to resign in June after his acceptance of the charge, and he seldom after entered the pulpit.

The new church, whose corner-stone had been laid July 6, 1811, was finished and occupied Sept. 27, 1812. The dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Livingston, from Ezekiel xliii. 12, and the pews were sold on the 5th of January following. The cost of the building was \$16,415, and was turned over by the committee to the consistory on the day of dedication entirely free from debt. The dimensions of the building are ninety-four feet in length, including the tower, which projects four feet, and sixty-six feet in width; it will comfortably seat eleven hundred persons. This building has stood, with its massive proportions, nearly three-fourths of a century, and has been twice remodeled,—in 1847 by lowering the galleries and erecting a new pulpit, and in 1862 by reseating and furnishing the entire edifice.

After his resignation, Dr. Schureman, in October, 1815, was elected a Professor of Ecclesiastical History

and Pastoral Theology in the seminary at New Brunswick, and died in that office, May 15, 1818.

REV. JESSE FONDA was called after a short vacancy, Oct. 2, 1813, and was dismissed in order that he might accept a call from the Reformed Dutch Church of Montgomery, July 3, 1817. He was born at Watervliet, N. Y., April 27, 1786, graduated at Union College in 1806, and was licensed to preach by the North Consociation of Hartford County, beginning his ministry at Nassau, N. Y., where he preached successfully until he came to minister to this church.

"During the ministry of Mr. Fonda there was a healthy growth of the church, and at one communion twenty-eight persons made a public profession of their faith. The total number of communicants received into the church was one hundred and seven. Mr. Fonda continued the pastor of the church at Montgomery until his death in 1827. Few ministers excelled him as a preacher. He had a full, sonorous voice, well modulated, and would draw attention by the pleasantness of his countenance. He prepared his sermons with great care, writing them out in full, and then preaching from memory. He never paused for a word, but carried his hearers along in a train of rapid argument or pungent appeal to the close of his discourse."

Mr. Fonda left New Brunswick in the summer of 1817. In the graduating class of that year there was a young man, a member of this church, of great abilities and promise, to whom all eyes were immediately directed as a suitable person to fill the vacant pulpit. It was not necessary for him to preach as a candidate, for all knew him; and so urgent was the consistory that even before he had received his license a committee waited upon him with an informal presentation of a call. This student, who became the next pastor of the church, was

REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D.D.—His call bears date Sept. 17, 1817. The first invitation was declined, but on its renewal he accepted the charge, with the understanding that he was not expected to preach but once on the Sabbath during the first year, and be released from all pastoral labor. He, however, broke through these conditions almost immediately, and labored zealously, both in and out of the pulpit, for two years, at the expiration of which he was appointed to a professorship in the theological seminary, and resigned his charge as pastor.

His character and history are well understood in this community, where the last years of his life were spent in the education of young men for the ministry. After spending four years as professor under his first appointment by the General Synod, he returned to the pulpit, for which he had special qualifications, and was for eleven years pastor of the North Church at Albany, N. Y. In 1834 he accepted the position of provost in the University of the City of Philadelphia, which office he held for fourteen years, and only resigned that he might obey the will of the Gen-

eral Synod in his election to the professorship of Ecclesiastical History, Pastoral Theology, and Church History in the seminary at New Brunswick, succeeding the venerable Prof. Cannon, which position he filled with great ability until his death, Sept. 8, 1857.

The resignation of Dr. Ludlow left the church vacant for the third time in the short space of six years. Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, the brother of the late pastor, was called, but declined the invitation. The pulpit was supplied by the professors in the seminary for about one year, during which time the attention of the consistory was directed to another young student, and on Jan. 21, 1821, there was called as the eighth pastor of this church

REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D.—Dr. Ferris was installed pastor of the church on the third Thursday in April, 1821. The pastoral relation was dissolved in October, 1824, when he removed to Albany and became pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of that city. He subsequently removed to the city of New York, where he was chancellor of the University from 1852 till the time of his death.

During the pastorate of Dr. Ferris seven young men who devoted their lives to the work of the ministry united with the church upon the profession of their faith. One of these was Rev. David Abeel, one of the most devoted of foreign missionaries. He united with the church on the 10th of November, 1821, and has been called "the beloved Abeel," on account of his gentleness and amiableness of temper. "His early death at the age of forty-two filled the whole church with mourning."

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D.D., was the ninth pastor of the church, and the second minister of that name. He was called April 2, 1825, and remained in charge until December, 1829. Born in Ulster County, N. Y., he graduated at Union College in 1821, at Rutgers Theological Seminary in 1824, and was immediately after installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Helderberg, Albany Co., N. Y.

After his resignation as pastor of this church Dr. Hardenbergh preached in New York City, at Rhinebeck six years, to the First Church of Philadelphia four years, and then to the Northwest Church in New York fourteen years.

The property on which the church edifice stands was enlarged in 1823 and 1825 by the purchase of two lots of forty-three feet front on Bayard and Paterson Streets, with a depth along the alley of two hundred and forty-four feet, at a cost of \$395.50. The first lecture-room owned by the congregation was erected in 1826 on the corner of the alley and Bayard Street, at an expense of \$1468. All the weekly services of the church up to this date had been held in the Lancasterian school-room in Schureman Street. The church edifice was further improved by the erection of a steeple in 1827, under the direction of Staats Van Deursen, Matthew Eger-

son, and Peter Spader, the amount expended being \$2725.

REV. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D., the tenth pastor, was called Feb. 23, 1830. He had previously been called to the Presbyterian Church of this city as the successor of Dr. Joseph Clark in 1814, but had declined. Previous to his settlement here he had occupied prominent positions in the Presbyterian Church, and at the date of his call had just resigned the professorship of theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. Yet his early affiliations had been with the Reformed Dutch Church. His parents were members of the Collegiate Church of New York, into whose communion he was received upon profession of his faith after graduating from Columbia College. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of Dr. Livingston. Dr. Janeway served the church but one year, when upon his petition to the Classis the relation was dissolved, Feb. 24, 1831. After a short residence in the city of New York he returned to New Brunswick, and in 1833 was called to the vice-presidency of the college and to the professorship of Belles-Lettres and Evidences of Christianity, and filled the positions with eminent ability till he resigned in 1839. He died June 27, 1858, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

REV. SAMUEL B. HOW, D.D., was called to the pastorate of this church May 18, 1832. He was born in Burlington, N. J., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1813, and before his settlement over this church had preached two years for the church at Salisbury, Pa., five years at Trenton, N. J., two years as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, seven years as pastor of the Independent Church of Savannah, Ga., and for a short time had been president of Dickinson College, Pa. He had resigned this latter position, and was engaged in a new enterprise in the city of New York at the time of his call to New Brunswick.

Under Dr. How's ministry the church of Middlebush was organized, March 17, 1834, of a part of the New Brunswick congregation living in that vicinity. In 1837 a noted revival occurred among the churches. One hundred and thirty-seven were added to this church, and about five hundred to all the churches of the city. The additions from year to year under Dr. How's ministry increased the number of communicants in the church to five hundred and forty-nine, according to a report made to the Classis. On Feb. 14, 1843, the Second Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick was organized. Rev. Dr. Demarest, now of the theological seminary, was their first pastor.

The failure of Dr. How's health in the winter of 1860 led him to seek rest from mental and physical exercise. June 14, 1861, he resigned his charge. During his ministry there had been received into the

church five hundred and thirty-eight on profession, and two hundred and twenty-five by certificate from other churches. He had been pastor nearly thirty years, and the most harmonious relations had existed in the church.

The pulpit remained vacant until Dec. 3, 1863, when REV. RICHARD H. STEELE, D. D., was installed, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. How.

First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J.¹—The first positive date in the history of the church is A. D. 1726, when the Rev. Gilbert Tennent became its pastor. Its organization may have occurred previous to this settlement, but concerning this, for reasons which will appear hereafter, nothing can be stated with certainty. So far as can be ascertained, therefore, it completed the first fifty years of its history in 1776. On the year that the nation was born it might have celebrated its semi-centennial.

The records of the church during its first half-century are not to be found. The subsequent care taken on this point justifies the inference that records were made, but they are supposed to have been destroyed during the war of the Revolution, when the house of Dr. Moses Scott, a prominent elder, was entered and plundered by the British troops. For this reason our acquaintance with the history of this period is exceedingly meagre. The names of the founders, of the first officers, of the families originally composing the congregation are all wanting.

But while there is this obscurity in regard to the church, its first pastor, as is well known, was one of the most celebrated religious characters of his day, and his personal prominence brings his people into view. Moreover, through his correspondence and memoirs, even if names are wanting, we can learn something at least of their religious character and sympathies. It is as when we read general church history of the first two or three centuries. We see the colossal men here and there, and so through them and their writings the church.

It is needless to reproduce here with any particularity the well-known portrait of Gilbert Tennent. He was a man of great natural gifts, excellent mental training, ardent piety, dating from an early conversion, and with a zeal so abounding as to become at once his strength and his weakness. Son of a minister, William Tennent, Sr., himself celebrated, and with three brothers in the sacred office,—John, William, and Charles, each a conspicuous figure,—he easily surpassed them all in talents and influence, and in fact in these respects was second to but few men in his generation. Born to be a leader, he sprang with eagerness to that place at the front which others as willingly resigned to him. We read with delight of the piety of his brother William, which has undoubtedly left behind it a sweeter savor,

but we find at the same time that in all public matters this saintlier spirit was content to follow where Gilbert showed the way.

Conspicuously associated with Gilbert in friendship and in labor was the celebrated George Whitefield, who during his visits to America came several times to New Brunswick, and on one occasion, April 26, 1740, preached in the open air to a congregation of from seven to eight thousand. A detailed account of these services may be found in Dr. Davidson's sketch, which want of space forbids us to reproduce. Copious extracts are also given from Mr. Tennent's narrative of his labors in New Brunswick, —the character of the truth presented, the serious and powerful impressions produced by it, the "melting seasons" enjoyed, especially on sacramental occasions, with other matters of a like nature. It is noticeable, however, that the best statement which can be made concerning this community, even during the period of the Great Awakening, 1740 and thereabout, is that "New Brunswick felt some drops of the spreading rain, but no general shower." In the same connection notice is taken of the character and labors of the good Dominie Frelinghuysen, first pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, without abundant reference to whom no history, and especially no religious history, of early New Brunswick could be written. He and Mr. Tennent seem to have been kindred spirits in many things, and to have labored together for the spiritual welfare of the people.

A building was erected by the congregation in 1727. It was of wood, small and unpretentious, standing on Burnet Street, the west side, just north of Oliver, in the centre of the old Presbyterian burying-ground. From this ground the remains of the dead were removed now several years since and the space built over, with the exception of lot No. 140, so that no trace of its original use now appears. As nearly as can be ascertained, the building stood on lots 140 and 142.

Concerning this building, the accepted tradition has been that it was set fire to and destroyed by the British troops in their attack on New Brunswick during the Revolutionary war, a force of Americans under Capt. Adam Huyler having previously been dislodged from it. With this the statement upon the tablet in front of the present edifice corresponds, reading: "The First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick was erected on Burnet Street, A. D. 1727, and was destroyed by the Public Enemy during the war of the Revolution."

Upon the substantial facts in this story no doubt has ever been thrown; the question which has since been raised, as to whether the destruction was partial or entire, may be of interest to the curious, but does not invite serious investigation.²

¹ Condensed from a historical sermon by Rev. Thomas Nichols, preached July 2, 1876.

² The following statement in the excellent paper read before the New Brunswick Historical Society in December, 1875, by Charles D. Deshler, Esq., may throw some light upon the subject:

In connection with the labors of the Tennents and of Whitefield, with others of a kindred spirit, arose the first great controversy in the Presbyterian Church of this country, resulting in the disruption of 1741, not healed till 1758. The question between the two sides, the original "old" and "new" in Presbyterian history, was, briefly, whether revivals are to be encouraged or the contrary, and whether piety or education is the more important in the gospel ministry. In this statement, however, exactness is sacrificed to brevity, and it is not supposed that it would have been perfectly acceptable to either party in the controversy.

In this strife, as in almost all similar cases, there were faults on both sides. Of the New Side Gilbert Tennent was the acknowledged leader, "so completely the soul of the party," says Dr. Hodge, as quoted by Dr. Davidson, "that without him it would never have existed;" and his church adhered to him.

It is in this position that he makes so striking a figure in the religious history of the times. The impartial historian must set his approval upon him, in view of his refusal to be satisfied with a dead orthodoxy, his earnest efforts for a more aggressive religion, and his sympathy with the great revival movement which was then sweeping over the land.

"The Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, before and at the opening of the Revolutionary war, stood on Burnet Street, on what is now the northerly corner of Oliver Street, below Lyle's Brook, and was built in 1726. A tablet in the present 'First Presbyterian Church' states that the old church on Burnet Street was 'Destroyed by the Public Enemy During the War of the Revolution,' and Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., in his 'Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New Brunswick,' states that it was set fire to by the enemy and was 'consumed.' [P. 17.] But in the 'Book of Registry and Copy of Inventory of Damages done by the Enemy and their Adherents to the Inhabitants of Middlesex County,' preserved in manuscript in the State Library at Trenton, No. 172] the inventory presented by the congregation does not state that the church was wholly 'consumed,' but that it was 'damaged.' The following is a transcript of the inventory:

"Ditto of the Presbyterian Meeting-House at New Brunswick, Exhibited by Captain Richard Gibb and others, a Committee of ye Congregation, viz. between November, 1776, and June, 1777:

"To damages done to the above said Meeting-House to ye amt of £400 £400.0.0.

"John Lyle, Junior, being sworn, saith that he was an Eye Witness to the British Troops and their Adherents damaging of the above said Meeting House. JOHN LYLE, Ju'r.

"Sworn Oct. 4, 1782, }
before Nath. Hunt. }

"Joseph Vickers and John Voorhees, carpenters, being sworn, saith that they knew the above said Meeting House mentioned in this Inventory, and do adjudge the damages done to the same by the Enemy amounts to £400.

"Sworn before Nath'l Hunt, } JOSEPH VICKERS,
Oct. 4, 1782. } JOHN VOORHEES."

More decisive is an entry in the records of the congregation, Jan. 19, 1784, as follows: "Agreed that John Van Emburgh and John Lyle be authorized to dispose, in the best possible manner, of the old church edifice, and erect a suitable fence around the lot."

Dr. Steele, in his Historical Discourse, already referred to, says, "The building was not entirely destroyed, but as the congregation contemplated removing to another part of the city, instead of repairing the old edifice it was sold to Mr. Hassert, who removed it to New Street and converted it into a dwelling-house. This building is still standing, and is now No. 21." [P. 62, note.]

This statement of course would not have been made except upon grounds presumably sufficient, but I have not been able to ascertain what they are.

As these difficulties increased, New Brunswick Church, which had at first been connected with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was transferred to that of East Jersey (1733), and subsequently, when the Presbyteries of East Jersey and Long Island were merged in that of New York (1738), it was set off with several other churches to form the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Here we have the origin of a Presbytery which has exerted, in the course of its long history, a more commanding influence, perhaps, than any other in the body. There are older churches than ours now on its roll, but as ours furnished to it its name and the leading man, and through this man the very occasion for its existence, it has sometimes been called, it would seem not inappropriately, the *Mother Church* of the Presbytery. It gave the name, indeed, to that whole branch of the church with which it stood connected in the division. In the history of the times the terms the "New Side" and the "New Brunswick party" are constantly occurring as interchangeable.

Between this party and the Synod of Philadelphia—the Old Side—the Presbytery of New York occupied for a time an intermediate position. But in a few years, having endeavored in vain, while standing aloof, to effect a reconciliation between the contestants, it came into organic union with the Presbytery of New Brunswick, the united body growing into that Synod of New York which, in the reunion of 1758, outnumbered the Old Side three to one, and included within itself the best part of the vigor and piety of the Presbyterian body, being the stock largely from which the denomination has grown to its present imposing dimensions. And what congregation, therefore, among the four thousand and over of our communion occupies a position more directly in the focus of our early denominational history than our own? And its record here is one of which it may well be proud. If it must share with its past the charge of divisive measures and of a turbulent spirit, it is entitled also with him to the credit of standing fast for an earnest and spiritual religion in the very crisis of the struggle, and of giving an impulse to the cause of Christ in the direction of evangelical effort and experimental piety, which it feels to-day.¹ On this account it is all the more to be regretted that the early records are lost, and that the very names of the founders have perished.

In 1743, Mr. Tennent removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1764, in the sixty-second year of his age. His career after leaving New Brunswick is a part of the general history of the church.

The congregation thus left without a pastor continued in this state for several years. Dr. Gillett, in his "History of the Presbyterian Church," speaks of

¹ Since writing the above we have been exceedingly gratified to hear a similar statement with reference to Mr. Tennent from the lips of the venerable Dr. Charles Hodge, at the centennial meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at Lawrenceville.

"Arthur who succeeded Tennent at New Brunswick." This is in accordance with an old tradition which assigns the pastorate between 1746 and 1751 to a minister of that name, Rev. Thomas Arthur; but, so far as any local knowledge goes, the matter is doubtful. In 1760 the minutes of the Presbytery show that a temporary supply was appointed; and arrangements of this character were repeated from time to time till, in 1768, Rev. Israel Read, who had some years previous been installed pastor at Bound Brook, was appointed to supply the pulpit regularly one-fourth of his time.

On this scanty diet the church entered upon and passed through the stormy era of the Revolutionary war, closing up what I have designated as the first period in its history. Through the patriotism and personal heroism of several of its members, among whom may be mentioned Cols. Neilson and Taylor and Dr. Moses Scott, it furnishes a brilliant page to the story of the war.

In January, 1784, when we first strike the solid historical footing which we have so long felt the need of (the records of the congregation, which have since been kept with great regularity, beginning at that time), we find the people assembled for deliberation; and whether there was on hand the shattered frame of the former edifice to sell, or simply its blackened foundations, a new building is at once resolved upon, and, to meet the wants of a growing community, a new location. Lots were purchased on Paterson Street, corner of George, a point which is still as central as any in the city, and where, after a lapse of ninety years, the surroundings are still of the most desirable character; and the work was almost immediately commenced. "In 1785," says Dr. Davidson, "the walls were up and under cover," though in some minor particulars it was two or three years before all was completed. The description continues: "The structure was convenient, though not so large as the present church. It stood a little below the corner of George, fronting on Paterson Street. It was built of bricks, painted yellow (the 'Old Yellow Church' it is still called by those who remember it). At the north end was a small, narrow pulpit; and square high-backed pews ran along the sides."

Some slight changes occurred from time to time, but the building remained substantially as it was first erected until it gave place to the new edifice in 1837. The pulpit, however, seems early to have become an offense in some eyes, for in 1819, at a meeting of the congregation, it was resolved "That the congregation proceed to erect, in the place of the one now standing, another pulpit of different form and construction, in consequence of many exceptions made to it by many speakers and various hearers as to height, depth, and contracted form."¹ One hundred

dollars were appropriated to this object. Should the voice of criticism be lifted against the present pulpit to effect a similar change, a larger sum would probably be required.

The church found itself thus with a new building, but without means to pay for it. To obviate this difficulty application for assistance was made to the people of Boston and vicinity, and to facilitate the project a handsome recommendation, certifying to the patriotism of the congregation and their losses during the war, was furnished by Governor Livingston, and indorsed by Governor Bowdoin, of Massachusetts. Nothing came of it except thirty dollars in money, unless a "box of spermaceti," forwarded at the same time, was a contribution to the building fund instead of a consignment to a private hand. It brings the past and the present into very close sympathy to find this want of success ascribed to "the failure of several persons in the region of Boston, together with the uncommon scarcity of specie." Dr. Davidson gives the correspondence entire.

With the beginning of the new era, 1784, the Legislature was applied to for an act of incorporation, which was granted, and the congregation was invested with all the rights and privileges usually conferred in this way. The original trustees were John Neilson, Moses Scott, William Patterson, John Taylor, James Richmond, John Meyers, and John Lyle, Jr.

It was at about the same period again that attention was directed to the securing of more regular service in the pulpit. In 1786 the congregation relinquished its partial claim upon Mr. Read, and Rev. Walter Monteith was called to the pastorate, on a salary of £200 (\$500). Mr. Monteith was a native of Scotland, and a man of ability. His sermons, it is said, were strongly doctrinal in character. He dressed in the old style, was dignified in his bearing, and greatly respected. The church prospered under him, though there is no evidence of great activity. He held the charge till April 22, 1794, when he resigned.

He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Clark, who was installed Jan. 4, 1797, on a salary of £250. Dr. Clark died in office suddenly on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1813, having served the church faithfully for sixteen years. The Sabbath previous he had preached from the text, "The time is short." His death, it is said, made a great impression. The whole city was in mourning. His remains lie in the yard in the rear of the church.

There are those in the congregation who still remember Dr. Clark and speak of him with interest, though information of him now mostly be gathered at second-hand. Dr. Davidson's brief outline of his life and character is exceedingly interesting.

pit when completed was greatly admired, and when the second edifice was torn down was thought too good to be destroyed, and so was removed to the lecture-room. It stood there till the spring of 1875, when, having had its full day, it also gave way to the march of improvement. It had a kind of sacredness in some eyes to the last, and portions of it are still preserved as relics.

¹ Dr. Augustus R. Taylor, one of the trustees of the church, was the original mover in this matter, drew the plan for the new pulpit, and collected by subscription the necessary funds for its erection. The pul-

According to this, he was a man of the old style, like Mr. Monteith, in dress and manner. His preaching was very impressive, particularly by reason of its emotional character. Few ministers have enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and affection of their people. He exerted a commanding influence also in the church at large, and his counsel was greatly prized by his brethren. He left a church of one hundred and twenty-seven members, nearly double what it had been at his accession.

The choice of the people then fell on the Rev. Lev-erett F. Huntington, a young man from Princeton Seminary, who was installed Dec. 5, 1815. A high character for ability and piety is given him by those who recall his ministry. His services were particularly attractive to the young, and he interested himself greatly in the colored people of his parish, holding special services for them. These the remainder of the congregation were requested not to attend, but they would go notwithstanding.

During this pastorate, in the year 1816, the Sabbath-school was established. It appears to have grown out of conferences over the religious destitution of the city, had at the meetings of the Dorcas Society. "The ladies of the Presbyterian Church," says the record, "volunteered their services to collect children on the Sabbath for religious instruction." It was a school, like the original ones in England, for neglected children, rather than for those of Christian families. It is to this feature, no doubt, Dr. Davidson refers when he speaks of it as "organized on the modern plan," adding, "It was the first in the city." Miss Hannah Scott, a daughter of Dr. Moses Scott, and a lady of eminent piety, was the leader in the movement and the first superintendent. This peculiar indebtedness of the school to woman seems to have characterized it throughout its history. Woman's hand and heart have never been wanting to carry on the work, and its success is largely due to her instrumentality.

While the whole Sabbath-school work was of a missionary character at first, in 1828 a mission school was started, since known as the North Mission. Presbyterians were the principal movers in this, though members of other churches were associated with them. The character of the work at that day may be inferred from the fact that the ladies were constrained to take soap and towels with them, to put the children in decent outward plight before beginning the work of instruction. This mission has had a checkered history. It is now (1876) flourishing, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Gallup.

The Sabbath-school movement had the full approbation of Mr. Huntington, and the spirit of enterprise thus manifested by him, together with his singular sweetness of disposition and his faithfulness in embracing every opportunity to say a word for his master, gave hopes of great prosperity under his ministry, but these were speedily blighted by his death,

which occurred May 11, 1820, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He left a church of one hundred and fifty-five members. His remains lie by the side of Dr. Clark's.

Rev. Samuel B. How, D.D., was installed pastor in 1821. Dr. How was a native of Burlington, N. J., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach in 1813 by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and ordained over the church at Lambertville. He then removed to Trenton, whence he was called to New Brunswick. Here he remained but two years, resigning in 1823, under a strong impression of duty to accept a call to Savannah, Ga. Returning from Savannah he became president of Dickinson College in 1830, passing from there to New York, from which point he was called to the First Reformed Church in New Brunswick in 1832. His long and successful ministry in this position (till 1861) is evidence that our people did not err when they judged him a suitable person to set over them in the sacred office. And tangible results of his labors among them were not wanting, though the term of service was so brief. He left a church of one hundred and sixty-seven members.

In 1825, July the 28th, a new pastor was installed, the Rev. J. H. Jones, a man truly the gift of God to the people. Under him the church immediately leaped forward on a new career. There was an immediate and decided advance in temporal things. A parsonage, the same now in the possession of the church, though since greatly enlarged, was built in 1827 at a cost of \$3355; a new session-house in 1832, costing \$2696; and, to crown all, the present church, dedicated to the worship of God Dec. 15, 1836, at a cost of \$23,328.26. At the time that this last enterprise was undertaken the old edifice was still in a good state of preservation, but the congregation had considerably outgrown its dimensions, and on mature consideration it was determined that instead of being enlarged it should be entirely taken down and a new one erected. Improvement in style as well as capacity was thus secured, and by a slight change of location a front on George instead of Paterson Street, a change every way desirable.

In the midst of all this temporal prosperity there was spiritual vigor to at least an equal degree. Dr. Jones was a man of rare gifts, both in pulpit and parish, and his piety was of that devoted character which among an appreciative people is in itself almost an assurance of success. He had the hearts of his entire congregation, and their co-operation in all his efforts. Deep religious impressions were the result, and large ingatherings. In 1828 sixteen were added to the church on confession of faith; in 1830, nineteen; in 1832, thirty-four; in 1833, thirty-seven. The great work, however, was reserved to 1837, the year memorable in the annals of the church as that of the *great revival*.

The year following Dr. Jones resigned his charge,

though with great reluctance, to accept a call to the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He left amid the deep regrets of the people. His pastorate may be called, without disparagement to others, the palmy period in the history of the church. In thirteen years five hundred and three persons were received to membership, three hundred and thirty-eight by profession of faith, one hundred and sixty-five by letter. The membership when he left was four hundred and eleven.

In the Index of the *Princeton Review*, vol. ii., will be found an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Jones, prepared by the Rev. George Hale, D.D., from which the following has been condensed :

Joseph Huntington Jones was born in Coventry, Conn., Aug. 24, 1797. He graduated at Harvard University in 1817, with George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, Stephen H. Tyng, and other men of mark. While at the university he was at one time in great danger of being led astray by the erroneous teachings of the Unitarians, but he was saved through influences in which the warnings and instructions of a praying mother—a woman of great force of character, as well as of piety—bore no small part. After taking his degree, Mr. Jones was for a time tutor in Bowdoin College, Maine. Then, feeling that "necessity was laid upon him" to preach the gospel, he entered upon a course of study for this purpose, completing it at Princeton Seminary, where he spent one year, 1823–24. He was licensed to preach Sept. 19, 1822, at Braintree, Bradford Co., Pa., by the Presbytery of Susquehanna, and was ordained by the same Presbytery as an evangelist at Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 29, 1824. In June of the same year he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Woodbury, N. J. Here he found a church almost extinct, steps having already been taken to dissolve it, but by his earnest labors, blessed of God, new life was infused into it; thirty-three were added to the roll of communicants in a single year, and the whole moral aspect of the town was changed. From Woodbury he was called to New Brunswick, and from New Brunswick to Philadelphia, where he continued twenty-three years. Here again a feeble, almost dying church was reinvigorated, and large accessions were made to its membership.

He was a model pastor. Wherever he went the children, the sick, the poor were especially cared for. Though always in delicate health, and sometimes suffering deep spiritual depression, he was never idle. In 1861 he resigned his charge in Philadelphia, to accept the secretaryship of the fund for disabled ministers. In this work he had already been engaged for seven years without compensation. He now devoted his whole strength to it, with the same success which had attended his other labors, continuing without intermission at his post until his death, Dec. 22, 1868.

The congregation next enjoyed the ministry of Rev. Robert Birch, who was installed March 4, 1839. His

pastorate was short, being terminated by death on Sept. 12, 1842; but it was long enough to win for him the high admiration of the people for his many excellent qualities both of mind and heart; and the sorrow at his death was sincere and general. His remains lie in the new Presbyterian cemetery, and the spot is marked by a handsome monument erected by the congregation. Dr. Davidson gives an account of his early life, as follows :

"Mr. Birch was the son of an eminent physician in the city of New York, and was born in January, 1808. While an infant he was attacked by a severe inflammation of the brain, and life was despaired of, inasmuch that his mother made his shroud while watching at his couch. He was only saved by a vein being opened in his head when he was apparently near dying, but he always suffered somewhat from the effects of this illness to the end of his days. At a very early age he lost his father, and with him his expectation of a liberal education. He was taken from school and placed in a counting-house. Becoming pious he was received to the communion of the Cedar Street Church, under Dr. Romeyn, at the age of twelve. The fatherless and sprightly boy attracted the notice of Dr. John Breckinridge, and was induced by him to resume his studies. Having graduated at Dickinson College he taught a classical school, first at Lancaster and afterwards at Savannah, where he made friends of gentlemen of the first distinction. His theological studies were commenced at Andover and completed at Princeton. After his licensure by the Presbytery of New York, he preached for a short time to a new church in a hall in Broadway, from which he was called to New Brunswick."

One of the longest pastorates in the history of the church followed, that of Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., who was installed May 4, 1843, with a salary of \$1200 and the parsonage.

Dr. Davidson was born in Carlisle, Pa., on Feb. 23, 1808. His father, Dr. Robert Davidson, Sr., was for many years professor, afterward president, in Dickinson College, and for more than thirty years he combined with the duties of these successive offices those of pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle.

Robert graduated from Dickinson College in 1828, having previously made a profession of religion, and devoted himself to the ministry. He pursued his theological course at Princeton, completing it in 1831. In 1832 he became pastor of the McChord Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Ky., which he served successfully for eight years. He left it in 1840 to become president of Transylvania University, and from that position he passed in 1842 to the office of superintendent of public instruction in the State of Kentucky. In 1843, declining more than one invitation to a professorship, he accepted the call of this church. After leaving New Brunswick, from 1860 to 1864 he was pastor of the Spring Street Church in New York, and from 1864 to 1868 was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, L. I. Subsequently he resided at Philadelphia, busy to the last, so far as his strength would permit, with his voice, and especially with his pen, in the cause of truth. He died suddenly on Thursday, the 6th of April of the present year (1876). The circumstances were somewhat unusual. For some time previous he had been suffering from a complication of difficulties, confining him at times to the house. On this day

he felt well enough to gratify a desire which he had long cherished to visit the Centennial Grounds at Fairmount Park. But he had miscalculated his strength. While he was upon the grounds the stroke fell, and he scarcely lived to reach his home. His funeral occurred at Carlisle, Pa., on Saturday, April the 8th, and from the biographical sketch prepared for that occasion most of the particulars given here have been taken.

A few more may be added mostly from the same source. He was for five years permanent clerk of the General Assembly, for twenty years a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and for ten years preceding his death a director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The address to the graduating class of that institution this year had been assigned to him, and he had prepared it with his usual care. Death intervened, and the reading of it by another formed one of the impressive incidents of the graduating exercises. The year previous he prepared, by Synodical appointment, a centennial discourse, which was delivered in Philadelphia in October, and a copy of it was deposited in the corner-stone of the Wither-spoon monument in Fairmount Park.

As these things indicate, he had great fondness for literary pursuits, for which the high order of his scholarship admirably fitted him. Throughout his life he made his influence felt scarcely less through the press than through the pulpit. The list of his published works is quite extensive, several being of a substantial character. To these were added numerous pamphlets and articles in the *Princeton Review* and other periodicals. His taste for historical research appears in his sketch of this church, and a similar one of the church in Huntington, L. I., and still more conspicuously in his "History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky," a considerable volume.

Dr. Davidson's own sketch of the church covers his pastorate for a period of nine years. In it modest reference is made to two seasons of special interest, one in 1843, when twenty-seven were received to membership, the other in 1852, when the additions amounted to thirty, mostly from the children of Christian families.

In 1852 a collection of \$1500 was made for repairs on the session-house and the introduction of gas into the church. A year or two later a thorough refurnishing of the church was undertaken. The pews were recushioned, new carpets were laid, and with a single exception the interior was put into the condition in which we now find it. The single particular in which change has since been made, is in the ornamentation in the rear of the pulpit. Rich curtains of damask hung there till 1863, when they were taken down, and the present recess was let in.¹ The enlargement of the dimensions of the church was not considerable enough to require particular mention.

¹ With a paint-brush.

A few years subsequent to this Dr. Davidson found it necessary to seek temporary relief from his duties on account of failing health. Leave of absence for several months was granted him in November, 1856, the congregation providing for the pulpit. He improved the vacation by making a short trip to Europe, and Professor Green, of Princeton, supplied his place during his absence. He returned in season to participate in the revival scenes of 1858. During 1857-58, thirty-six were received on confession and eighteen by letter, mostly at the spring communion; during the succeeding year, thirty-seven on confession, seventeen by letter; fifty-four each year. Such a blessing and ingathering was a beautiful close to a long, happy, and prosperous settlement. At Dr. Davidson's request, the pastoral relation was dissolved in September, 1859.

A call was next extended to the Rev. John M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, Wis., which was declined, and on Feb. 18, 1861, Dr. Howard Crosby, Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, was elected pastor.

Dr. Crosby was born in New York City, Feb. 17, 1826. In the midst of our centennial recollections it is interesting to note that he is a great-grandson of Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at the University of New York in 1844; was appointed Professor of Greek in that institution in 1851; from 1852 to 1855 was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York; was appointed Professor of Greek in Rutgers College in July, 1859, and in the same year received the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from Harvard University. He was licensed to preach in October, 1859, and in 1861 was ordained and installed pastor of this church. In 1862 he resigned his charge, the trustees of the college objecting to his retaining it. In 1863 he resigned his professorship to accept a call to the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, and in 1870 he was elected chancellor of the University of New York, the duties of which he has since combined with those of the pastorate, with rare success in each.

Dr. Crosby's incumbency as pastor of this church it is thus seen was brief, too brief for the wishes of the people, but it was a period of earnest effort. Every department of church work felt at once the vigor of his touch, and the future appeared to open brightly. Within the church he left behind him as a witness to his wise activity a people greatly stimulated and strengthened, and without the church one enterprise at least which deserves to be noted, the New Brunswick City Mission, organized largely under his influence, after which the City Mission of New York has since been remodeled. The income of this mission in 1861 was \$303; in 1875 it was \$1250, of which this congregation gave \$300. Last year it was incorporated by act of the Legislature. It has always had some of its warmest supporters in the First Presbyterian Church.

Turning aside from the succession of pastors, we may note here the loss which the congregation suffered about this time by the death of several of its more prominent members.

In 1858 died Samuel Baker, for more than thirty years one of the elders of the church. He was born in the vicinity of New Brunswick, and passed most of his life in business pursuits in the city. His Christian character was one of rare consistency and purity, and he was unwearied in the discharge of all the duties of his office. His convictions of duty were clear, and he stood ready to illustrate them in his practice. Appointments to represent the church in Presbytery and Synod were regarded not as a hardship but as an important trust to be conscientiously attended to, and neither distance of the place of meeting nor difficulty of access deterred him from attending. He was for many years the almoner of the church's charity, a position which he filled with equal faithfulness and delicacy. He was greatly endeared to his associates in office, who hold his memory precious.

Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick, long an honored citizen of the community and member of the congregation, died suddenly at Saratoga, Aug. 15, 1859. He was born in this city Oct. 19, 1797, and was the oldest son of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, so highly distinguished in his generation. Graduating at Princeton College, he studied law in the city of Washington, returning to enter upon the practice of the same in his native city. He was successively member of the State Legislature, mayor of New Brunswick, and representative in Congress. At the expiration of his term in Congress he retired from public life, but not from useful activities. On the death of his father, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, he was chosen to succeed him as a member of the board of trustees of this church, in which office he continued for twenty-five years. He was greatly interested in the prosperity of the congregation, and his mature judgment had a decided influence in shaping its affairs. At the same time, from the means which Providence had bestowed upon him, he was always ready to respond to a call for its pecuniary support, or to assist in its benevolent operations.

His personal character is depicted by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Davidson, in the following words: "An unbending rectitude is said by those who should best have known him, to have characterized him from his earliest years. 'Is it right?' was the question he always asked, both of himself and others. No gloss or sophistry could blind his perceptions, and his abhorrence of duplicity gave even an air of sternness and severity to his judgments. He was a foe to all shams, hypocrisy, and deceit." Throughout his life he was reserved upon the subject of personal religion, but in March of the year of his death he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and so it was subsequently felt God was making him ready for that

sudden departure, then unforeseen but so near at hand.

Associated with Mr. Kirkpatrick in varied useful activities, and in the esteem of the congregation and the community, were the brothers James and Abram S. Neilson, sons of Col. John Neilson, of Revolutionary memory. They were soon associated with him also in death.

Abram S. Neilson departed this life on June 30, 1861, dying in the same room in the old Neilson mansion in Burnet Street in which he was born; and his funeral was attended in this house (the Presbyterian Church) on July 2d, just fifteen years ago today. He became a communicant of the church in 1844, and the following year was elected to the office of ruling elder, which he filled with characteristic faithfulness and efficiency. For ten years the minutes of session are recorded in his hand, as they had been for forty-three years in the hand of his father, and are now intrusted to one of the third generation in the same line. The following tribute to his memory was offered at his funeral by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Crosby:

"In this city, where every child knew him to love him; in this church, where his examples and efforts were felt and prized for a score of years, why need I describe the character of this saint? From my childhood it was my privilege to know him, and my testimony will be confirmed by all when I speak of his gentleness, his modesty, his kindness, and his liberality. His manner was winning to all. Although possessed of a sound mind and excellent judgment, he patiently listened to the opinions of others, and deferred to their wishes. He was eminently a man of peace. No one ever heard him utter a harsh or uncourteous word. He hid his own high merits behind his disinterestedness. . . . A father in Israel has fallen! Well may we mourn, for no one among us had won a more hearty confidence, a more profound respect, a more intense affection. But we know that Jesus has taken him to himself. On last Sunday week I had just prayed by his bedside, when he clasped my hand with great fervor and exclaimed, 'Precious truths! precious truths!' referring to Christ's presence and salvation, which had been the burden of the prayer. On Thursday last, when President Frelinghuysen and Dr. Davidson called upon him, he answered their inquiries regarding his trust in Christ with the firm words, 'Not a doubt—not a doubt!' Upon the day before his death he exclaimed in a distinct voice (almost the last words he used), 'My dear, blessed Lord and Saviour, come and take me to thyself, to be with thee through eternity.'"

If through these historical sermons such memories alone are preserved to posterity, the labors of those who prepare them will not be in vain.

Col. James Neilson, an older brother of the foregoing, was born Dec. 3, 1784, and died Feb. 21, 1862. He was a man not only prominent in his own community, but well known throughout the State with many of the public enterprises of which he was identified, contributing by his skill and energy to their success. He was a leader of men, not by showy but by solid qualities, exerting an influence when not appearing to do so. With quiet habits and unobtrusive manners he combined a rare power of discernment and great strength of purpose. Of the church he was the steadfast friend, serving it for many years as a trustee, and bearing with his brother no small share of its responsibilities. He was greatly interested also in the literary and theological institutions

of the Reformed Church located at New Brunswick, and extended his benefactions to them. He was a Christian of consistent piety. The approach of death gave him no alarm; acknowledging himself a sinner, and resting all his hopes upon the person and work of his Redeemer, he resigned himself submissively to the will of God. Thus his death corresponded with his life, and he was laid to rest amid the regrets of the community.

Mr. John W. Stout, born June 15, 1790, died May 5, 1861, was also one whose loss was severely felt. He was a leading man in the business community, and this prominence reappears in his relations to the congregation, his steady friendship for which was an example to all. In the building of the new church especially he manifested a great interest, being one of the principal promoters of that enterprise. And on many subsequent occasions he was one of the first to put his shoulder to the wheel when assistance was required. His name does not appear on the roll of communicants, but it is believed that early education in another denomination had much to do with this.

Mr. John Acken, born Aug. 28, 1796, died May 5, 1862, was another who stood side by side with the men already mentioned, and his name naturally recurs with theirs. Success in business enterprises gave him large means, which were freely used for the support of religion, and high character gave him influence. His friendship for the church sprang from his love of it, and of that which it represents. In it were centred his hopes for this life and the next. He was long enrolled as a member, and adorned his profession by a life of exemplary piety.

In 1864 the eldership was still further depleted by the death of Josiah Ford, who had served in that office with great acceptance for nineteen years. He was a man to represent religion to others, steadfast, consistent, and faithful, and the influence of his example throughout his life as a Christian was felt as one of the conservative forces for religion in the community. Always in his place, and always ready to take his part in Christian duty, he quietly filled up his days with usefulness, and he left behind him, as it is believed he bore with him, a good record when the Master called him home.

From so many losses the session would have been greatly reduced, but meanwhile it had been increased by the election and ordination in 1858 of Dr. George J. Janeway and Abraham Voorhees, which was followed in 1864 by the election and ordination of Theodore G. Neilson, William L. Bogert, and William Rust.

Rev. William Beatty was installed pastor of the church June 2, 1863, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and the parsonage. Rev. William Hamill preached the installation sermon; Rev. Mr. Yeomans, moderator of the Presbytery, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Rogers the charge to the people.

Mr. Beatty graduated at Miami University, Ohio,

in 1854, and studied theology one year at Danville, Ky., and two years at the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany, completing his course in 1860. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Zanesville in 1859, supplied the Fourth Church of Pittsburgh during the summer of 1860, and was ordained and installed pastor of the church of Greencastle, Pa., by the Presbytery of Carlisle, May 16, 1861, from which place he was called to New Brunswick. His pastorate here continued about four years, when he resigned to accept a call to the Shadyside Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he still continues.

During his pastorate the records show decided activity in all branches of church work; one hundred and thirty-eight were added to the membership, eighty-three on profession, and within the same period the contribution to benevolent objects amounted to over thirteen thousand dollars. In 1866 the pew-rents were raised by a considerable percentage, and the pastor's salary increased in proportion, making it two thousand dollars.

March 2, 1868, Rev. A. D. L. Jewett was installed pastor. Dr. Jewett was born Jan. 12, 1830, and graduated at Williams College in 1852. His theological course was pursued at Princeton and extended through four years. Meanwhile he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Luzerne. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Reformed Church of Piermont, N. Y., by the Classis of Paramus, and continued there three years. Being compelled to resign by a temporary loss of voice, he connected himself with the Presbytery of New York. By that body he was sent to the church at Throgg's Neck to declare the pulpit vacant, and the result was the speedy filling of the vacancy by his own election to that post. He continued over that charge for seven years, when he was called to New Brunswick.

In 1868 extensive repairs were put upon the parsonage, and in 1870 the pastor's salary was increased to \$2500. In the same year Hope Mission, a Sabbath-school on the west side of the city, was taken under the care of the church, and a building erected for it, costing, with the lots on which it stands, about \$2500, part of which was raised by subscription and part carried as debt. The mission, under the superintendence of Mr. Jacob J. Janeway, has since enjoyed great prosperity, enlisting as teachers quite a large number of our communicants, together with others from our sister denominations, and reaching a considerable population remote from religious privileges. Exemplary enterprise has been shown in its management, both in the gathering in of attendants and in the conducting of the services.

Dr. Jewett had the gratification in 1871 of seeing the church complete its organization by an election of deacons. The following persons were chosen and installed: J. P. Langdon, D. C. English, Woodbridge Strong, C. S. Scott, F. R. Stout, and Andrew Agnew

Another change occurred in 1873, when, an increase in the eldership being deemed desirable, four additional elders were elected to serve for a term of years, subject to the action of the Presbytery. Since then rotation or term service in the eldership has been engrafted upon the constitution of the church in the manner prescribed by law, giving full sanction to the action here taken, at least in its general principles. Any adjustment of details which may be necessary to bring our practice into perfect accordance with the new rule can be easily reached in due time. The persons thus chosen were James P. Langdon, D. C. English, Andrew Agnew, and Charles S. Scott; and the same were re-elected in May of this year.

Dr. Jewett's labors during the latter portion of his term were interrupted by continued ill health. In April, 1873, a vacation of six months was granted him, during which his place in the pulpit and parish was ably supplied by Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, now pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Failing to receive by this rest anything more than temporary relief, on the 16th of October, 1874, he requested a dissolution of the pastoral relation, which was reluctantly granted. He has since resided in Fordham, N. Y.

A call was then extended, Dec. 14, 1874, to the Rev. John Paxton, which was declined; and May 17, 1875, the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Nichols, was installed; Rev. Prof. H. C. Cameron presiding, sermon by Dr. Howard Crosby; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Dr. S. Hall, of the Presbytery of Newark; charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge.

The brief period which has since elapsed has been partly occupied in inventorying the assets of the church, one result of which has been the taking of over one hundred and forty names from the roll, leaving, instead of a membership of four hundred and ninety-four, only three hundred and fifty. This is a work the necessity of which had long been felt, the roll being encumbered with the names of many absentees of long standing. A partial effort in this direction was made during Dr. Jewett's ministry. The bringing of the roll down to its actual number of communicants it is believed will not weaken but strengthen the church.

A reduction of a more grievous character remains to be noted. The past winter has been one of grievous losses by death. Who are to fill the places made vacant by the removal in this manner of James Dayton, Jeremiah Wilbur, and Lucius P. Porter, or the places which devoted Christian women, now gone, recently occupied? Here we acknowledge ourselves losers indeed; and if God of late has given us a few trophies of his grace, must not many more be received, and especially new devotion be kindled in all hearts, to make such losses good?

But the one hundred and fifty years of our history

encourage us to implicit confidence. May we not say of our church, "God is in the midst of her." What we are to-day He has made us. How manifest His power and grace as the generations have come and gone! He was the God of the fathers, and will be of the children. What we fail of being and doing we must attribute to ourselves. We look out upon a future filled with solemn responsibilities. May we faithfully meet them, until we too shall be gathered to our fathers, and exchange the church on earth for the church in heaven.

LIST OF THE PASTORS.

1. Gilbert Tennent, 1728-43.
2. Thomas Arthur (?), 1746-51.
3. Israel Reed, 1768-86.
4. Walter Monteith, 1786-94.
5. Joseph Clark, D.D., 1797-1813.
6. Levit. J. F. Huntington, 1815-20.
7. Samuel B. How, D.D., 1821-23.
8. Joseph H. Jones, D.D., 1825-38.
9. Robert Birch, 1839-42.
10. Robert Davidson, D.D., 1843-59.
11. Howard Crosby, D.D., 1861-62.
12. William Beatty, 1863-67.
13. A. D. L. Jewett, D.D., 1868-74.
14. Thomas Nichols, 1875.

LIST OF THE RULING ELDERS.

- John Lyle, in office March 22, 1790; deceased.
- Col. John Bayard, in office March 22, 1790; deceased Jan. 7, 1807.
- Dr. Moses Scott, in office March 22, 1790; deceased Dec. 28, 1821.
- Thomas Talmadge, in office March 22, 1790; removed, 1797.
- Col. John Neilson, ordained April 24, 1791; deceased March 3, 1833.
- John Pool, ordained July 12, 1797; deceased Feb. 27, 1825.
- Moses Guest, ordained July 12, 1797; removed, 1817.
- John A. Meyer, ordained June 26, 1803; deceased.
- William Lawson, ordained June 26, 1803; deceased.
- Phineas Carman, ordained Dec. 30, 1810; deceased.
- Samuel Holcombe, ordained Dec. 30, 1810; deceased Dec. 17, 1838.
- John N. Simpson, ordained April 14, 1822; deceased.
- Elias Molleson, ordained Oct. 28, 1825; deceased June 8, 1831.
- David W. Vail, ordained Oct. 2, 1826; deceased Jan. 16, 1842.
- Samuel Baker, ordained Oct. 2, 1826; deceased.
- Peter Dayton, ordained April 8, 1838; deceased Oct. 2, 1851.
- Dr. Frederick Richmond, ordained April 8, 1838; deceased May 19, 1849.
- John Terhune, ordained March 5, 1843; living.
- Hon. Geo. P. Molleson, ordained March 5, 1843; deceased May 17, 1849.
- Josiah Ford, ordained Nov. 16, 1845; deceased.
- Abm. S. Neilson, ordained Nov. 16, 1845; deceased June 30, 1861.
- William R. Janeway, ordained Nov. 16, 1845; removed, 1848.
- George J. Janeway, ordained March 21, 1858; living.
- Abraham Voorhes, ordained March 21, 1858; living.
- Theo. G. Neilson, ordained May 29, 1864; living.
- William L. Bogert, ordained May 29, 1864; removed.
- William Rust, ordained May 29, 1864; living.
- Andrew Agnew, ordained May 4, 1873; living.
- James P. Langdon, ordained May 4, 1873; living.
- David C. English, ordained May 4, 1873; living.
- Charles S. Scott, ordained May 4, 1873; living.

LIST OF THE TRUSTEES.

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|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1785. John Neilson. | 1796. Moses Guest. |
| John Taylor. | James Richmond. |
| Moses Scott. | 1799. John Meyer. |
| William Paterson. | 1802. William Lawson. |
| William Ten Broeke. | 1803. John Baker. |
| John Van Emburgh. | 1807. William Applegate. |
| John Y. Noel. | 1808. Phineas Carman. |
| 1786. John Pool. | 1811. Samuel Holcombe. |
| 1787. James Drake. | 1813. John N. Simpson. |
| 1788. Lewis Dunham. | 1814. Augustus R. Taylor. |
| Andrew Kirkpatrick. | John W. Bray. |
| 1790. James Cole. | 1822. Joseph W. Scott. |
| John Plum. | 1824. Elias Molleson. |
| 1791. John Bayard. | 1825. Peter V. Pool. |
| 1793. James Crommelin. | 1826. Peter Dayton. |
| William Letson. | 1827. John Terhune. |
| 1794. Charles Smith. | Arthur B. Sullivan. |

1828. John Acken.	1854. Henry L. Janeway.
1829. Fitz R. Smith.	1855. Abraham Voorhees.
Frederick Richmond.	1860. John Foster.
1830. Joseph C. Griggs.	1861. George C. Ludlow.
1831. Littleton Kirkpatrick.	1862. Woodbridge Strong.
David W. Vail.	Theo. G. Neilson.
1833. James Neilson.	1864. Charles P. Dayton.
1835. John W. Stout.	1867. Lucius P. Porter.
1841. Miles C. Smith.	1869. James Neilson.
1846. Abm. Schuyler Neilson.	1870. William H. Acken.
Martin A. Howell.	1871. Robert H. Neilson.
1851. James Hutchings.	John T. Hill.
Peter V. Miller.	1872. J. Bayard Kirkpatrick.
1853. John R. Ford.	

LIST OF THE DEACONS.

Andrew Agnew, installed 1871.	F. Randolph Stout, installed 1870.
D. C. English, " "	Woodbridge Strong, " "
James P. Langdon, " "	Robert Eastburn, " 1876.
Charles S. Scott, " "	George H. Stout, " "

CHAPTER XC VII.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Christ Church, New Brunswick.¹—The proceedings of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of Christ Church, New Brunswick, previous to the year 1790, have not been preserved among the records of the parish. The only information that can now be obtained relative to its origin and early history is derived from the proceedings of the venerable society in England, which was established in the beginning of the last century for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. By the bishops and members of that celebrated association the missionaries were sent out who ministered to the congregation until the period of the independence of the American colonies, and from their annual reports the materials are chiefly collected which form the first portion of this narrative.

The first reference that I have found to the existence of a congregation in New Brunswick is in the abstract of the society's proceedings for the years 1742-43, where it is stated that the "people of Piscataqua and New Brunswick are marking out a place for a new church about two miles distant from the old one." This must refer to St. James' Church in the adjoining parish, which had been built in 1722.

Mr. Skinner, the minister at Amboy, describes it as "a handsome wooden chappel," and says also "that the congregation grows daily, and in all probability will be as numerous as any in those parts."

The same missionary reports in 1744 that zeal for God's worship among the inhabitants had stirred them up to the building of a church in New Brunswick.

In the year following "the inhabitants of New Brunswick petitioned the society to send them a mis-

sionary, setting forth that they had erected a church of stone fifty-five feet long, forty-five wide, and twenty high, which may be of great service, not only to themselves but also to a well-settled country, extending many miles, in which many of the inhabitants profess themselves of the Church of England, and others who were formerly Dissenters seem now well-affected towards it; that the confidence they had in the most pious and truly Christian society that they would make them happy in an able, discrete divine to administer in that church put them upon building it; and they had obliged themselves and were ready to give proper security to raise £40 that currency per annum towards his support; and were persuaded that by the good behavior of such a missionary they should so far add to their numbers as considerably to increase that sum."

The society, well pleased with the laudable zeal of these gentlemen, acquainted them "that as soon as they shall have provided an house with some acres of land round it, according to the standing rules of the society, to the £40 engaged for the support of a missionary they will send one to be a resident with them." And in the mean time they commended them to the care of the neighboring missionaries.

In the society's report for the year 1749-50 it is stated "that the inhabitants of New Brunswick, having built a large and handsome church, raised £300 towards the purchase of a house and glebe, and obliged themselves to pay £40 per annum to the support of a missionary, earnestly pray to have Mr. Wood, a gentleman of very good life and conversation, bred to physic and surgery, admitted to holy orders," and sent to them in that capacity.

We learn from the proceedings of the next year that the Rev. Mr. Wood had been appointed missionary to the churches of New Brunswick and Elizabethtown. At the latter place he was able to officiate only every fourth Sunday, where, in his absence, the services of the church were performed by Mr. Chandler, who held the office of a catechist.

Mr. Chandler was then a young man, recently from Yale College, and a candidate for holy orders. He received ordination from the Bishop of London in 1751, and returned the same year. The chief sphere of his missionary labor was Elizabethtown, where he spent the greater part of his useful life, and where he died in 1790. His memory is still "green," and much revered in that venerable parish. But he is chiefly distinguished for the unremitting efforts he made to obtain from the home government the appointment of bishops for the colonial church. His efforts, like those of Bishop Butler, and of many other eminent men in the same good cause, did not succeed, in consequence of political jealousy and sectarian animosity.

The failure to accomplish this purpose has been always greatly lamented, and at first sight it appears most disastrous for the infant church in this country, which required the nurturing care and guidance of

¹ By Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., rector of the parish.

wise ecclesiastical rulers. The members of our church had no Protestant bishop within three thousand miles of them,—a case which, as Archbishop Secker said, “never had its parallel before in the Christian world,” yet the failure to obtain the episcopate, apparently so unfortunate, may have been owing not so much to the devices of designing men as to the foresight of a preventing, superintending Providence. If bishops had been appointed at the time, and they had acted when the Revolution occurred, like many of the clergy who came from England, who preferred their allegiance to the king of Great Britain to that of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and would not submit to the new government established, the effect would have been far more injurious to the church than anything else which afterwards happened. It seems a remarkable confirmation of this opinion that while at this time the opposition to the appointment of bishops came chiefly from New England, after the Revolution was accomplished the object so long desired was effected through the influence of Mr. Adams, the American minister with the British government. Thus in God’s good time the prayers and efforts of Chandler were crowned with success, and “the wrath of man was made to praise Him.”

Mr. Wood having removed to Nova Scotia, the society then “thought proper to fix on the Rev. Mr. Seabury, son of the Rev. Mr. Seabury, the society’s missionary at Hempstead, on Long Island, to be their missionary to New Brunswick, out of regard to the request of the inhabitants, and to the united testimony of the Episcopal clergy of New York in his favor as a youth of good genius, unblemished morals, sound principles in religion, and one that had made as good proficiency in literature while in America as the present state of learning there would admit of. Mr. Seabury, being of full age for holy orders, presented himself to the society from the University of Edinburgh, and upon examination being found worthy he was ordained deacon and priest, and soon after set out for New Brunswick, where the society hopes he will follow the example of his worthy father, and prove a very diligent and useful missionary in his station.”

“The Rev. Mr. Seabury, Jr., arrived happily there,” says the report, “on the 25th of May, 1754, and was received with a most hearty welcome from the inhabitants, who appeared very sensible of the society’s goodness in sending a missionary to them, and disposed to do everything in their power to show their acknowledgments. The church is a handsome stone building, which when finished will conveniently hold a large congregation, and this was proposed to be done in that ensuing summer; it is generally well filled, and as there was no dissenting teacher at that time of any sort, he had the satisfaction of seeing several persons of various denominations come to church, and he hoped they would in time, through the grace of God, conform.”

The grandfather of our eminent missionary was “a

deacon,” and his father a licensed minister among the Congregationalists of New England. His father became a convert to the Episcopal Church (like some other prominent men of that day, including the rector of Yale College), gave up his Congregational ministry, and went to England for holy orders.

The son embraced the faith and the profession of his “worthy father.” After graduating at Yale College he pursued first the study of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, then he prepared for the work of the ministry, and was ordained by the celebrated Sherlock, Bishop of London, in 1753.

Seabury was of the purest Puritan extraction, his descent being traced from John Alden, “the first man that landed on Plymouth Rock.” But he found a surer footing on another “Rock,” that on which the church is built, and the chief effort of this “wise master-builder” here seems to have been to bring all Christian people of every name “unto that agreement in the faith and knowledge of God,” unto that conformity to the worship and order of His church to which he himself gladly submitted on his return home to the church of his fathers.

In 1756 the Rev. Mr. Seabury was collated to the cure of the church in Jamaica, L. I., of which he was inducted rector on the 18th of January, 1757.

In October of the same year he writes to the society: “I have constantly attended at Brunswick every seventh Sunday, and shall continue to do so, except the severity of the winter should render it impracticable.”

Under date of Jamaica, May 5, 1761, in another letter, he says, “When it was proposed to me to remove from New Brunswick, I was told it would prevent a good deal of uneasiness and confusion in the parish (at Jamaica), both with regard to the Dissenters and the professors of the Church of England themselves, who were unanimous in their desire of having me for their missionary; and as a further encouragement, it was represented to me that the people would do everything that could be reasonably expected to render my situation every way commodious. These motives, together with a desire of being near a most valuable and affectionate father, prevailed on me to solicit a removal to Jamaica.”

Mr. Seabury, with apostolic zeal, “went everywhere preaching the word,” and on one of these missionary tours an incident occurred which proved nearly fatal to the career of this celebrated man. While returning in a sail-boat from Brunswick to New York a sudden gust of wind arose which threatened to upset the little bark. The danger was increased by the obstinacy of the steersman, who would not or could not govern the boat. Mr. Seabury submitted in patience as long as it could be done with safety; at last he seized the helm, thrust the man away from it, and guided the vessel to the shore. A crowd of anxious spectators were gathered on the beach, who felt so indignant at the conduct of the helmsman, in expos-

ing the life of the faithful missionary, that they laid hands on him as soon as he reached the land and inflicted the punishment he so richly deserved.

Mr. Seabury was thus providentially saved "from perishing by water," to become long afterwards the guide of the ark of Christ's church, which has been more than once preserved by his firmness and skill from the winds and storms that threatened her destruction.

To him more than to any other man, save good Bishop White, we owe it that she now lies moored in safety in the haven of peace.

Bishops Seabury and White seemed to have performed the same providential part in organizing the church in this country which Cranmer and Ridley did in reforming it in England.

"Opposite tendencies, widely differing views of party and doctrine, were to be reconciled and made to dwell in unity. This difficult result was obtained by the kindly co-operation of these two men, of very opposite constitutions of mind and habits of thought. By their mutual forbearance and concessions the happy mean between too much stiffness in refusing and too much facility in yielding was kept, and a result reached which, in the main, has continued to be satisfactory to all the classes of views which the American Episcopal Church harbors in its bosom. Bishop Seabury was the conservative element in the church, the firm opposer of needless innovations, of a latitudinarian theology, and a lax estimation and treatment of her peculiar principles. And it has been wisely said by Dr. Hallam that perhaps that church owes him less for what he did than for what he prevented from being done."

This truly apostolic man, who began his missionary work here, was consecrated the first bishop of the American church by the bishops of the church in Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. Immediately after his consecration he entered upon his episcopal duties in the diocese of Connecticut, where he labored assiduously till 1796, when, on the 25th of February, his prayer for a speedy release was granted. "A voice from heaven was heard saying, Friend, go up higher," and he suddenly departed.

The church of New Brunswick by their letters, dated Dec. 20, 1757, return their thanks for the society's goodness to them in appointing the Rev. Mr. MacKean to succeed their late worthy missionary, Mr. Seabury; and write, further, "that it is with great pleasure they see the Church of England, by the benevolence of the society and the prudent choice they make of discreet men, raising its head in an infant country, where at its first settlement different sects, as well as Popery, had taken footing." And Mr. MacKean acquaints the society by his letter, dated Jan. 8, 1758, "that he arrived at New Brunswick on the 16th of December, and was kindly received by his congregation, and had officiated regularly to them from that time."

In 1761, Mr. MacKean reports that the congregation of the church had obtained a charter of incorporation. He remained in Brunswick until February, 1763, when he removed to Perth Amboy. There he died in 1766. On the tombstone erected to his memory he is described as "unshaken friend, and in every relation of life a benevolent and honest man."

He informs the society on his removal "that the Hon. Edward Antill, Esq., a man of most exemplary life and singular piety, has undertaken to read prayers and a sermon every two Sundays at Brunswick, and every other two at Piscataqua, till the arrival of a Missionary."

The society directed their thanks to be returned to Mr. Antill for his pious labors.

It is to be lamented that so little is known of the history of this zealous and devoted churchman. His papers, which were in possession of a nephew, were nearly destroyed in the great fire of 1835 in New York. He left three sons,—Edward, John, and Lewis,—the first of whom became a colonel in the American army and served in the war. On one occasion he was taken prisoner and confined on board the English fleet. Happily for him John, who joined the British ranks, was sent to examine the prisoners, and the first person on whom he cast his eyes was his own brother. He succeeded in procuring his release. Lewis also retained his loyalty, and fell in the battle of Brandywine. John survived many years, and died, it is supposed, in Orange County, N. Y.

There is a large and handsome marble font in the church, on which is inscribed, "The gift of John Antill, Esq., as a token of his affection to his native place." The tradition in the family, however, was that this font was presented by his father, the Hon. Edward Antill, as a votive offering in consequence of deliverance from imminent danger. He died Aug. 15, 1770, and his remains are now deposited under the floor of the church near the tower.

A joint letter from the clergy of New Jersey, dated Dec. 5, 1762, was received the year following, representing that the small congregation of Piscataqua have within a few years been at the expense of building a new church, and they earnestly recommend them to the society's favor. It was agreed to unite Piscataqua to the mission of Brunswick, which mission being vacant by the removal of Mr. MacKean to Perth Amboy, the Rev. Mr. Leonard Cutting was appointed to succeed him. This gentleman had for several years been a public tutor in the College of New York, and produced the most ample testimony to his character "for learning, piety, and virtue, and firm attachment to the present government in Church and State."

Under date of Oct. 3, 1764, Mr. Cutting gives a particular account of the state of his churches.

In New Brunswick, he says, there are about one hundred and thirty families, most of them in but in-

different circumstances. In this town are three places of public worship,—an English and a Dutch Church, and a Presbyterian meeting, the members of which live together in a friendly manner without disputes and animosities on account of religion. His own congregation seems to be composed of serious, zealous, and devout members, and is likely to flourish greatly. His communicants at present are about twenty-five. He catechises the children at Brunswick and Piscataqua every Sunday. The congregation at Brunswick have given a bond for £40 a year, Jersey currency, and allow £20 currency for house-rent till they are able to purchase a glebe.

Nothing is here said of the land on which the church is built, which was given by Philip French, Esq., in 1745. During the Revolution the deed was lost, and only found a few years ago in the garret of an old house in New York. There is no evidence that either house or glebe were ever purchased. If so, church robbery and sacrilege stand to the account of some poor soul.

In his report of April 29, 1765, Mr. Cutting "with pleasure observes that in New Brunswick the same catholic spirit prevails, all denominations living together in a friendly manner without disputes and animosities."

In Piscataqua, he says, the church is well filled, and the people appear serious and attentive.

During the next year this worthy missionary removed to Hempstead, L. I.; thence he writes that the church at Brunswick appears to increase in numbers, and there were thirty-four communicants.

The society now appointed the Rev. Abraham Beach to this mission, where he arrived safe in the end of September, 1767. He reports that he was kindly received, and found an agreement among all denominations.

In his next letter Mr. Beach informs them "that his own churches are frequented by serious persons of all denominations, and that he hath in his mission a great number of negroes, to some of whom he reads at his own house every Sunday evening."

In the proceedings of 1773 it is reported that the people of New Brunswick have by a subscription repaired the church and very nearly erected the steeple.

In 1774 "the Rev. Abraham Beach's mission is in a good state. He endeavoreth, by a kind and candid treatment, to overcome the prejudices of the Dissenters, and hath experienced the good effects of it in several instances."

During the following year Mr. Beach represents "how hurtful the American disputes are to the clergy, and assures the society that he has endeavored to promote moderation, peace, and good order, and trusts to Providence for the success."

Though Dr. Beach was, says his grandson, "liberal in his intercourse with his brethren of other denominations, it appears from his correspondence that he

was tenacious of Episcopal ordination, and unwilling to accede, even as a temporary expedient, to the plan brought prominently forward in 1783 by Dr. (afterwards Bishop) White to organize the church and provide for the ordination of ministers without a consecrated bishop. Nor did he give a voluntary assent to all the alterations in the liturgy, and which, as the English bishops declared, went beyond the necessity of the case." In accordance with the advice of his friend, Dr. Chandler, he maintained "a firm and manly adherence to the true principles of the Church, a persevering activity in performing the duties of his station, together with prudence, candor, and good temper."

The last letter found among the proceedings of the society relative to this church was written by the Rev. Mr. Cook, missionary at Shrewsbury. It is dated at Brunswick, May 1, 1777.

This gentleman states that he was confined to the army, unable to reach his mission or to see his family. He reports that for the last four months he had been at Brunswick, and had officiated occasionally in the church, the only one in the province in which divine service was then regularly performed. He adds "that although Mr. Beach had, from his prudent and good conduct, been permitted to stay at home, he was not free from insults, and being nearly two miles out of the British lines, was in a state of constant apprehension."

At the time of the Revolution everything that bore the English name naturally shared the dislike extended to the English nation. When the nation was opposed and rejected, it was not to be expected that the national establishment would receive much favor.

The first missionaries of our church in this country were ministers of the Church of England. The church there is so closely connected with the state that they are very generally confounded together, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that when the government of the state was cast off the government of the church should be involved in the same fate.

This prejudice was aggravated by the fact that a great number of the ministers of the church at the time of the Revolution proved loyal to the parent country. In many instances they left their people and returned to Great Britain or her provinces rather than discontinue the public prayers for the king and the royal family. At their ordination they had taken the oath of fealty to the crown, and were ready to endure any degree of suffering rather than renounce their allegiance.

The Rev. Charles Inglis, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and afterwards the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, under date of Oct. 31, 1776, thus describes the sufferings to which most of the ministers of the church were at this time exposed: "The clergy were everywhere threatened, often reviled with the most opprobrious language, sometimes treated with brutal violence. Some have been carried prisoners by armed

mobs into distant provinces, where they were detained in close confinement for several weeks, and much insulted, without any crime being even alleged against them. Some have been flung into jails by committees for frivolous suspicions of plots, of which even their persecutors afterwards acquitted them. Some who were obliged to fly their own province to save their lives have been taken prisoners, sent back, and are threatened to be tried for their lives because they fled from danger. Some have been pulled out of the reading-desk because they prayed for the king, and that before independency was declared. Others have been warned to appear at militia musters with their arms, have been fined for not appearing, and threatened with imprisonment for not paying their fines. Others have had their houses plundered and their desks broken open under pretence of their containing treasonable papers. Whatever reluctance or pain a benevolent heart may feel in recounting such things, which are indeed a disgrace to humanity and religion, yet they ought to be held up to view the more effectually to expose the baneful nature of persecution, make it detestable, and put mankind on their guard against its first approaches. Were every instance of this kind faithfully collected, says the writer, it is probable that the sufferings of the American clergy would appear in many respects not inferior to those of the English clergy in the time of the great rebellion."

Mr. Inglis himself, in reply to a message from Gen. Washington, requesting a change in the liturgy, that prayers might be omitted for the king and royal family, declared to the general in person "that it was in his power to close their churches, but by no means in his power to make the clergy depart from their duty."

Such conduct as this a man of Washington's firmness and valor was capable of appreciating. It did not diminish his reverence for the men, nor for the church of which they were ministers. He was himself, like many of our eminent patriots and statesmen, devotedly attached to it, partaking of her communion and serving as a vestryman; her ministers were chosen for his chaplains, and in her solemn forms of devotion he offered up his thanksgivings for victory or for peace.

It is not wonderful, however, that this loyal conduct of many of the clergy should have excited against them and the church the hostility of the multitude, and it cannot but be lamented that they should have taken this view of their duty, that they had not restricted themselves to the discharge of their clerical functions, and placed the service of Christ and His church before that of their king and country. By this course they would have better promoted the interests, temporal and spiritual, of all concerned.

But we, who live in peace and quietness, are hardly competent to judge of the conduct of men whose lot was cast in those days of trouble and confusion. It

may be they foresaw that "the children's teeth would be set on edge" by "the grapes" of which "their fathers ate," and they forbore. At any rate, we cannot but respect men of such uncompromising principles, even while we pity their mistakes or condemn their errors. It is not just to charge their mistakes or their errors upon the church of which they were ministers, or to desert her altars because they would not desert their country.

This, however, has been the case in too many instances, and the church in this place has in times past shared the obloquy extended to her elsewhere. Political prejudices have kept great numbers from joining her communion, which to this day is denominated by some of the older inhabitants "the English Church."

During all these troublous times Mr. Beach remained at his post of duty, having a sweet homestead and retreat on the banks of the Raritan, where in the bosom of a large and happy family he found peace and solace amid surrounding perils, discord, and confusion.

He continued to officiate in Brunswick till 1784, when he became an assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York. On resigning this office he retired to the old homestead, that mansion of hospitality, where his declining years were spent, and where he rested from his labors.

A tablet has been erected to his memory in the church, with the following epitaph from the pen of the late James A. Hillhouse, Esq.:

"In the adjoining church yard
He interred the remains of
ABRAHAM BEACH, D. D.,

Who was ordained in London, in 1767, to officiate in this church, where he faithfully performed his duty for 17 years. After devoting 25 years more to his Sacred profession in the City of New-York, he returned to close his days amidst the scenes of his youthful exertions. Having completed his 88th year, he departed on the 14th of September, 1828, in the humble but assured hope of entering in the enjoyment of those promises, of which he was so long the Herald.

He was born in Cheshire Conn. Sept. 9th 1740."

On the same tablet are inscribed the names of Ann Van Wickle, the wife of Dr. Beach, who died in New York, Jan. 22, 1808, and of their daughters, Ann Chandler Beach, wife of the Rev. T. Lyell, who died Dec. 23, 1821, and Maria Beach, who, with her husband, the Rev. A. Carter, fell a victim to the yellow fever in Savannah, Ga., 1827. Another daughter, the venerable Mrs. Rattoone, on the 12th of October, 1848, was reunited to this happy family circle "in the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love;" and more recently the eldest daughter of Dr. Beach, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, has been added to that numerous gathering in Paradise.

The Rev. Mr. Rowland immediately succeeded Mr. Beach in the charge of this church, and continued one year. He some time afterwards removed to Shelbourne, in Nova Scotia.

It appears that the church was vacant of a regularly settled clergyman till some time in the year 1787, when the Rev. George Ogilvie, a deacon, was engaged to officiate to the congregation.

He is described as "a man of fine personal appearance, an agreeable companion, an excellent reader, and an acceptable preacher." Mr. Ogilvie resigned his charge in the year 1790, and removed to Norwalk, in Connecticut, thence to Rye, N. Y., where he died.

After this period the proceedings of the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of the church have been preserved on file, from which the following statements are chiefly derived:

In 1791 the Rev. Henry Vandyke, on the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Beach, was chosen minister of the parish. The register does not state when his ministry terminated, but there is still preserved on file a letter from this gentleman to the vestry, dated at Burlington, June 20, 1794, from which it appears that he must some time previously have removed from New Brunswick.

In this letter Mr. Vandyke complains that his salary had not been paid him; that he was consequently "threatened by suits at law;" and he implores the vestry to save him and themselves from this "reproach and shame" by paying the balance due him.

At this time the lottery system was sanctioned by the State, and, unfortunately, it was introduced into the church. Some of the old tickets are still preserved. But, as in every such case, much harm was done, and very little good.

The church was defrauded of the money collected by some of the agents; quarrels ensued, lawsuits were threatened, and at last the clergyman's just dues were left unpaid. All such methods of obtaining money end the same way. The only true plan, and the only one that will prove finally successful, is the one enjoined in the gospel: "Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him; so let him give, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver." The deed that is not based on Christian motives will be "unblessed." It certainly will not benefit "him that gives," and seldom does it benefit "him that takes."

The parish seems to have continued vacant until May 4, 1799, when the Rev. John Henry Hobart was "invited to perform divine service for the congregation for one year," and "the sum of \$266.67 was allowed for such services."

Mr. Hobart brought a letter of introduction from Bishop White to the Rev. Abram Beach, in which the bishop speaks of him as "a young gentleman who has lately entered into Orders in our Church, with the general expectation of all who know him that he will be eminently useful in it." How fully these expectations were realized need not here be said.

Mr. Beach forwarded this letter, which is still among the church records, to the vestry, recommend-

ing them, in consideration of "the young gentleman's character, as given by Bishop White, and the destitute condition of your church, to employ the Rev. Mr. Hobart."

In a letter dated at Philadelphia, April 10, 1799, Mr. Hobart accepts the invitation of the vestry, though he says, "The salary allowed will not be adequate to defray my necessary expenses; but I can make no objection, because I acquiesced in it when first proposed." The reason assigned for his removal from the churches in the vicinity of Philadelphia was "that he could not look on them as a permanent residence, and that he wished for some time longer to pursue his studies at Princeton, where he enjoyed peculiar advantages of books, of retirement, and of society."

After serving the church here a little more than two months, Mr. Hobart, in a communication dated July 15, 1799, says, "I have thought it my duty to state to the vestrymen my desire that they would release me from my temporary engagement with them for the last six months, to enable me to accept a permanent settlement," offered at Hempstead, L. I. He expresses, however, his "determination and wish to fulfill, to the best of his abilities, his engagement with the church here, unless regularly released therefrom."

On the very day after this was written he addressed another letter to the vestry, in which he says, with characteristic disinterestedness and magnanimity, "I think I shall not be satisfied in existing circumstances to receive a release from my engagement with your church, and I must, therefore, beg leave to withdraw my request for it. I shall accordingly answer the call of the church at Hempstead by informing them that my immediate acceptance of it is incompatible with my engagements and duty to the church at Brunswick. I would not wish to be understood that my determination has arisen from any view to a permanent settlement at Brunswick, but from a desire to secure the ease of my own mind, and to prevent any cause of censure, by the complete discharge of my engagement with your church, and so fully have I made up my mind, that I would not receive a release from my engagement were it to be offered me."

When this communication was laid before the vestry they appointed one of their number to express to Mr. Hobart "the pleasure with which they received it, and that though they would from views of advantage to him have consented to part with him, yet consulting their own feelings and the interests of the church they should have afforded that consent with painful reluctance."

In accordance with the resolution he had formed, Mr. Hobart did not leave the parish until the close of the year for which his services were engaged.

"I take this opportunity," he writes to the vestry, "of repeating what I shall always express with pleasure, that the attentions and kindness I have uniformly

received from the members of the church here, lay claim to my respectful and grateful remembrance."

In another letter to Robert Boggs, Esq., clerk of the vestry, he writes in the same pleasing style: "Your good wishes are grateful to me. I look forward to the pleasure of often seeing you, and through life to the cultivation of your regard and friendship. My intercourse with you has been marked by acts of attention and friendship on your part, which are not less pleasing in the remembrance that they were acceptable at the time. Whatever may be the changes and trials of our state here (for who can expect unalloyed enjoyment), let me hope that we shall meet where our happiness shall be perfect and eternal." Exactly four months intervened between the departure of the two friends from this world of "changes and chances," and during the Easter season of last year the excellent and venerable Miss Maria Boggs, that mother of honored memory and name, joined the company of her husband and his friend.

On Mr. Hobart's resignation, "Mr. Beasley was invited to read prayers in the church until a rector could be provided," and in November, 1800, the Rev. Charles C. Cotton was engaged to take charge of the parish until Easter Monday following. He continued his services for six months afterwards.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen on the 16th day of March, 1801, it was "Resolved and agreed unanimously, That the Rev. John Croes, of Swedesborough, N. J., be invited to accept the permanent rectorship of this church at a salary of \$375 per annum."

The invitation given to Mr. Croes was made in conjunction with "the trustees of Queen's College," who desired to secure his services as a teacher. In this institution, which attained under him a widespread and justly-earned reputation, as well as in a school for young ladies, which was one of the most celebrated in its time, he labored with great assiduity and success. As a scholar and a disciplinarian he was admirably fitted for such a sphere of usefulness, and many of the most respectable and best-educated citizens of the place were trained and taught in the school of Mr. Croes. Influential, however, as he was in this capacity, the work of the teacher must have seriously interfered with that of the pastor. The parish could not but suffer when the rector was obliged to devote the greater part of his time and attention to scholastic pursuits. All this he frankly acknowledges and laments in his correspondence on the subject. By an express stipulation with the vestry the number of sermons he should preach was "limited to one a day." "I did this," he says in one of his letters on the subject, "not because I thought it too much labor to deliver two, but because I believed I could not prepare a sufficient number and perform the duties of the academy also. The business of the academy will so occupy my time that preaching more frequently than once a day would

compel me to make greater exertions than my health would bear. Could the church afford support sufficient without the school, it would be my choice and delight to preach twice every Sunday."

What a sad pity that this "choice and delight" could not have been gratified through the liberality of the people he undertook to serve!

It is a common impression that school-teaching is peculiarly suited to the clerical office, and that clergymen are of all men best fitted to be instructors of youth. This cannot be denied, provided the instruction be of a religious character.

"Apt to teach" is one of the qualifications for the office. But "apt to teach" what? Not Latin or Greek or mathematics, not grammar or science or profane literature. We were not ordained for this, but to "teach all things whatsoever Christ hath commanded," and every other kind of instruction which interferes with this duty is forbidden by the terms of our commission. Of all men in this world the parish priest is the last man who should be the teacher of a school. In order to feed the lambs of his flock, as he is expressly commanded, to guide and instruct the children of his charge, he must gain their esteem and their affection. If they do not regard him as a father and a friend, if they cannot approach him with confidence and love, he can have no influence over them, and can do them little or no good.

Now they will rarely entertain such feelings for the man who sustains towards them the relation of a schoolmaster. In that capacity to be faithful the individual must exercise discipline, and sometimes apparent severity. And children will generally regard such a person with dread, if not with aversion. How then can they view him, for whom they entertain such feelings, in the light of a pastor, whom they should at all times approach with feelings of filial attachment! Thus a clergyman can hardly take a surer means of sacrificing the affection of the younger members of his flock than by uniting with his clerical functions the duties of the academy. Observation and experience confirm this assertion. Many of the most respectable citizens of New Brunswick have been heard to say that much as they esteemed Bishop Croes they never could overcome the feeling of childish repugnance they entertained for him as their former teacher.

Under these circumstances such persons never could have been drawn into the church; nay, they were absolutely driven from it, and who can deny that all this tended in no small degree to retard the progress of the parish during his lifetime? It must not be forgotten in justification of Dr. Croes, that he had no other alternative. The income offered him here was entirely inadequate to his support, and he was obliged to keep school, to his great regret, in order to secure a maintenance for his family, but it was undoubtedly for himself and his parish an unhappy and disastrous alternative. Who ever found

profit in "muzzling the ox that treadeth out the corn"?

In November, 1801, Mr. Croes entered upon his duties as rector of the parish, and in the faithful discharge of these he continued until his death in 1832. During the long period of his rectorship but few events of note are recorded. In February, 1803, the spire of the church was struck by lightning and wholly consumed. The building itself was in imminent danger of being destroyed, and the excitement produced by it throughout the town was so great that to this day it is spoken of by the older inhabitants as one of the great events of the period. "When the fire raged with the greatest violence," says Bishop Croes in his account of this fearful scene, "and when the prospect of saving the building was almost nothing, a sudden squall of wind and snow commenced and blew the flakes, sparks, and burning timber in such profusion over the roof, and indeed over that part of the town between it and the river, that not only all hope was lost of the church but the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the town. The whole atmosphere seemed on fire. Houses one hundred yards distant were covered with sparks to such a degree that the roofs appeared like a mass of fire, and had it not been for the snow that fell in great profusion and the wet state of the houses no human exertions could have saved the town." By the contributions of the congregation, the citizens of the place, and some friends in New York and Savannah (whose names are all recorded in the parish register), the steeple was rebuilt in the course of a few months. In 1814 the whole interior of the church was remodeled. The pulpit was removed from the north side to the east end, a new desk and chancel were made, and the pews arranged to face them. The church was afterwards provided with "Venetian blinds for the east window, furniture for the vestry-room, a covering for the communion-table, and the two mahogany chairs by the generous donation of Mrs. Isaac Lawrence."

The general esteem entertained for Mr. Croes is shown by the fact that in 1815 he was chosen by the convention of the diocese the bishop of the same, and on the 19th of November of that year he received consecration from the hands of Bishops White, Hobart, and Kemp. He did not, however, resign his rectorship on this occasion, though he gave up the school and devoted his time thenceforward to the care of his diocese and of his parish.

In October, 1830, "in consequence of severe and protracted illness," the bishop summoned his vestry, and desired them to appoint as his assistant his son, the Rev. John Croes, offering to surrender to him the half of his own salary. The vestry acceded to the proposal, and Mr. Croes entered immediately upon his duties.

On the 27th of March, 1832, "the rector, induced by illness and an anxious desire to divest himself of

the care of the rectorship, presented his resignation" of the same; the vestry, however, besought him to withdraw it in the following appropriate resolutions, which did them as much honor as it must have given their venerable pastor pleasure: "Whereas, the Right Rev. John Croes has presented his resignation to this board as rector, and whereas under any circumstances the vestry would deeply regret the dissolution of a connection which has existed in uninterrupted harmony between themselves and their esteemed rector, and which, as they think, has mainly contributed, with the blessings of Almighty God, to the preservation and prosperity of the church during so long a period, whilst they have witnessed with deep anxiety his severe and protracted illness, and would cheerfully contribute to the repose of his declining years, yet they cannot but think that the withdrawal by the rector of his resignation tendered to them would subserve the interests of that church which he has so long loved and so faithfully served; therefore, Resolved, That the Right Rev. Rector be respectfully requested to withdraw his said resignation." To this earnest request "the rector in his reply cheerfully acceded."

On the 30th of May this year the convention of the diocese met in Morristown. The bishop was too infirm to be present. His address was read by the secretary, from which the following extract is taken. It seems necessary to introduce it here as an illustration of the condition of the parish and diocese at that time, otherwise I would fain have kept back a document which cannot but excite in every generous mind feelings of shame and sorrow:

"Taking into consideration," says the bishop, "the probable injury the diocese may suffer from the want of an efficient Episcopal Head, I am strongly induced to recommend to you to take measures to elect some suitable Presbyter of the church as an assistant bishop, to perform those duties which I shall in all probability not be able to discharge. I am well aware of the obstacles that present themselves to this measure, especially that of the want of sufficient funds, as during the short time I may be permitted to live the withdrawal of or even diminishing the small stipend which has been steadily contributed by the church in the diocese in aid of my support would reduce my means of living much below what would be necessary for that purpose, especially as I have already voluntarily relinquished \$300 a year of the salary I received as rector of Christ Church in New Brunswick (when the whole salary which I previously received was but \$500), rather than suffer that church to be shut up and the congregation deprived of the services of the sanctuary. But as in all probability the obstacles I speak of will be of short duration, less than a year perhaps, it is to be hoped that some means may be devised to obviate it in the interim. At any rate I am assured, my brethren, that your sense of equity and propriety will not permit you to adopt any meas-

ure which may lessen my means of support or comfort during the short period I yet may live."

The convention did make then some "provision for his temporal wants," and a "committee was appointed to address a respectful letter to Bishop Croes, expressive of their grateful estimation of his long and faithful services, their affectionate sympathy in his sufferings, and their hope that he may be sustained under them by the Divine blessing."

It was well indeed that the aged prelate and pastor had "the *Divine* blessing to sustain him," for "vain had been the help of man." The good old man's days were happily drawing to a close, and in July of this same year he was removed from all earthly cares and entered into his rest.

Agreeably to the wishes of the family, the vestry had his body interred beneath the chancel in the church; they desired "to defray the funeral expenses, and in further testimony of their respect for the memory of their late rector they resolved to take measures to erect a marble tablet to record and perpetuate his great zeal for the church generally, and especially for Christ Church, New Brunswick, over which he presided for so many years as rector." A tablet was accordingly placed in the east end of the church, with this appropriate inscription, composed by his son:

"Beneath the Chancel are deposited the remains
of the

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN CROES, D.D., first Bishop
Of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese.

Born in New Jersey, he held the office and performed the duties of
A Christian Minister, in his native
State,

For more than 42 years, the last 30 of which were devoted
To the service of this Parish.

On the 30th of July, 1832, he closed a useful life,
And calmly slept in the Lord, in the 71st year of his age
And the 17th of his Episcopate.

This Tablet

Is erected by his bereaved congregation,
As a testimonial

Of their grateful recollection of the many private virtues
Of their departed Pastor and Friend;

And of the high estimation in which they held
His piety and talents,

As a Minister of the Gospel of Peace;

And his consummate prudence, untiring activity,

And constant vigilance,

As a Spiritual Overseer of the Church."

Bishop Croes was, in the truest sense of the word, "a self-made man." He had been in early life a soldier of the Revolution, and after the war "fought manfully under Christ's banner, His faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end." He pursued his studies diligently, and by the advice of his friend, Dr. McWhorter, an eminent Presbyterian minister of Newark, took orders in the church, which he lived to serve and govern with zeal and ability so many years. Though not famed for popular eloquence, Bishop Croes possessed many eminent qualities for his high and holy office. He was the laborious parish priest, the sincere friend, the judicious counselor, the

watchful pastor, the instructive preacher, the thoughtful writer, the sound, well-read divine. He had the happy faculty of "speaking the truth in love," and he seems to have gained the esteem and affection of all who came within the sphere of his influence. To this day he is generally spoken of throughout the town by the name of "the good bishop."

On the 22d of August the vestry was convened, and chose for their rector the Rev. John Croes, the son of the bishop, and the late assistant minister. In October of the same year the convention of the diocese assembled in New Brunswick for the purpose of choosing a successor to their late venerable bishop and father. It resulted in the election of the Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston. He was consecrated on the 31st day of the same month, and with characteristic energy and promptness commenced his primary visitation on Wednesday, November 28th, at Christ Church, New Brunswick.

"I was induced," says Bishop Doane, "to enter on my official labors at this point that I might follow more immediately in the footsteps of my venerated predecessor, who for thirty years ministered in holy things to the people of that congregation. I was desirous also thus especially to acknowledge the friendly attention shown to myself personally, and the valuable services so long and faithfully rendered to the diocese by him who, bearing the name, has so worthily succeeded to the parochial charge of the lamented incumbent. It was the object of the discourse here and elsewhere delivered as the visitation sermon to set forth the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ, "the counsel of God," as St. Paul denominates it, the whole of which the Christian minister who would keep himself "pure from the blood of all men is bound to declare." And to the last day of his life this was the great theme of this great bishop's preaching, "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," the gospel of His grace, and the church of His love.

Mr. Croes continued in the rectorship of Christ Church until October, 1839, when his resignation took effect, according to notice given to the vestry in July preceding, to the great sorrow of many of his beloved parishioners and friends. He retired to a family residence in Keyport, where he undertook the work of a missionary, and finished his earthly course of labor in the month of August, 1849.

On his resignation a committee was appointed at the next meeting of the vestry, "with power to confer with the Rev. John D. Ogilby, and to secure his services temporarily for the church until permanent provision shall be made with reference to the rectorship."

Mr. Ogilby was at that time residing in New Brunswick, holding the professorship of languages in Rutgers College. He very kindly undertook the charge offered him, without any remuneration for

"his acceptable services," until the 29th of October, 1839, when the present incumbent, the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, "was unanimously elected" to the rectorship.

At this time the congregation was small in numbers and in a state of great depression, for "the house had been divided against itself," and it was well-nigh "brought to desolation;" but being built upon "a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation," "all the building fitly framed and compact together" in the unity of the spirit, it soon began to grow with "living stones unto a holy temple in the Lord."

On the feast of St. Philip and St. James, the year following, the rector-elect was admitted by Bishop Doane to the holy order of priests, the candidate being presented by the Rev. John D. Ogilby; and in October of the same year, on the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, he was instituted by the bishop into the rectorship of the parish.

On this occasion the bishop preached that admirable sermon, since widely circulated, and then by request first published, "On the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints;" and it was one of the great sorrows of his life that a brother bishop, who was present, to whom he was ardently attached, and to whom the discourse was dedicated, not very long afterwards denied that faith, "*quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est*," and embraced a creed of modern invention, neither catholic nor apostolic.

Love of the church which the Redeemer purchased with his blood was the ruling passion of Bishop Doane's life, and a defection from her communion was in his estimation the saddest offense that man could commit. Alas, once and again, with a keener edge, did that sword pierce his loving and faithful heart!

During the rector's absence in the winter on a visit to the West Indies most acceptable services were rendered to the congregation by the Rev. Hamble J. Leacock, who afterwards became a distinguished missionary in Africa, where he died, leaving behind him the name of "the martyr of Pongas."

In his annual address to the convention in May, 1842, the bishop states that in his last visit to Brunswick he found a valuable organ had been presented by a former member of the parish, Charles M. Leupp, Esq., "as a memento of his affection to the church in which his infancy was trained and nurtured;" "and with this addition," says the bishop, "to the music of the public services there is, through grace, a constant increase of that harmony of heart which makes the church on earth most like the church in heaven, and best prepares its members for worship here and for enjoyment there."

The next incident of note in the parish occurred in the year 1846, when a valuable property was purchased for a parsonage. The purchase-money included the proceeds of a sale of lots which had been presented some years before by Mr. Edward Boggs

and Mrs. Mary R. Blauvelt; the remainder was procured by subscription of different amounts from the members of the congregation and their friends. Chief among these should be mentioned the name of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., who has been on all occasions the unfailing and generous friend of the church and its rector.

During the same year a large lot adjoining the churchyard was bequeathed to the corporation by Mrs. Mary Leupp, that saintly woman, of whom it was well and truly said by one who could appreciate her worth:

"So like Charity she lived on earth that doubtless,
Like Charity, she remaineth evermore in heaven."

On Aug. 1, 1850, the congregation being in a prosperous condition, the rector expressed a wish to retire, and proffered his resignation to the vestry. They appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Wells, Hoffman, and Blauvelt, who in a letter overflowing with earnest and affectionate feeling urged him to remain in his present sphere of duty; as they were pleased to say, he had "triumphed over past difficulties, and his labors, through the blessing of heaven, would be crowned with entire success."

During this year efforts were made by the rector to organize an independent parish in Somerville. Frequent services had been held there in years preceding during the week and a congregation formed. The effort was successful, a zealous missionary was appointed, and on Sept. 4, 1852, the corner-stone of St. John's Church was laid by Bishop Doane. The beautiful plot of ground on which the church is built was presented by Joshua Doughty, Esq., who, with Richard Duyckinck, Isaac R. Cornell, A. Camman, and William Thomson, Esq., aided most efficiently in its construction and support.

The consecration next year is described in the bishop's happiest style: "I was joined on my way to Somerville by 'troops of friends,' till when we reached our place of destination we had already a congregation with us. Our zealous friend [Rev. John Rowland], the missionary, was ready for us, with his beautiful church adorned with gifts of love from numerous hands; the day was of the season's best; there was an assemblage that overflowed the building, and the noble service proceeded with as much of tenderness, devotion, and solemnity as any that I have ever shared in. How I thought of those missionary journeys, year after year, when 'two or three' were gathered in the court-house, and how I 'rejoiced for the consolation.' Altogether it was a day for the whitest stone, and I could forget many things that had past and were to come in the fullness of its spiritual joy."

The next year witnessed the consecration of Christ Church, New Brunswick. In his annual report to the convention the year previous the rector states: "Our old church has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, for the purpose of being enlarged, and our service has been celebrated mean-

while in a room kindly offered us by the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation." Every place of religious worship in the city was generously offered for the same purpose. In his next parochial report the rector proceeds to say, "The new building was completed in the month of August, and consecrated on the feast of St. Bartholomew. It is built in the Norman style, from a plan furnished by Messrs. Wills and Dudley, the work being superintended by John G. Hall, Esq."

As much of the old material as could be used was put in the new structure, stone of similar color being found in the neighborhood to supply what was wanting for the prolongation of the side walls. The present building consists of a nave fifty by seventy-five feet, with a chancel of twenty feet in depth and a south porch. It is admirably adapted for conveying sound; the officiating clergyman has only to speak in the ordinary tone of conversation to be heard in every part of the church. The interior is plainly but substantially finished, and the church retains its former venerable appearance.

The expense of these improvements has not much exceeded ten thousand dollars, and as the memory of the church's benefactors should never be forgotten, it seems proper to mention the names of the chief donors. Two sisters, Mrs. S. V. Hoffman and Mrs. R. J. Livingston, contributed five thousand dollars. To them belongs the praise of laying the foundation of this noble undertaking. Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Kinney, and Mrs. Hoffman presented the chancel windows, which represent our Lord's prayer in the garden, his crucifixion and resurrection. A side window was given by Mrs. I. R. Cornell, in memory of her grandmother, the late Mrs. Donan, who was also a benefactor of the church. Some friends of the lamented and "greatly beloved" Prof. Ogilby, who now sleeps within the church's shade, contemplate placing another memorial window on the opposite side. The ladies of the congregation united generally in furnishing a handsome carpet for the aisles and chancel, and Mrs. F. Schuchardt also supplied a complete set of new and elegantly bound books for the altar, lecturn, and desk. In addition to these three members of the vestry, Messrs. I. R. Cornell, F. S. Kinney, J. S. Carpenter, and the senior warden, S. V. Hoffman, Esq., contributed fifteen hundred dollars. The rest of the money necessary for completing the building was chiefly supplied by the legacy of the late Mrs. Clarkson, of New Brunswick, who bequeathed to the church a few years since one thousand dollars.

The main characteristic of the building and its chief excellence consists in its exquisite appropriateness. Every one who looks at it sees that it was intended for a church and for nothing else but a church, and as he enters within its porch the conviction is forced upon his mind and involuntarily escapes from his lips, "This is none other than the house of God."

The church being now fitted to accommodate a

larger number of worshipers, many were added, through God's blessing, during the years ensuing, years consecrated by sorrows which swept with a desolating flood over that abode of peace, as much the people's as the rector's home, put out its light, and buried its gladness.

The heart of all was touched, and if the most generous sympathy could stanch such wounds there would have been no lack of healing balm and consolation.

The self-sacrificing bishop, who came with love's eager haste and a blessing on his lips to the house of mourning on that memorable Easter-day to perform the last sad office of friendship, was taken two years afterwards, about the same season, to his own needful and blessed rest.

By order of the vestry the church was draped in mourning, resolutions expressive of the loss they experienced in common with the whole diocese were unanimously passed and placed on record. Worthy of perpetual record and remembrance were the last words of this devoted servant of Christ, "I die in the faith of the Son of God, and in the Communion of His one Catholic and Apostolic Church. I have no merit; no man has; my trust is in the mercy of Jesus;" and if "the merciful shall obtain mercy," great will be the reward of that gifted "man of loves."

"His heart lay open; and by nature tuned
And constant disposition of his thoughts
To sympathy with man, he was alive
To all that was enjoyed where'er he went
And all that was endured.

He could afford to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer."

The toil-worn bishop now rests in that

"One inclosure where the voice that speaks
In envy or detraction is not heard,
Which malice may not enter,
Where no jarring tone intrudes,"

by the side of that dear church which was watered by his tears and blood, while the flowers planted by loving hands never cease to bloom on his grave.

As far back as the year 1852, when the enlargement of the parish church was in contemplation, the rector had occasion to say to the congregation, in furtherance of that design, "It is necessary that we should have larger accommodation than this building allows; there is a demand for pews which cannot be gratified; how then shall this demand be met? By one of two ways: either a new church must be erected in another part of the city, or the present building be made more commodious. The first is now impracticable. Sufficient funds cannot be obtained for such an object; and if there could be, the number of persons attached to our communion is not now great enough to justify the formation of another parish. At some future day this may be done, but the attempt under existing circumstances to form a new congregation would probably terminate in

weakening and crippling both. The only practicable plan, then, for obtaining more church accommodation is to enlarge the present building, and we may hope to see the other purpose accomplished in the course of a few years."

It is well known that this appeal was instantly responded to by a contribution of five thousand dollars for the enlargement of the church, and from that time the other purpose was steadily kept in view. Many obstacles, however, interposed to hinder the work, and not until the lapse of several years could it be accomplished.

In the autumn of 1860 two members of the vestry, Samuel V. Hoffman and Robert J. Livingston, Esqs., offered the rector one thousand dollars towards erecting a mission chapel. Other members of the vestry and of the congregation followed the example, and in the course of a few weeks a sufficient sum was collected to justify the purchase of land and materials for building. Several citizens of the town not connected with the church kindly offered their aid; rich and poor united, and the contributions varied from one dollar to five hundred.

The corner-stone of the chapel was laid by the rector on Thanksgiving-day, Nov. 28, 1860. In it were placed a copy of the Holy Scriptures and of the Book of Common Prayer. A large concourse of people united with one voice in commending the work to the care and protection of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, in whose name the foundation stone was laid.

The plans and specifications were furnished by John G. Hall, Esq., a member of the vestry, and the carpenter's work, including chancel furniture, was executed by Edward B. Wright, a member of the congregation.

On the 28th day of December, 1861 (the feast of St. John the Evangelist), the building was ready for consecration, and on that day the solemn ceremony was performed by the bishop of the diocese, under the name and title of "The Church of St. John the Evangelist."

The ladies of the congregation zealously aided the enterprise, and under the direction of Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Johnson, by their work and contributions were enabled to furnish the chapel with carpeting, upholstery, and gas fixtures. The bell and the melodeon were the gift of Mrs. Littleton Kirkpatrick; Miss Mary R. Croes presented the font; Miss Kearney, books for the pews; Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt, the Bible and prayer-books for the lecturn and altar. A rich and beautiful set of silver vessels for the celebration of the Holy Sacrament were offered by Mrs. Robert J. Livingston "in memory" of her departed son.

The first minister appointed by the rector, with the sanction of the vestry, to aid him in this missionary work in the parish was the Rev. Louis Van Dyke, a deacon of New York. At the end of his term of

duty the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, A.M., was appointed, who is still rendering most acceptable service. Mr. Baker had been ordained on the 5th of July previous, 1864, by Bishop Odenheimer, in Christ Church, together with Alfred Houghton Stubbs, A.M., the eldest son of the rector. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Robert Merritt and the Rev. Prof. Mahan, of the General Theological Seminary, who also preached the sermon.

It was an hour of grateful recollections that in which one who had been baptized, catechised, and confirmed in the same church was admitted in God's good providence to receive there a commission by his father's side to serve at the same altar and preach the same gospel.

"Spirit of light and truth! To thee
We trust them in that musing hour,
Till they, with open heart and free,
Teach all thy word in all its power."

The last ordained was the twelfth of the candidates for holy orders admitted in this parish during the present rectorship. Among whom may be mentioned Dr. A. B. Carter, Dr. Eugene Hoffman and his brother Charles, the two brothers, Edward and Samuel Appleton, the Revs. Benjamin Leacock, Henry H. Loring, Edward B. Boggs, James Chipchase, and John Cornell. Good Dr. Milledoler, son of the late venerable president of Rutgers College, was the first to begin and to "fulfill his course."

On the day before the consecration of the church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Stephen's day, the bishop laid the corner-stone of St. Paul's Mission Chapel at South Bound Brook, within the northern precincts of the parish. The rector presided at a meeting called for organizing this congregation in the district school-house, Oct. 6, 1861, when the primary election of wardens and vestrymen was made. This election was ratified at an adjourned meeting held on the 18th of the same month, on which occasion a handsome lot of ground was offered by Daniel Talmage, Esq., and accepted for the site of the church. Measures were immediately taken for building on a plan furnished by Duncan J. McRhea, Esq. There being no suitable room near to accommodate the congregation, an opening service was held in the building while yet incomplete by the rector on Septuagesima Sunday, 1863; and when the rector could not be present the services were conducted by Thomas L. Wells, Esq., who by the appointment of the bishop acted as a lay reader.

During this time the first funeral was solemnized within the new parish. One who took the liveliest interest in the good work, the wife of the junior warden, Capt. John S. Nicholas, U.S.N., and the mother of a daughter whose heart and life have been devoted to this mission, was called from her sphere of labor in the church militant. The absence of one so much lamented cast the only shade of gloom over that joyful morning of the consecration, the 6th of

June, 1863, which was the brightest and sweetest of all summer days. Since that time the senior warden, the gallant Tunis Augustus Craven, found a glorious sepulchre in his ship while leading the attack on a fortress in Mobile Bay. The congregation in Bound Brook has sadly felt the effect of these bereavements. Capt. Craven was present at the consecration of the chapel, and in conjunction with his wife, Mrs. Marie Louise Craven, presented the rich silver communion service used then for the first time, in memory of their beloved son, Lieut. Augustus C. Craven, who fell likewise in his country's service from sickness contracted amid the hardships of military life. The altar, chancel furniture, and lecturn were given by their son and daughter, Charles and Mary Thomæ; the font was presented by the Rev. Edw. Anthon; the Bible and prayer-books by Mrs. Boream and Miss Mary Cornell; the melodeon by Mr. and Mrs. William Vail; and the stained glass for the window in the chancel by Mrs. Sarah Moran.

The Rev. James Thomson while at Somerville often held service at Bound Brook, and with the aid of Mr. John F. Blake and Miss Sarah Van De Water, who gathered in the children, formed the nucleus of the congregation. The church is now under the pastoral care and ministry of the Rev. William B. Otis, who has also in time past ministered most acceptably in St. James' Church, Piscataway. Here likewise occasional service has been rendered by the Rev. and venerable Robert B. Croes, the only surviving son of the bishop, whose honored name he bears. How pleasant to recollection is the name of another most faithful, devoted servant of God, who labored a while in that sweet country church, and now sleeps near the altar within its peaceful cemetery, the Rev. Isaac Smith, and the brief story of his guileless life and happy death cannot be told by the present writer in fitter terms than he has used already in a letter addressed to Bishop Doane, under date of April 20, 1855, which is published in the Convention Journal of that year:

"Good Mr. Smith has at length gone to his rest. He departed from all 'the ills that flesh is heir to' this morning at six o'clock. Happy dawn it was for him, for he woke to 'see the King in his beauty.' Mr. Smith had been confined to his bed for more than a week. I saw him on Wednesday, and made an appointment to administer the holy communion to him to-day, but a more glorious celebration awaited him; surely he is among that blessed company who are 'without guile before the throne of God.' A more childlike, gentle spirit I never knew. He always spoke of God as his father. 'My Heavenly Father is very good to me' was his frequent expression during his illness. He loved you deeply, and doubtless he has carried his love with him, and will not forget us where he is. May my soul rest with his!

"His most faithful and loving wife saw a change in

his features this morning, and suddenly exclaimed, 'Lord Jesus, receive his spirit!' He looked steadily at her for an instant, and with a smile of thanks closed his eyes and died. He will be laid in his last earthly abode on Sunday afternoon. The spot which has been watered by the labors of such men as Bishops Seabury, Hobart, Croes, and John Ogilby, and now is to be enriched with the dust of this humble saint, will surely one day 'blossom as the rose,' desolate as it now seems to be.

"How happier far than life the end
Of souls that, infant-like, beneath their burden bend."

Missionaries of the church seem to have officiated at Piscataqua, or Piscataway, as it is now commonly called, as early as the year 1701. It was then styled "The Anabaptist Town, from about twenty that agree in that persuasion, the rest of the people being of all or of no religion." Since 1722 no less than three churches have been built there; one was destroyed by the violent tornado which swept through this region on the 19th of June, 1835. The present edifice was soon afterwards erected by the liberality of the late Joseph Foulke, Esq., of New York. He now sleeps within its churchyard, by the side of this noble monument to his memory. The church, unfortunately, has been for many years deprived of the services of a resident minister. Its most flourishing state was during the years 1839 and 1840, when the Rev. Dr. Fred. Ogilby, now assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, had charge of the congregation. It has since been dependent in great measure on such ministrations as the rector of Christ Church has had the opportunity to render. These have always been cheerfully given and gratefully accepted.

On Easter-even of the present year, while on the way to morning service, the appalling intelligence reached us of the assassination of the President of the United States on the evening of Good Friday. The national heart was strong in faith, and there was no appearance of consternation, but every face bore traces of sadness and grief. Men, women, and children were seen in tears, for each one seemed to feel that he had lost in the Father of his Country a personal friend or brother, so greatly had he endeared himself to the people by his genial disposition, his unaffected humility, and unfeigned sincerity of heart.

During the excitement and distractions of the late unhappy civil war all allusions of a political character had been studiously omitted in the services of the church. Men of the most opposite opinions knelt by each others' side forgetful in that house consecrated to the God of love and peace of their differences and troubles. But no good man differed from his brother in reference to the enormous crime which had been committed, and the rector on Easter morning addressed the large congregation assembled to keep the joyful festival of the resurrection in words of the following import, which met a response in every heart and which, referring to one of the marked events in

the history of the country, he has been requested to insert in this narrative:

"We are this day surrounded, brethren and friends, by the emblems of death and of national sorrow. What a sad contrast to the joy which should fill our hearts on this morning of the resurrection!

"It hardly becomes me here in this sacred place to speak of that parricidal crime by which the whole country is this day plunged into grief. Indeed, words would fail in the attempt. The effect of it is paralyzing. The heart is appalled at its enormity. It does not seem possible that any human being could reach that height of wickedness as to raise his hand against the life of one who represents at once the majesty of his country and the majesty of God. What enemy hath done this? No man surely who bears the image of his Maker. The earth has borne a monster who is the agent, the emissary, the embodiment, the impersonation of that great adversary of our race who was a murderer from the beginning.

"As we contemplate with grief and horror the enormity of the crime which has been perpetrated by his power and agency, should not at the same time our hearts be lifted up with chastened joy that a Deliverer has come to the rescue of our fallen race, that One has risen who has taken away the penalty of sin, who has broken through the barriers of the grave, who has 'abolished death and brought life and immortality to light'?

"Blessed be His name for the consoling promise that 'He does not willingly grieve the children of men;' that He 'chastens us for our profit;' that when He leads us through the wilderness of discipline and suffering it is to bring us to the land of promise; that when He tries us in the furnace of affliction it is 'to refine us as gold and silver is tried,' that each ransomed soul, cleansed by blood and purified in fire, may be fitted to shine with undimmed lustre in that glorious crown of living gems which shall encircle the Redeemer's brow and illumine the mansions of our Father's house.

"Weep ye not for the dead,' for even the heathen felt that no man could be counted happy before his death, and the Christian 'knows that his Redeemer liveth.' That man's death is surely not to be lamented, whatever cause we may have to mourn his loss, whose sun, having reached its zenith and illumined the earth and filled other stars with its light, descends amid halos of glory; whose memory shall be cherished to the latest generations, and shall terminate only with the duration of his country. To her service his heart and life were devoted, and she has shown her appreciation of his character by all the tenderness of a mother's love mourning the loss of her dearest child; his name will doubtless be enshrined in her annals beside the first and worthiest of her sons.

"While then we share the common grief and deplore this national calamity, there is no ground for despond-

ency or hopeless sorrow. Rather does it become us as Christians to say with the heroic apostle, 'Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory' over sin, death, the grave and hell; who hath opened to us the gates of the kingdom of heaven; and who 'shall reign until He hath put all enemies under his feet.' May He reign triumphantly over the country of our love; may He stanch her bleeding wounds and bind up her broken heart; may He save her from rebellious children and treacherous friends; may He arrest the parricidal hands that seek her life's blood; may He give us pardon and peace!"

An occurrence remains to be mentioned in connection with this parish which had a most important bearing on the establishment of the American Church. "The first step," says Bishop White in his memoirs, "towards the forming of a collective body of the Episcopal Church in the United States was taken (through the medium of the Rev. Abraham Beach) at a meeting of a few clergymen of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania at Brunswick, in New Jersey, on the 13th and 14th of May, 1784. The first day was chiefly taken up with discussing principles of ecclesiastical union. The next morning (in consequence of new information received) it was agreed that nothing should be urged further on the subject at present. But before the clergy parted it was determined to procure a larger meeting on the 5th of the ensuing October in New York, to confer and agree on some general principles of a union of the Episcopal Church throughout the States."

Here did the Lord cause that "noble vine" which He before had planted "to take deep root, and it has filled the land. She has sent out her boughs unto the sea, and her branches unto the river. The hills are covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof are like the goodly cedars." God forbid that it should ever wither and droop in the place where it first was planted!

It is a pleasing reflection that the parish has been blessed with the services of the most eminent men that have adorned the American Church. Mr. Wood, the first missionary, having established the church here, became afterwards distinguished for his labors among the Indian tribes of Nova Scotia. Dr. Chandler says of "the worthy, the eminently useful, and amiable Mr. MacKean, probably a better man was never in the Society's service." Chandler himself, "whose praise is in all the Church," with Antill as catechists, sustained the services when the clergy were driven or fled from their posts of duty. Mr. Cutting is described as a "person of piety and virtue, and of much learning and eloquence." To the prudence and fidelity of Mr. Beach the records of the society bear ample testimony; almost twenty years of his useful life were passed in active duty here. Here it was the Apostolic Bishop Seabury commenced his missionary labors; here it was that the zealous, lion-hearted Bishop Hobart ministered in the dawn of his

illustrious career; here one who had sat at his feet and imbibed his spirit, the man of his mould and model, that "great-hearted shepherd," was chosen to receive his pastoral crook and sceptre, and began here his pastoral episcopate; and here it was that the faithful Bishop Croes "finished the work which was given him to do."

God grant that His church may be always "ordered and guided by pastors" so "faithful and true." Upon pastors and people, under God's blessing, rests the future condition of the parish. It cannot be foreseen or foretold; but one thing is certain, that so long as peace, based on truth, continues to reign within its borders prosperity will crown its sanctuary. The present rector (with his co-workers), after many years of "patient waiting," has been cheered to see the church enlarged and filled with devout worshipers, and three other churches built within the original boundaries of the parish. They all rest upon one foundation, "the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone," and they are all animated by one spirit of life and love. "Esto perpetua," and to the triune God be the praise!

MISSIONARIES, RECTORS, AND WARDENS OF THE CHURCH FROM 1750 TO 1865.

MINISTERS.

1750. Rev. Mr. Wood.	1791. Rev. Henry Van Dyke.
1754. Rev. Samuel Seabury.	1799. Rev. John Henry Hobart.
1760. Rev. Mr. MacKean.	1800. Rev. Mr. Cotton.
1764. Rev. Leonard Cutting.	1801. Rev. John Croes.
1767. Rev. Abraham Beach.	1832. Rev. John Croes, Jr.
1784. Rev. Mr. Rowland.	1839. Rev. Alfred Stubbs.
1787. Rev. George Ogilvie.	

WARDENS.

Dr. Charles A. Howard.	Robert Boggs.
Jonathan Deare.	Isaac Lawrence.
John Dennis.	Daniel Kemper.
John Parker.	William Leupp.
Robert Morris.	Dr. Edward Carroll.
Matthew Egerton.	Charles Dunham.
Willet Warne.	Franklin Smith.
George Farmer.	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Stephen Kemble.	

Of the ministers of the parish the present incumbent is the only one living, and of the wardens all have been removed from the service of the church militant with the exception of the last three on the list. Three, not the least worthy of the faithful band, have been taken from us since the present rector entered upon his pastoral care. Never can he forget the generous hospitality, the meek and gentle manners of good Dr. Carroll, nor the sterling integrity and unfeigned humility of worthy Mr. Leupp, the fervent devotion of the venerable Col. Kemper. "These all died in faith, and their works do follow them." Sweet is their remembrance upon earth, and may "God remember them for the good deeds they have done for His house and for the offices thereof."

"The time would fail me to tell" of the "holy and humble men of heart," "of whom the world was not worthy," of the godly women adorned with that

meek and quiet spirit which God esteems and man overlooks, of the little "children in malice" and guile who were enwielded round with heavenly grace, which shone in their daily life of unostentatious piety, whom it has been my happiness to know in my pastoral course of duty here. "In the sight of the unwise they seem to die, and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction, but they are in peace;" side by side they lie, unknown to fame, in that peaceful churchyard; and they will thence arise clothed in the beauty of holiness, with radiant forms of glory, "at the resurrection of the just."

The members of the present corporation are: Rector, the Rev. Alfred Stubbs; Wardens, Samuel V. Hoffman, Franklin Smith; Vestrymen, William H. Leupp, Robert J. Livingston, Edward Flash, William Parsons, J. S. Carpenter, William H. Armstrong, McRee Swift, Treas.; John G. Hall, Sec.; Robert Howell, Beadle.

MEMORIALS.—Of the clergymen mentioned in the preceding narrative who performed ministerial duty in this parish no one has left a dearer memory or a more honored name than the Rev. Dr. Ogilby.

In the year 1832, when only in his twenty-third year, he was, in consequence of his reputation for mature scholarship, elected Professor of Languages in Rutgers College. He was not then in orders, and continued a lay member of the congregation of Christ Church until 1838, when he was admitted to the deaconate and priesthood by the Bishop of New York. Not long after this parish became vacant, and by request of the vestry he readily and freely undertook the temporary charge, in addition to his other labors in the college. While thus engaged he wrote to the present rector, who had just been ordained deacon by the Bishop of New York, and by permission of his diocesan was officiating in the Church of St. Albans, Vermont. We had never met nor seen each other; he was induced by the over-indulgent friendship of Professors Whittingham and Turner, of the General Theological Seminary, to recommend me for the rectorship of the church, which was accordingly offered, and by the advice of ecclesiastical superiors and friends promptly accepted. From this period to the end of his short, useful, and brilliant course I was in the habit of constant and familiar intercourse with him, and I may safely say that a more perfect character than his I have never met, and do not expect to meet again.

He probably enjoyed better health at this time than at any other period of his life. His accurate scholarship and high classical attainments enabled him to discharge the duties of his professorship without laborious study; he had, therefore, many leisure hours to devote to active exercise and to the society of his friends. His mind was then free also from those corroding cares with which it was afterwards weighed down in the more active service of the

church. As a natural consequence of such favorable circumstances he was remarkable for cheerfulness and hilarity. His spirits seemed never to flag at home or abroad. Whether in his study, or at the festive board, or in the social circle, he was always the merriest laugh and the happiest partee. It would be strange if such an agreeable and instructive companion did not find a cordial welcome by every hearth and at every table. He could adapt himself with unaffected ease to any age or condition, and it is difficult to say whether young or old greeted him most heartily.

Professor Ogilby made it a point to treat every one he met with the utmost politeness. He would take off his hat with as much deference to a poor laborer as to any gentleman of his acquaintance. This universal courtesy and kindness secured for him universal respect and affection, and hence the very general sorrow that prevailed when the sad news of his decease reached us.

Disinterestedness was one of his most attractive characteristics. He would undergo any labor, undertake any journey, run any risk in order to serve a friend. However feeble his own health might be, he could not resist the appeal of a brother clergyman to aid him in the performance of his duties.

All who knew Dr. Ogilby were astonished at the readiness with which he could master another man's thoughts or give expression to his own. As an instance of this I may mention that in the General Convention of 1847 he immediately answered, without previous preparation, one of the most elaborate speeches ever made in that body, and produced on his side an array of authorities which a bystander would have supposed he had been many months in collecting and arranging. A still more striking instance of the rapid movement of his mind came under my personal observation some years before. His work on lay baptism, which exhibits much careful research, was composed during a few days of his summer vacation, the books he used as authorities being chiefly taken from my own library. His learning, however, was not so extensive as profound; but he thought more and thoroughly digested all that his capacious mind received. Whatever he learned was retained and stored up ready for use at the proper season. His mind resembled a well-furnished armory,—at a moment's warning he could lay his hand upon any implement of war he found it necessary to use; or, like a perfect musical instrument, it was always in tune, "always ready to yield the harmonious concert of sweet sounds."

As a preacher, Dr. Ogilby was remarkable for the thoughtfulness of his discourse and the earnestness of his delivery. He spake "as one having authority," but "with the meekness of wisdom." No one that heard him could fail to be impressed by his manly appearance and the peculiar raciness of his style. Every word was distinctly uttered, and every word

was adapted to tell upon the heart and conscience. The eyes of all were fixed steadfastly upon him as soon as he arose, and were seldom withdrawn until his discourse was finished. Yet his sermons were not written to produce popular effect; he studied to be an instructive preacher, and eminently succeeded in conveying instruction in the most engaging form.

To the interests of the church of which he was a member and minister he was most intensely devoted, ready to sacrifice at her altar every private feeling and pleasure that interfered in any degree with these higher obligations. He was for this reason regarded by many as both bigoted and intolerant; but such persons neither understood his principles nor could they appreciate his magnanimous spirit. Decided and uncompromising in his own views, he was yet charitable to those who differed from him, and neither respected nor loved a man less for being, as he himself was, true to his own convictions and decided in maintaining them.

A person who saw Dr. Ogilby only in the discharge of his official duties would hardly believe that so much determination and even sternness as he sometimes manifested on particular occasions could consist with so much gentleness and affection as constantly appeared in his social and domestic intercourse. He was the soul of whatever company he was in, "the cynosure of every eye," and even the coldest and hardest could not help being enlivened and softened by his genial warmth and affable deportment. I must not omit to say that he was remarkable for his attention to little children. As an illustration of this I may mention that during his last illness, after an absence of nearly two years from us, so tender was his recollection of some young friends whom he left behind that he made it his business to purchase for each of them an appropriate toy, suited to the age and sex, on which he carefully inscribed the name of the child for whom it was designed. He little imagined the priceless value his own death was so soon to affix to the last mementos of his unwavering affection.

The attempt to convey a just impression of Dr. Ogilby's character is strangely embarrassed, as his friend Bishop Doane said, "by its singular completeness, consistency, and harmony; it strikes you as a whole rather than in any of its parts, like some exquisite mosaic, where an infinite variety of tints and shades combine to make a perfect picture. He was a man of wonderful reality. No one could ever doubt him; he gave you all his heart; he gave it to whatever he undertook; he went half-way in nothing; he had the highest standard, and held himself up to it. For the learning of the scholar, for the prudence of the counselor, for the helping hand of the executive how many looked to him and leaned on him! How many, alas, have missed him since he has departed!"

How tenderly he was beloved was manifest on the

sad occasion of his funeral. The eloquent and impressive discourse preached by Bishop Doane in the morning at Trinity Church, New York, was repeated in the afternoon of the same day in Christ Church, New Brunswick. The students of the General Theological Seminary, who loved him as a brother, followed his remains to their last resting-place. The church was filled with sympathizing friends, and none who were present will ever forget the irrepressible emotion which burst forth from every heart, and the copious tears that were shed over his grave.

On the south side of Christ Church, near the chancel, a window of richest color and finest manufacture, the gift of numerous friends, commemorates the name of Dr. Ogilby. It represents by appropriate emblems his prophetic and priestly office in connection with the trials and the triumph of the Christian "faithful unto death."

Not far off, in the adjoining churchyard, in a secluded spot selected by himself a few years before his death, lie his mortal remains, and over his grave a chaste and solid headstone, erected by his bereaved and loving wife, bears this inscription:

"To
the beloved memory
of
JOHN DAVID OGILBY, D.D.,
Professor of Eccl. History:
Who entered into his rest
Feb. II, MDCCCLL.
At the age of forty years,
after a life
of unreserved devotion
to Christ and His Church."

In closing this imperfect sketch I can scarcely refrain from saying a word more in addition to what has been already said in the course of the preceding narrative of Dr. Ogilby's great friend, Bishop Doane, who has been the subject of so much animadversion.

For more than twenty years I enjoyed his friendship and intimacy. I had the opportunity of seeing him on all occasions which exhibit a man's character in its fullest light, in public and in private, at home and abroad, in the church and in the house, at the table and by the fireside, in the meetings of the convention, and in those of the standing committee, in trouble and in joy, amid trials and triumphs, and on all occasions he never appeared otherwise than as the Christian bishop and the Christian gentleman. He was a man of colossal dimensions and gigantic power, of great designs and far-seeing vision. He was ahead of the age in which he lived, and was therefore misunderstood and misrepresented. As the representative of great church principles he could not escape the hostility of men of Romish or sectarian proclivities, to which those principles are opposed, some of whom, unhappily, sought to suppress the *principles* by crushing their unbending advocate; but he had friends as well as foes,—friends who never doubted the sincerity of his purpose and the honesty of his heart, who were ready to make allowance for mistakes which

proceeded occasionally from an overzealous devotion to the interests of the church and her institutions.

They who gazed at Bishop Doane through a microscopic glass, or with eyes blinded by party prejudice, could only see spots on the surface of his character which flitted like shadows across the face of the sun; he was to be taken as a *whole*, complete in all his parts, in the fullness of his stature, to be thoroughly understood and appreciated. They who saw him in this light perceived what a splendid "piece of work" the man was. "How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable!" Now that he is dead and party enmities buried in his grave, all who knew him, friend and foe, realize and acknowledge the greatness of his worth and the greatness of their loss. He has left to the church the example of a bishop faithful and fearless, who "dared do all that may become a man," and he has left to his diocese besides two noble institutions of Christian learning, which he bought with his life's blood, from which many in generations past and future will arise and bless his name and memory.

On the chalice and paten presented to the church of St. John the Evangelist on the day of the consecration is this inscription:

"In memoriam Warren Livingston."

At the request of Bishop Doane the rector wrote him a brief account of this remarkable young man. The bishop incorporated it in his eighth baccalaureate address to the students of Burlington College, of which the substance is as follows:

Warren Livingston was born in New York in October, 1834. My acquaintance with him began when he was a boy of nine or ten years old. As there was no school in connection with my parish, I offered to give him and some other young parishioners instruction in my study. During a year or more he was there my sole companion. He was such a lover of books and so earnest to learn that he needed no fellow-students to excite his emulation, no rivals to arouse his ambition. There was scarcely ever occasion to find fault with him; and so sensitive was he to reproof, that a word or sign of disapprobation would fill his eyes with tears.

He was a child of wonderful memory, of quick perception, of vivid imagination, thoughtful beyond his years, with the faculty of expressing his ideas in language not less elegant than accurate. It was a perfect treat to hear him translate the finest passages of Virgil and Cicero. He could discern and appreciate their most delicate shades of meaning, and express them in words which fell like music on the ear.

Warren entered Burlington College in 1849. His teachers and his classmates will testify to the perfect accuracy of these expressions. He was a scholar heart and soul.

After he went to Burlington I only saw him during

his vacations, but I have been informed by one of his fellow-students that he was there considered *facile princeps* in all the studies of the college, and that in a class of young men of uncommon abilities.

His love of knowledge was but kindled there. So far from supposing his education completed when he had finished the course of study, he longed for wider opportunities of learning and higher ranges of science and letters. Instead of giving himself up to a mere life of literary ease or being content to drift with the mad currents of the world, he had no sooner received the degree of Bachelor in Arts than he proposed to repair to the ancient University of Oxford, and was entered at Worcester College. Here he remained four years. His principal studies were his favorite classics, ancient and modern history, and the Holy Scriptures, with especial reference to chronology. How well he used his opportunities the distinctions which he won best prove. He took a second-class honor in history and a fourth-class honor in the classics. The last was beyond all expectation, as it requires a thorough training in what in this country has been little regarded, Greek and Latin versification. Notwithstanding the competition which he had to meet with from scholars trained at Eton and at Harrow, he attained a high position at Oxford. Alas! he there too became the subject of the insidious disease which undermined his life. He scarcely lived a year after his return, and on the very day which completed his three-and-twentieth year ceased to be mortal.

Our young friend's character was composed of so many delicate traits, all blending like rays of light to form a perfect arch of beauty, that it is not easy to separate the various tints, or to say which shone with the brightest lustre. I was, however, peculiarly attracted by his gentleness of disposition. He was, in the highest and best sense of the word, a perfect gentleman,—gentle in his demeanor, gentle in his tastes, gentle in his feelings. There was in the temper of his mind “a radiant sweetness” which spread into his words and actions. This suavity of manner was not with him an external grace. It had its seat in the affections. It sprang from kindness of heart. It was doubtless the product of that blessed Spirit whose first fruits are love and peace. “For” (to use a beautiful illustration of Archbishop Leighton) “as the roots of plants lie hid under ground and manifest their excellence in branches and flowers and fruits, so the graces of the Spirit, planted in the soul, though themselves unseen, yet discover their being and life in the words, actions, and demeanor of a Christian. Now, if the root be love, the fruits of gentleness and courtesy will spring from it and discover it.” It was in this sense of the word that I styled our young friend a gentleman. He was a thorough Christian gentleman,—affable in his speech, courteous in his address, refined in his feelings, and gentle in his manner.

In connection with this characteristic may be mentioned another feature of Christian loveliness, his *unaffected humility and meekness of spirit*. A young man, educated in the most celebrated university in the world, and enjoying there the highest advantages, entitled by his fortune and family connections to move in the best society, might naturally have spoken with complacency, not unmingled with youthful pride, of the magnificent scenes through which it was his favored lot to pass, and of the distinguished company which it was his singular privilege to enjoy. But Warren seldom spoke of them. He seemed utterly devoid of vanity and self-conceit. He prided not himself on his wealth, his learning, or his personal advantages. He exhibited no conscious superiority over his fellows. No one felt humbled in his presence, for no one felt that he exacted undue admiration or respect. All, therefore, who knew him loved him. All were ready to acknowledge his worth, and to pay the regard which was richly due.

But if in his intercourse with men our friend's humility was so apparent, much more was it in the service of his God. He never obtrusively displayed his religious feelings, for true religion is “too genuine to be ostentatious.” His disposition was retiring and self-communing, for he had learned of Him “who was meek and lowly of heart,” and whose “voice was not heard in the streets.” Like Him, he went apart to meditate and pray, and poured forth the sorrows and joys of his heart on the bosom of his God. That a spirit of this modest, childlike nature was favored with special manifestations of the Divine presence who can doubt? For as the highest heavens are the habitation of God's glory, so “the humble heart hath the next claim to be the habitation of His grace.”

The *unselfishness* of our dear friend's disposition was another characteristic to which I will briefly advert. Sickness, especially if long protracted, has often the unhappy tendency to make us selfish, querulous, and exacting. Invalids will frequently exaggerate their sufferings to excite the sympathy of friends. But in this instance the effect was evidently made to conceal weakness and pain. He strove to dissipate the anxiety and sorrow which he perceived were weighing heavily on the hearts of relatives and friends. Instead of exacting sacrifices of their time and attention, this generous and disinterested son and brother was continually making sacrifices of his own ease and pleasure to procure for those whom he loved comfort and enjoyment.

My feelings scarcely allow me to dwell more at length on the pure and lovely character of our deceased brother. The more I reflect on his worth the greater appears our loss; and the thought that we shall see his face no more is almost insupportable to the faithful and loving friends, who seemed to live in the light of his countenance. But we may not lament that he has left his parental home to enter the glorious man-

sions of his Father's house. Nor may we desire that he should

"Wander back to life, and lean
On our frail love once more,"

who is, we believe, among that happy company of the redeemed which "follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth, in whose mouth was found no guile, who are without fault before the throne of God," and in his presence partake of fullness of joy.

Let me hasten to the scene which closed the earthly career of this excellent young man. On the Sunday previous to his death he was in his customary place at church, and partook in his usual devout manner of the blessed sacrament. On Friday morning of the same week I was summoned at an early hour to his last bed of sickness. On entering the room he welcomed me with a smile, but with his finger on his lips, to inform me that he was not allowed to answer. He spoke first when I offered to pray with him, and requested that the door might be shut, in order that we might be alone with Him who heareth and seeth in secret. He was fully aware that his life was fast ebbing away, but no murmur escaped his lips, no sign betrayed the least symptom of fear or despondency: his countenance was calm. Now and then smiles of resignation and peace seemed to play upon his pallid features, and they beamed radiant with hope. When his bodily weakness deprived him of the power of speech and he reclined in apparent insensibility, I said to him, "Warren, your Saviour does not leave you in this dark hour?" He answered in the negative by a gentle movement of his head. I said to him again, "You know in whom you have put your trust?" and he in like manner gave the signal of assent. A few moments after I commended his soul into the hands of a faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour. A brief struggle with the last enemy ensued; the victory was won. His immortal spirit was delivered from the burden of the flesh, and was carried by the angels into the bosom of his Saviour and his God.

"Oh, sir, the good die first;
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket."

This has been sadly exemplified in another instance of more recent date.

Remsen Schuchardt partook of Warren Livingston's gentle disposition and guileless spirit, with his mind "tempered to finest issues" by heaven's finest touch. His health was likewise undermined by the same insidious disease just as he had completed his education in the schools of Germany. He came back to the happy home of his childhood, whose voices filled his heart's pure depths with unalloyed delight and yearning love only to be transferred to that happier household of sisters and brothers in the mansions of heaven. He fell asleep as sweetly as the tired child rests in confiding love on its mother's breast,

"And in his father's arms
Contented dies away."

Did time and space allow, many more might be added to these memorials of the departed, but the record has already extended beyond the original design.

Warren Livingston and Remsen Schuchardt were only two among the many who as children were catechised in the church, and who have since grown in grace as in stature. Some have been called with them to a higher seat in "the church of the first-born written in heaven," and others remain as "polished pillars" to uphold and adorn the church on earth.

Of the hundreds admitted into her fold by holy baptism, and who have sealed their vows in confirmation and in the sacrament of the altar, many have become teachers and catechists, and in schools and classes on Sunday and week-day have aided the rector in instilling those principles of the Creed and the Catechism which must form the basis of thorough church instruction. Without compromise of these principles the congregation has grown and flourished, and peace and love maintained with all Christian people. The observation of Seabury and Beach and Cutting a century ago, that all denominations were living here together in a friendly manner, without strife or animosities, holds true at the present day, and the rector is happy to acknowledge among them some of his most esteemed and excellent friends; meanwhile no sacrifice has been made or asked of those distinctive doctrines and services by which the church is denoted.

It is on record that in the times of the Revolution this was the only church in the province in which divine service was regularly performed, and she has always enjoyed this singular blessing; her doors have never been closed, in summer or winter, on the Lord's day, and but seldom on the days in each week which commemorate His betrayal and crucifixion, or the memory of His saints. By this means her children have been trained to worship among that blessed company who "serve God day and night in His temple."

Of this childlike, "Christ-like throng," who adorn their Father's household in heaven and celebrate His praise, is one whose memorial, written by her bishop and friend, now in Paradise, will close this record of the living and the dead:

"The bishop of New Jersey, as will appear by the diocesan record, was drawn aside from his double duty to his parish and to the visitation by one of those sacred claims which lay hold of the 'most dear heart-strings.' Death had entered the dwelling of one of his most excellent and beloved presbyters, and taken from it the partner of his hearth and heart, and he hastened to consign his darling to her sacred resting-place 'beneath the church's shade.'

"Mrs. Stubbs was the daughter of Abel Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt. She was educated partly in Burlington, Vt., and partly in Hartford, Conn., and

she did honor to her teachers. A woman of a more judicious and available education is seldom seen. She was remarkable at the schools for her proficiency in mathematics and in music. The former was among the foundations of her intellectual character. The latter she continued to the last to make profitable to her children and delightful to her friends.

"She was married in 1840 to the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, rector of Christ Church, New Brunswick, and died on the morning of Good Friday, April 10th, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom went before her into rest. The birthday of the first of these two children was also the birthday of her immortal life.

"An annual inmate of her house for seventeen years, the present writer can well bear testimony to her excellence. She had been early taught to be wise, to love her husband, to love her children. She was emphatically a keeper at home. She was 'well reported of for good works;' she had 'brought up children;' she had 'lodged strangers;' she had 'washed the saints' feet;' she had 'relieved the afflicted;' she had 'diligently followed every good work.' She was the very kind of woman who supplied the portrait to 'King Lemuel,' in the last chapter of the book of Proverbs. Her diligence, her economy, her skill, her taste, her tact, her gentle lovingness made the parsonage one of the most pleasant of all houses to be at home in. To her husband she was indeed 'a helpmeet for him.' And no children were ever blessed with a better mother. She was mistress of that crowning art, the government of the tongue. With the utmost gentleness she combined the utmost firmness. She was unwearied in the discharge of every domestic duty and relation. And yet her heart took in the world for sympathy and charity,—

"She was a woman of a steady mind;
Tender and deep in her excess of love:
Not speaking much; pleased rather with the joy
Of her own thoughts. By some especial care
Her temper had been framed as if to make
A being who, by adding love to peace,
Might live on earth a life of happiness."

"But she had outgrown this present life, and He in whom she lived has taken her to be with Him. Her death was scarcely counted on until it came. But it did not take her unawares. To the Christian physician who referred her to the highest source of strength, she replied that she had not then to seek such grace. She had lived on it. But half an hour before her death she started from her tranquil state, and asked for 'more light,' and for 'paper.' She was thinking, doubtless, of her absent parents. When her husband, with a strength not human, offered by her bedside the commendatory prayer, she meekly crossed her hands upon her bosom, and in a few moments was at rest. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors.'

"The concourse of people which filled the church and the adjoining ground at her funeral was a be-

coming tribute of sympathizing respect to her bereaved husband. The sobs and tears, which could not be repressed, were her best eulogy. God comfort his own stricken ones!"

In the north angle of the ivy-clad tower, in a sweet nook of ground, by the side of the beds of roses which she planted for her little ones who had fallen asleep before to rest in, lie the sacred relics of the purest shrine that was ever tenanted by an immortal spirit; and the headstone bears this inscription, written by one who knew no words that could fully express the greatness of her worth:

"Here sleeps
in the blessed hope
of a joyful resurrection,
EMILIA HOUGHTON STUBBS,
of a meek and quiet spirit
full of faith and good works,
who entered into rest
on Good Friday, MDCCCLVII,
Aged thirty-eight years.

'Lord, remember me when Thou comest!'"

First Baptist Church, New Brunswick.—As the First Baptist Church in New Brunswick is the daughter of next to the oldest Baptist Church in the State, it is claimed that of these early settlers six men at least were Baptists. The celebrated Hansard Knollys preached Baptist sentiments in old Piscataqua as early as 1638, and as New Brunswick had after the long pastorate of Rev. John Drake of fifty years been occasionally supplied by him coming from Piscataqua to this city, and also of Rev. Mr. Stelle occasional visits here, this city had in that time increased considerably, and Rev. Reune Runyon in 1783 became pastor of the First Baptist Church after preaching here, also many of the members of the above church having fixed residences here ("in our town").

When Deacon Asa Runyon built the fine substantial brick house corner of Neilson and Church Streets, three-quarters of a century ago, he did not forget to consecrate it to the Lord. In the room adjoining that now occupied by the insurance company many meetings were held for prayer and praise. Preaching services were held occasionally.

"The Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, N. J., having kindly offered to deed a lot of ground lying on the northeast corner of George and Somerset Streets (the present site of the depot of the railroad company, then used as a family burying-place) to any religious body who would erect thereon a respectable house for public worship, some twenty or more individuals, Baptist in sentiment, most of whom were members in good standing of the church in Piscataway living in New Brunswick, resolved to avail themselves of his offer and erect for the denomination a meeting-house." In the summer of 1809 Asa Runyon, together with John Bray, Esq., called on Mr. Parker, and signified to him their acceptance of his proposition, and contracted with him for the

purchase of additional land, by which they secured a lot more than two hundred feet square. In the month of September a meeting was called at the house of Asa Runyon. There were present at that meeting Asa Runyon, John Bray, Abraham Potts, Squire Martin, George Clark, James Dunham, and James Concklin. They soon secured about three thousand dollars, which was considered ample to warrant them in building, and in the spring of 1810 the foundation was commenced, and by degrees the work was carried on. It was not until the fall of 1812 that it was completed, at a cost of five thousand dollars. This church with the Piscataway congregation jointly called as their pastor the Rev. James McLaughlin, with the understanding that the services of the Lord's Day were to be held in Piscataway in the morning, and in New Brunswick in the afternoon. This arrangement continued until September, 1817. On Sept. 21, 1816, the members residing in New Brunswick were, by the adoption of a series of articles of faith, and by entering into solemn covenant one with another, constituted a regular gospel church. The following are the names of the first members:

Asa Runyon.	Sarah Runyon.
Henry Wright.	Sarah Probasco.
Richard Lupardus.	Walter M. Henry.
Sarah Merrill.	Ruth Brenner.
Joseph Runyon.	Abin Potts.
Hephzibah Walker.	Susannah Martin.
Phoebe Runyon.	Richard E. Runyon.
Abigail Coon.	Sarah Ayres.
Elizabeth Runyon.	Sarah L. Dunham.
Squire Martin.	Charles E. Hollingshead.
Charlotte Lupardus.	Sarah Kent.
Sarah Post.	Esther Potts.

Comprising twenty-four members, who have long ago passed away.

Rev. James McLaughlin was a man of deep piety, a good minister of Jesus Christ, and one whom the members looked as to a father. He resided in this then town during his pastorate of the two churches; he gave much time and energy to build up the little band. In 1817 he removed to the pastorate of the Second Church in Philadelphia. He died at Lambertville, Aug. 19, 1827, and his dust lies buried in the cemetery at Harborton. After some months the church was supplied. The following list of pastors of this old historic church:

James McLaughlin, September, 1816–September, 1817.

John Johnson, July, 1818–August, 1819.
Greenleaf S. Webb, April, 1821–October, 1843.
George R. Bliss, October, 1843–April, 1849.
Shobal S. Parker, April, 1850–April, 1852.
George Kempton, July, 1852–May, 1857.
Thomas R. Howlett, September, 1858–September, 1859.

Mortimer S. Riddell, September, 1860–April, 1868.
Henry F. Smith, April, 1869; vacant, 1882.

The extent of the visitation of God's mercy eternally only will disclose. This church has had many

extensive revivals. The following account is here given:

From September, 1816, to June,	1820, 14;	membership, 40.
" June,	1820, "	" 1830, 43;
" "	1830, "	" 1840, 214;
" "	1840, "	" 1850, 65;
" "	1850, "	" 1860, 129;
" "	1860, "October, 1870, 215;	" 471.
" October,	1870, "	" 1880, 333;
		" 540.

There are those who remember the first church, many of whose bricks are now in the depot which occupies its site. They recall its ascent by steps, its plain front, double rows of windows, high pulpit, oil lamps, candles, and old-fashioned furniture. They have seen Mr. Webster, the old-time sexton, fill the foot-stoves with glowing coals to keep the ladies' feet warm. But the "march of improvement" sweeps away time-honored structures. The construction of the railroad necessitated removal. The living must seek a new locality where they may listen to the gentle sound of the gospel undisturbed by the locomotive's shriek, and the dust that rests in the old graveyard must be taken to a new sepulchre. A favorable sale to the railroad company was made, and with additional subscriptions the edifice now occupied was built. The trustees of that period, among whom were Judge Runyon, Messrs. Dean and Randolph, who have departed, and Ambrose Randolph, Esq., still among them. The new church is situated on corner of George and Bayard Streets. A lecture-room on Rensen Avenue was built and dedicated March 16, 1872. The lot was given by Deacon A. Van Wickle.

The following is the list of deacons from the first:

"Randolph Martin, removed from the place; but on his return he was re-elected.

"Richard Van Arsdale and Peter D. Cline were elected deacons in 1836, but never served.

"Asa Runyon, chosen Nov. 15, 1816; died May 11, 1818.

"Richard Lupardus, chosen Nov. 15, 1816; died Nov. 6, 1835.

"Robert Lyie, chosen Jan. 3, 1826; died Jan. 28, 1876.

"Jephtha Dunham, chosen Dec. 8, 1835; died February, 1859.

"Randolph Martin, chosen May 5, 1839; died December, 1876.

"Peter R. Stelle, chosen April 9, 1839; died February, 1871.

"S. Van Wickle, chosen Jan. 29, 1857.

"William Kent, chosen May 27, 1859.

"I. S. Van Anglen, chosen Jan. 25, 1871.

"John T. Morgan, chosen Jan. 25, 1871.

"Elias Baker, chosen March 22, 1871; died August, 1874.

"William Dunham, Jr., chosen Nov. 24, 1874.

"H. B. Zimmerman, chosen Feb. 21, 1877.

"Henry Whitney, chosen Feb. 21, 1877."

The church clerks have been Charles E. Hollingshead, Henry Wright, Stephen F. Randolph (from 1838 to 1846), David F. Randolph (from 1846 to 1849), Nelson Dunham (from 1849 to the present time, forty-one years).

The following have been the trustees: Asa Runyon, John Bray, James Dunham, Richard Lupardus, Richard E. Runyon, Squire Martin, Peter P. Runyon, Daniel Dean, David F. Randolph, Ambrose F. Randolph, William Dunham, Alexander Moore, Walter Henry, George H. Stout, Oliver Dunn, Jephtha Dun-

ham, Nelson Dunham, Thomas Stout, Randolph Martin, William Kent, Robert Lyle, Edward Stelle, Peter J. Stelle, Samuel Stelle, Peter C. Onderdonk, Elihu Cook, Elias Baker, Joel G. Sweet, Daniel M. Vail, Lewis R. Dunham, William Rowland, Peter Suydam, S. Van Wickle, Isaac L. Martin, Mahlon Runyon, Samuel C. Ballard, A. T. Stout, M. F. Webb, Mahlon C. Martin, John T. Morgan, S. C. Coriell, James S. Van Anglen, H. P. Hart, John D. Runyon, H. P. Zimmerman.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism was established in America in 1766. A company from Ireland settled in New York, among whom were Philip Embury and Barbara Heck, whose names have been household words in Methodist circles. Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church was granted a charter June 13, 1799; Rev. J. Totten, minister. After ten days' notice, a public meeting for the election of a board of trustees was held May 27, 1811. Before Mr. Runyon, justice of the peace, appeared on July 18, 1811, Jacob Snyder, James Williams, David Oliver, Michael Pool, Joel Conger, Henry Gross, and John Vliet, and took oath severally to faithfully administer the office of trustees of the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church of New Brunswick. This, the first church, was erected in 1811, on the site of the chapel now in Liberty Street, which was purchased by Rev. James Smith, of Philadelphia, from the trustees of Queen's College, for \$528. The deed was recorded Feb. 25, 1817, and conveyed by Smith to the congregation, April 26, 1817, for one dollar. It therefore appears that Rev. J. Totten secured a charter in 1799, but little was done till 1811, when the church was erected. There is no record of a pastor till 1820, and the church was probably an appointment on one of the large circuits, and had preaching by the pastor in charge once in two weeks, and by the junior preacher the same.

In 1820, Rev. Charles Pitman was stationed in New Brunswick, and found twenty members, and remained two years, and left a membership of sixty. This church was blown down by the tornado on June 19, 1835, and through the efforts of Mr. Robert Miller and Jacob Edmonds funds were secured, less one thousand dollars loaned on mortgage (which was afterwards given to the church), and a new building erected, and until May, 1876, they worshiped in this their second building, but owing to the large increase of members it was decided to build their noble edifice, which in 1876 was dedicated, situated on the corner of Liberty and George Streets, at a cost of nearly sixty thousand dollars. As near as can be learned the following have been the pastors: Rev. Mr. Colcloser came in 1839, and remained till the spring of 1840, when he was transferred to Philadelphia Conference; Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, 1840-41; Rev. M. E. Ellison, 1841-42; Rev. J. S. Porter, 1842-43; Rev. Wesley Hudson, 1843-44; he died while pastor here; Rev. James Ayres, 1845, 1849-50; Rev. Samuel T. Monroe, 1851-52; Rev. L. R.

Dunn remained about six weeks, when Rev. John D. Blane came, 1852-53; Nicholas Van Zant, 1854-55; Rev. Richard Chalker, 1856-57, and returned in 1874-75; Rev. R. V. Laurence, 1866-68; Rev. Richard Strattan, 1870; Rev. B. F. Sharp, 1871-72; Rev. William E. Boyle, 1873; Rev. R. J. Phelps, 1876-78; Rev. J. C. Heisler, 1879-80; Rev. Edmund Heuitt, 1881; Rev. William P. Davis, the present pastor, 1882.

The present board of trustees are Adam Green, president; John Dixon, secretary; Theodore Ashmore, treasurer; David Buzze, — Kidder, and Isaac Vanarsdale. It is contemplated to commence the building of a chapel in the rear of the church for their Sabbath-school and other meetings, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Membership, four hundred and fifty-one; church accommodations, one thousand.

Pitman Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was erected in 1853. It had forty-seven members from Liberty Street. It is situated on the corner of George and Oliver Streets. A neat frame building, with brick basement. Their church property, including their parsonage, fifteen thousand dollars. The society are free from incumbrances. Rev. Charles E. Coit was their first pastor, and remained two years, 1853-54.

In 1851 there was but one Methodist Episcopal Church in New Brunswick. In view of the prosperous condition of Methodism, and also of the prospective growth of the town in the section where the present church edifice stands, it was deemed well to establish another organization, and build another church in the new district. Measures were immediately inaugurated to bring about this result. Subscriptions were soon secured, and a lot on Carman Street purchased. This was found not to be the best location, and through the agency of James Bishop the present site, corner of George and Oliver Streets, was secured in exchange for the Carman Street lot. The project having been so far successful, it soon became a serious question, Who shall constitute the new organization? To answer this a meeting of the officers was called, and it was determined by that body (then consisting of twelve persons) that six of their own number, with their families, should be chosen by the pastor to constitute the new organization, while the remaining six should stay with the old church. The six persons chosen to go over to the new church were Davis Carel, Robert Miller, John Helm, William Owens, George W. Price, and Staten Jeffries. In those days it was common for the same man to hold at one time the three offices of trustee, steward, and class-leader. Four of these persons already mentioned being class-leaders, they were followed by most or all of their several classes, so that the actual membership of the new church when first started was nearly fifty persons.

The building, which is frame with a brick basement, was dedicated to divine worship by Bishop Janes on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1852.

The following is the list of pastors and their time of service: Revs. Charles S. Coit, 1852-53; Charles E. Hill, 1854-55; Elwood H. Stokes, 1856-57; Joseph B. Dobbins, 1858-59; Philip Cline, 1860-61; Elwood H. Stokes, 1862; Henry M. Brown, 1863-64; George Hughes, 1865; Richard Thorne, 1866-68; Charles R. Hartnaff, 1869-71; Charles W. Heisley, 1872-74; David H. Schock, 1875-77; C. K. Flemming, 1878; E. C. Hancock, 1879-81; Henry Belting, present pastor, appointed March, 1882.

The name of Pitman was given the church in honor of Rev. Charles Pitman, who had once been the pastor of the old church, and who was now in the height of his remarkable career of usefulness.

The building has accommodations for six hundred persons. The membership at present (April, 1882) is two hundred and eighty-one.

The following persons constitute the officers: Pastor, Henry Belting; Supernumerary, James Caughey; Local Elder, J. R. Van Kirk; Trustees, A. Gulick (president), S. Murgatroyd (secretary), David Carel (treasurer), J. S. Doyle, J. Cheeseman, R. S. Wark, H. W. Needham; Stewards, J. R. Van Kirk (recording steward), A. J. Wark, George Rule, M. H. Vickery, J. Voorhees, L. Cronk, R. Timmons, George Buckelew, S. S. Priestley; Sunday-school Superintendent, W. S. Van Doran; Sexton, William Tindell.

St. Peter's (Catholic) Church.—The following interesting sketch of the rise and progress of Catholicism in New Brunswick is taken from the *Sacred Heart Union*. It is indorsed by the authorities of St. Peter's Church as being a correct history of the period which it covers, and it is certainly as interesting as anything we could write were we to attempt to cover the same ground with a newly-prepared article. It is therefore inserted here as a part of the history of St. Peter's, as well as of the Catholic Church in general in New Brunswick and some of the neighboring cities:

"This is an age and country of rapid and extensive progress. And yet how few of us consider where we stood a century ago, or even fifty years back. True as this is in matters political, it is none the less so in religious affairs. How few of us who worship in large, commodious, comfortable, and highly-ornamented temples, who have priests at every call, and Catholic schools in every locality, who have Catholic newspapers and Catholic magazines, how few of us have any idea of the hardship and suffering, the frequent humiliations, the bitter trials undergone by the grandfathers and grandmothers of the youth of to-day in the practice and transmission of that faith which is to-day our choicest blessing, our glory, and our pride. Scattered and bare as are the facts preserved to us, yet they are defined enough in their character to make their tracings matter of some interest.

"In the hope, therefore, that this paper may not be uninteresting, we have collected such facts as we could concerning early Catholicity in New Brunswick, N. J., and concerning him to whose untiring and self-sacrificing efforts, firm yet kind government and shrewd management, as well as holy example, we owe, under God, whatever of success we now possess in matters religious. It goes without saying that we refer to the good, saintly, and venerable Father Rogers, who has braved the heats and the colds of half a century of missionary life, and is to-day clear in mind and sound in body, ready at his post to exercise the duties of the priesthood.

"We have been unable to obtain one iota from the reverend gentleman himself concerning his life and labors, his modest retiring disposition making him as reticent as a marble statue when any information

of that nature is sought. But to an intelligent and trustworthy member of the congregation our application was more successful, and to her we are mainly indebted for the following facts.

"The first Catholics concerning whose coming to New Brunswick there is any remembrance was a colony from the province of Ulster, Ireland. They did not number fifty in all, and came in two divisions, the first about 1814, the second in 1816. Included among these were the McDede, McConlough, McGrady, McShane, Campbell, Hagerty, Gillean, Kelly, DeVinne, Murphy, Butler, and Hason families. These children, from the Isle of Saints, form the original stock of our present Catholic population. For years they met in one another's houses to recite the rosary and keep burning the light of faith. It was, owing to the scarcity of priests at the time, and the difficulty of transit to and from New York, very hard to obtain one even to say mass. There are the descendants of one of these families who proudly tell that from the day their grandfather set foot in New Brunswick there has not passed one evening in which the family has not been assembled and the beads recited. It was to such piety as this that the original stock owed it that they kept the faith, kept it though they were laughed and jeered at, kept it though they had no priest, and if they wanted to see one or to hear mass, or to receive the sacraments they had to go to New York, a three days' trip, undertaken only at great expense and difficulty, but which they counted for almost nothing compared with the benefit and comfort received.

"The first priest concerning whom there is any recollection who visited New Brunswick was a Father McDonough. He was on his way from New York to Philadelphia. As he was coming up George Street Mr. Butler and another Catholic were coming down. The pair espied the stranger and surmised from his appearance that he was a priest. He noticed that they were comparing notes concerning him, and stepped over to interview them. 'You're Irishmen?' was his opening. 'We are,' was the response. 'And Catholics?' he continued. 'And you're a priest?' came the quick half question, half affirmation. 'I am,' was the answer, which settled their surmises, and which opened for him a welcome such as Irishmen alone could give to the first priest they had seen in their midst since they had landed. The priest stayed at Butler's that night, and preached to the Catholics who gathered there that evening, and next day started for Philadelphia.

"Next came the Rev. Dr. Powers, from St. Peter's, New York, about 1825. He said the first mass ever celebrated in the town, in a house occupied by Terence Rice, in the upper end of Albany Street. The first baptism administered in New Brunswick was to Sarah Butler in 1825. Later on, when Rice moved to the old 'Bartie Mansion,' on Church Street, where Zimmerman's store now is, mass was said there once a month.

"In 1829, Father Schneller came in Dr. Powers' place every month. He suggested and urged the building of a church. The people were delighted with the idea. But the most difficult part of the plan was to obtain a plot. No one would sell ground for a Catholic Church. In this difficulty Father Schneller borrowed six hundred dollars from Dr. Springer, of New York, a Protestant, intrusted it to Robert Butler with instructions to try and buy from Dominic Jacob Edmunds the plat opposite the present public school on Bayard Street. Butler saw the dominie, said he wanted the property for himself and his children, which was true as far as it went. The sale was successfully consummated in the name of Butler. But when the transfer was made to the priest there ensued great excitement and objection on the part of our separated brethren; nevertheless the church went up all the same, and it was called St. Peter and Paul's.

"It was a very plain structure of brick, with but two windows, and without a bit of paint on any of the woodwork. This was in 1830. The entire population of the town was six thousand, and the Catholic portion some three hundred souls. Father Schneller came once a month and said mass till 1833. At times his place was filled by Father (afterwards Bishop) O'Reilly, who went down with the steamer 'President' some years ago.

"In 1833, Father McArdle came and took up his residence in New Brunswick, where he remained until 1839, when he was transferred to Paterson. It was in his time that the terrible tornado which visited New Brunswick with such sad results in 1835 tore away the rear end of the church. The open space was closed up with boards, and so remained till 1847.

"For some time the people were again without a resident priest, but Father Medina, and after him Father Deniber, came every two weeks and said mass and ministered to the faithful. Next came Father McGuire, who took up his residence with Mr. Boylan, and remained until 1845, saying mass every Sunday in the little brick church.

"And now in 1845 came Father Rogers. A glance at his previous history will be interesting.

"He was born in Fermanagh County, Ireland, seventy-seven years ago, and was well advanced in the classics when he met Bishop Dubois at his cousin's in Dublin. The bishop gained the good will of the young student, who soon after left home and came to New York at his lordship's invitation. Before leaving home he went to the curate, between whom and himself there was a warm friendship, to seek his blessing. 'God bless you,' said the priest, 'and may be I'll soon be after you to the big land.' 'Little did I then think,' said Father Rogers, some time since, 'that I would ever see him again, much less that I would one day succeed him here as pastor of St. Peter's.' The curate alluded to was the Rev. Father McArdle, the first resident pastor.

"Having finished his studies at Chambly and Montreal, he was ordained priest in 1834 by the Right Rev. Bishop Lartigue. For some months, on request of Bishop Lartigue, he remained in Canada to administer the sacraments to some of the English-speaking residents, but his own superior, Bishop Dubois, recalled and appointed him to the parish of Onondaga, N. Y. As a pioneer in this section of the country much hard work was his share, but he proved equal to the burden, and soon a new church was started, and by his untiring energy and the earnest co-operation of the people successfully completed. Indeed, so great was his zeal that it nearly cost him his life, for, giving all the time possible to the supervision of the new structure, he was one day on the ground when a hod-carrier was taken sick. The masons were calling for mortar, and a strong effort was being made to have a certain portion of the wall finished at a fixed time. The sun sent his fierce rays down upon the workers, yet the priest seized the hod, and actually carried brick and mortar till he was sunstruck himself. And it was while he was in bed under this stroke that a sick call came. He was wanted to attend a man fourteen miles off. The doctor told the priest he would never reach the place alive. Nothing daunted, the young priest ordered a bed to be put in a wagon, saying to those around him, 'I took the cross, and I'm not going to throw it down now that a man needs my help to get to heaven. If I only reach him—and please God I will—and administer the sacraments, I'm not afraid to die in harness.' And so he on his bed was carried to the man in his bed. The priest prepared the sick man and was carried home. The doctor's prophecy never got a more living denial.

"During the ten years he remained in Onondaga he was often known to attend sick calls at a distance of fifty miles, and on one occasion went over one hundred miles in a sleigh to administer the last sacraments. Yet amidst all this he found time for teaching the children, as instanced in the case of the present Bishop Boltes, who received his first Latin lessons from him in Onondaga.

"In 1844 he was sent to Jersey City, where he resided with the late Father Kelly, and went every Sunday for some time to say mass in Hoboken, in an old barn opposite the site of the present magnificent structure of St. Mary's.

"In 1845, Bishop Hughes sent him to New Brunswick, telling him that he would have to seek the rod of firmness in the oil of kindness, and with it whip out the serpent of the hateful old trustee system, which there as elsewhere had caused much trouble. And the priest was faithful to the charge; for though the serpent raised its head the first Sunday he came, and occasionally afterwards, he then and always beat it down stoutly, but without any noise or commotion.

"The year before he came the church had been sold under foreclosure, and bought in for the congregation for \$600. Meantime mass was said in Mr. Poylan's on Church Street. Father Rogers' first step was to lift this debt, and this he soon did by extraordinary work, and the church was again opened.

"In 1847 he tore away the boards that inclosed the back of the church and enlarged the edifice. Next he built a school and had about thirty children in attendance. Meanwhile he lived in a little house beside the church, and some of the old folks laughingly tell that when they called on the priest he would invite them in and bid them take a chair, seating himself on a trunk beside a little wooden table. Then allowing the visitor to remain in perplexity for some moments, he would suddenly, as if reminded of the fact, apologize for the absence of chairs by saying in a very confidential tone that he had loaned them out the night before to a wedding party.

"Beside attending to New Brunswick, he also visited Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Woodbridge, Somerville, Milletote, Plainfield, and Princeton. He would have mass at 8 o'clock in New Brunswick on one Sunday, and then go in a carriage to one of the above-mentioned places and say another mass. On the succeeding week he would go on Saturday afternoon to one of these places, hear confessions, and say early mass on Sunday. Hard work this, yet he never complained of anything save the

mosquitoes that would meet him on the way to Amboy, and escort him there and back with musical and insinuating assiduity, never leaving him, not even while he was on the altar. He has built churches in South Amboy, Plainfield, and Princeton, and added something to the one already in Perth Amboy. For years these places were the subjects of his unremitting care.

"In 1854 he had the Bayard Street church enlarged again, and put in a gallery and an organ. A Miss Fanny Ward was the first organist, and the present Miss Ann Nugent, whose hair is now snowy white, and whose voice is not as good as it used to be, was one of the first singers. There are those living who yet speak in high terms of Ann's touching rendition of the hymn, 'Mother Sweet.'

"The building of the railroad bridge in 1835, the erection of the old saw-mill by Mr. Neilson, the starting of the rubber-factory by Mr. Horace Day shortly after, and the other improvements undertaken brought an increase of population, principally Irish Catholics, so that with those already here and those arriving it became necessary to build a larger church to accommodate them. In 1858 the site where the present St. Peter's Church now stands was purchased and the work started. The building and completion of the church, which is now one of the largest and most ornate as well as desirably located in the State, stands a worthy monument to honor the memory of this veteran priest, and a credit to the parish over which he has so long and faithfully presided. The coming of Father McCosker, now in Rahway, the work of Father Dugan and Father Downes, the large and commodious school on George Street, with eight hundred children, under the guidance of seven devoted Sisters of Charity and two lay teachers, from whose lips the little ones learn the secret of true wisdom, the establishment of societies for young and old to unite and emulate efforts in the practice of virtue, the untiring and eminently successful efforts of the gifted Father O'Grady are matters of present history.

"Father Rogers still lives, as hale and full of vigor as most men at half his age, and to mark his ruddy cheek and elastic step as he comes down every morning to say mass one would never suppose they belonged to one who probably labored with greater and more continuous zeal than any other leader of the good cause in New Jersey, and that against obstacles almost inconceivable. And yet a more retiring, unostentatious person it would be difficult to find. Every one of his people remember some interesting anecdote about which his characteristic wit and humor, or his gentleness, benevolence, and sanctity are conspicuous. May he live not only to see his golden jubilee in 1884, but many years after, as our glory and our pride in the future as he has been in the past!"

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal (Colored) Church is one of the oldest organizations among the colored people in this city, being for many years (1827) holding services in different places until their church was built, situated in Division Street. It is with considerable difficulty to learn of the many pastors who have served this people. The Rev. Thomas Cuff took charge in 1879, and found a small membership, less than one hundred. The congregations are good, and the church accommodates about three hundred and fifty. They have quite a large Sabbath-school; Josiah Henson, superintendent.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized from the First Methodist Episcopal Church about the year 1860. Their beautiful Gothic brick church, with steeple about one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, cost \$75,000; located on the corner of Bayard and Schuyler Streets (now called St. James' Place); was dedicated Nov. 11, 1866.

The following is a list of pastors: Revs. John E. Cookman, D.D., 1860-61; Frank B. Rose, 1862-63; James R. Bryan, 1864-65; R. M. Strattan, D.D., 1866-67; Robert Laird Collier, D.D., 1868-69; John McClintock, D.D., LL.D.; Otis H. Tiffany, D.D.; William V. Kelly, A.M.; G. K. Morris, D.D.; Ed-

ward Wilson, D.D., 1877-78; John E. Adams, 1879-80; John E. Price, A.M., 1880-82. Trustees, James Bishop, Garret Conover, Joseph Fisher, Jr., William E. Kelley, J. H. Mattison, Christopher Meyer, R. G. Miller, G. W. Davies, J. G. Palmer. Stewards, J. O. Bedford, J. W. Fielder, J. J. Holland, William H. Mailler, H. S. Manning, G. B. Munn, G. B. Merri-man, W. S. Pettit, I. J. Schock. Financial Secretary, Joseph Fisher, Jr. Treasurer, William E. Kelley. Membership, 125; sittings, 450.

St. John's Evangelist Episcopal.—This church was organized in 1860. Their building is brick, situate on corner of George Street near Commercial Avenue, valued at \$5000; accommodations, 300. The membership is one hundred and twenty. The first rector of this parish was Rev. E. B. Boggs, who remained for some four years, and whose labors in this new church were successful. The present rector, who came in 1869, is the Rev. Charles E. Phelps. Senior Warden, J. S. Carpenter; Junior Warden, W. G. Parsons; Vestrymen, J. N. Carpenter, Gen. J. B. McIntosh, W. Carpenter, J. Belcher, L. T. Ives, W. Ree. Swift, C. D. Deshler, E. B. Young, M.D., and C. E. D. Phelps.

Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel (German) was organized from some of the members withdrawing from St. John's German Reformed. Their church situated on corner of New and Kirkpatrick Streets, built 1878. Rev. Mr. Berkemeyer was first pastor, 1877. The Rev. John A. Dewald became their pastor in 1878. Their membership is about 150; sittings, 500.

St. John German Reformed.—This organization, with sixty members, elected their trustees in 1861. They have the same confession of faith as the Reformed Church in this city. Their building is frame, valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

Their first pastor, in 1861-64, was Rev. A. Hoching. After he left the Rev. I. M. Steiner came and stayed one year. Their third pastor, Rev. Oscar Lohr, came in 1865 and stayed but a few months. Their present pastor, Rev. Charles Banks, was installed in 1868. Their present membership is two hundred and seventy. Their church, situated on corner of Albany and George Streets, has accommodations for five hundred.

Third Reformed (German) Church.—Organized in 1851. Their building is small, built in 1857, frame, situated in Guldin Street. The Rev. Prof. Carl Meyer, D.D., took charge in 1862. Their membership is small, numbering not over thirty. Sittings, two hundred. Their pastor, Dr. Meyer, is one of the professors in Rutgers Theological College.

Union African Methodist (Colored) Church.—This has been but lately organized, in 1879, and has but a small membership, about thirty-nine. Their pastor, Rev. E. H. Chippey, took charge in 1880, with the prospect of seeing an increased attendance upon the worship of this young society. There is a

large colored population residents of this city who attend no church.

St. John the Baptist German Roman Catholic.—This church was organized in the year 1865. It is situated in Neilson Street, near Cannon, and accommodates about four hundred persons. The Rev. Henri T. Martens is the pastor, and took the charge in 1874, and also conducts the Sunday-school.

Colored Baptist Church.—In 1876 a number of colored people belonging to the First Church were organized by themselves. They worship in a brick building built for them by the First Church. They are now known as the Ebenezer Colored Baptist Church, situate in Hale Street near Lee Avenue. They have been supplied with regular services, and now (1881) have a membership of about eighty. The Rev. Archie G. Young took charge in 1880. The church accommodations, one hundred. Their Sunday-school superintendent, Hannibal Brown.

Second Baptist Church.—The subject of church extension had been agitated, but had been laid aside for the time. But a large number of the membership of the First Church desirous of having a new organization, March 16, 1872, a large plot of land was generously given by Deacon Van Wickle. A neat church was built thereon, on corner of Remsen Avenue and Redmond Street. Church accommodations, five hundred. A Sunday-school was established. This was the first start of the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church; now has nearly three hundred and fifty communicants. The Rev. A. E. Waffle, their pastor, has been zealous in all its enterprises. It now has a large Sabbath-school, an efficient band of workers, and has greatly helped the cause of evangelical religion in that part of the city. Frequent gracious visits of the spirit in revivals have gladdened all hearts. John T. Morgan was the first deacon, 1872, and is also the superintendent of Sabbath-school.

Rev. W. H. Marsh, pastor, 1881.

Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel (German).—This church was organized in the year 1878, when Rev. John A. Dewald became their pastor. Their church, which will accommodate some five hundred, is situated on the corner of New and Kirkpatrick Streets. The president of the board of trustees is Mr. William Lins. This church, with a small membership and but five years old, is destined to be within a few years one of the largest German-speaking churches in the State. This society is growing, and the pastor has everything to encourage him in his efforts in building up this congregation.

Jewish Synagogue.—There are a few families resident in this city, but feeling an interest in having a synagogue organized in New Brunswick, and feeling that the distance and expense to New York on their Sunday (Saturday) was too much, they in the year 1861 organized a congregation in a hall Nos. 9 and 11 Peace Street, named the congregation of "Anshe Emett," "Man of Truth." Reader, Rev. Isaac Shick-

len; President, William B. Plechner; Secretary, L. Oppen; and Treasurer, Aaron Wolfson.

Capt. Kidd.—It is stated that at an early day an organized attempt will be made to dig out a mysterious wreck recently discovered imbedded in the mud on the shores leading into the Raritan River, and it is now supposed to have been one of the privateers of Capt. Kidd, and the idea has been lately strengthened by the finding in the vicinity of several pieces of silver and copper coins and some strange-looking tools, evidently fashioned hundreds of years ago. It was in 1695 that adventurous privateers ripened into bold and merciless buccaneers and plunged right and left, regardless of the flag, which was supposed to be a guarantee of protection. The American coast swarmed with pirates. No vessel was safe upon the waters, and the ocean commerce was almost destroyed. New York merchant vessels were rifled and burned within sight of her shores, and the pirates even entered her harbors and seized her ships as they lay at anchor. A vessel was fitted out to secure if possible; "subscriptions were raised to stimulate the capture of this noted pirate, Capt. Kidd. Ballamont was Governor at this time, and his maxim was no quarter for pirates," and it was supposed that he would be found at anchor in the Raritan Bay, in some of its inlets, "as this was one of his rendezvous." The faith has descended to the present day, and the mention of "Kidd's Treasure" still suggests to credulous minds visions of untold wealth lying almost at their doors, awaiting only the vigorous application of the pick and shovel.

The result of Kidd's enterprise caused great excitement and indignation both in America and England, and Ballamont, Livingston, and even the king were openly accused of having secretly connived at it and shared in the spoils. A motion was made in the House of Commons that all who had been interested in the adventure should be deprived of their official positions, and this motion being lost by a large majority, the noblemen were impeached, and forced to undergo the form of a trial for their lives; but these charges against them could not be sustained, and all the accused were honorably discharged. The spot selected by Kidd for the burial of his treasures was along the Jersey shore, and the opinion is that vast treasures are buried near this city as well. The probably correct solution is that entertained in the early days, that Kidd's wife and daughter (he married a widow lady by name of Mrs. Sarah Oort, in New York City) knew of the location of the treasure, and that they secured the greater portion of it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STAATS CLARK.

His father, John Clark, was born Feb. 29, 1768, at Flemington, N. J., was a blacksmith, and while a young man settled in New Brunswick, where he

worked at his trade for a time, and about 1800 established the iron-store on Peace Street in New Brunswick, which he carried on until his death, Nov. 14, 1815. His wife, Ellen Schuyler, belonged to the old Schuyler stock, who were among the first Holland settlers in New York and on the Hudson, and was born Feb. 20, 1776, married Feb. 12, 1795, was a devoted member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and died Dec. 27, 1844. The children of this union were Catharine, died young; Abraham S., born November, 1797, was a merchant in New Brunswick, and died Sept. 5, 1830; John, born April 20, 1800, succeeded his father in the iron business, which he carried on until 1863, then retired, and died in March, 1874; James, born Aug. 8, 1802, studied in New York for a physician, settled in New Brunswick, where he gave his attention mostly to business pursuits instead of his profession, and died Aug. 30, 1850; George, died young; George (2d), born May 22, 1807, was a merchant in New Brunswick during his active business life; Staats, born Nov. 4, 1809, subject of this sketch; Ira Condit, born April 2, 1812, was a lumber merchant in New Brunswick, and died May 22, 1865; and David, born Dec. 4, 1814, partner with his brother John in the iron trade, died October, 1863.

Staats Clark, in common with his brothers, inherited from his father habits of industry, economy, and a capacity for business, and probably no family has ever lived in New Brunswick whose members have so unanimously turned their attention to mercantile pursuits as that of the Clarks, and the iron business founded by the father about the beginning of the century was continued at the same place by his sons successively and grandson after his decease until 1881, a period of eighty-one years, and was in that year sold out to Philip Weigle. At the age of fifteen Staats Clark began a business life for himself, and for several years was a clerk in the dry-goods house of Beekman & Johnson, New York. Returning to his native city, he became a partner with James Van Nuys in the dry-goods trade on Church Street, where he remained until the death of his brother James, and then became a partner with his brother Ira Condit in the lumber trade. Upon the death of David, in 1863, he bought out the iron business, which had been carried on by his brothers, David and Ira Condit, and with his son John S. as a partner continued the business until 1874, when he retired from business, and left the iron business with his son John S., who, as before stated, sold it in 1881. Thus, for a period of a half-century, Mr. Clark was known in the business circles of the city, and always known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations. He has never sought political place and never held office, but quietly and unostentatiously pursued the even tenor of his way as a business man. For several years he was a director in the Novelty Rubber Company of New Brunswick. In July, 1844, he mar-



Isaac Clark



George Munroe

ried Sarah, daughter of Josiah Ford, of New Brunswick, who died May 7, 1852, aged thirty-seven years, leaving three children,—Ellen, born in October, 1845, died at the age of fourteen; Margaret is the wife of Henry De Mott, of Minneapolis; and John S. Clark, only son, before alluded to in this sketch.

GEORGE B. MUNN.

George B. Munn, master-mechanic and inventor, of New Brunswick, N. J., was born at West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 16, 1831.

His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel, was an ingenious blacksmith of that county, and his ancestors on both his father and mother's side were among the early settlers of New England. His father, James, was a carriage manufacturer, and carried on his business in Massachusetts, Roxbury, N. Y., and removed during the latter part of his life to Shawano, Wis., where he died in 1868, aged about seventy-five years. His mother, Elvira Bidwell, died in 1844, aged about thirty years. One brother, Rev. Anson F. Munn, was graduated at Rutgers College in 1852, at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in 1856, was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick, and installed pastor of the Reformed Church of East New York, L. I., where he preached for twelve years. In 1867 he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Reformed Church at Cocksackie, N. Y., where he labored until his decease in 1878, being at that time nearly fifty years of age. Another brother, Guy P. Munn, was a farmer and hat manufacturer of Prattsville, N. Y., where he died.

George B. Munn received little book knowledge during his boyhood, and on account of the limited means of his parents, he early in life learned that he must care for himself. At the age of ten years we find him making miniature saw-mills, windmills, and boxes, showing a genius and inventive talent, the development of which, after a quarter of a century, has given him an enviable place among the leading machinists and inventive geniuses of this country. At the age of sixteen, in 1847, he apprenticed himself to Harlow Taylor, of Prattsville, N. Y., where he was engaged in his machine-works and foundry for three years, and there he had charge of the works during his fourth year. In 1851, having made himself a trunk, he set out for Massachusetts, but stopped on his way at Philmont, N. Y., where he engaged with Whiting & Marshall, manufacturers of woolen machinery. After one year spent there, he was one year with Mackay & Hoadley, engine-builders, of Pittsfield, Mass. Young Munn's reputation may be said to have now been fully established, and his services began to be sought for to fill important and trustworthy places. He set up woolen machinery for Whiting & Marshall for a year, aided Taylor & Whiting, of Winsted, Conn., one year in perfecting machinery for the manufacture and setting of pins, and after a time spent

with a Mr. Frink, the inventor, he went to Norfolk by request, and for one year and a half was closeted with E. E. Kilbourn in working up an invention in knitting machinery, for the manufacture of full-fashioned goods. At this time such work was only done by hand, and mostly in England. The result of their united labors was "Kilbourn's Patent Automatic Knitting-machine," which with its improvements has been largely controlled since by the "Norfolk Hosiery Company" and the "Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company." Mr. Munn then manufactured knitting machinery for the Norfolk Hosiery Company until some time after the war broke out, and for two years thereafter he was engaged with Welsh, Brown & Co. in the manufacture of guns for the war.

In 1867 he came to New Brunswick, and took charge of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company's machinery department, which he superintended until 1869, when he formed a partnership with his old fellow-laborer, E. E. Kilbourn, under the firm-name of G. B. Munn & Co. One year thereafter, Messrs. Johnson Letson, L. P. Porter, Jonathan Earle, and E. E. Kilbourn joined with him in the formation of the "New Brunswick Machine Company," which continued operations for two years, being succeeded by Mr. Munn alone, who changed the name to the "Empire Machine-Works," and has continued sole owner and proprietor of them since.

Mr. Munn's specialty is the manufacture of knitting machinery, yet he manufactures steam-engines, seaming-machines, fine machinery of all kinds, and constructs models for patents, works up patent-rights from inventors' crude ideas, etc. The reputation of the Empire Machine-Works stands second to none in the United States, and here have been manufactured hundreds of knitting-machines for the local industry and for shipment to all parts. He is the only builder of these knitting-machines, and owns all the patterns.

Mr. Munn is an indefatigable worker, and an enthusiast in his profession, and always acts as his own superintendent, foreman, and draughtsman, thus giving the benefit of his life's work, by advice and direction, to every piece of machinery that is manufactured at his works. His identification with all local enterprises of a worthy nature, both by encouragement morally and as a contributor, has made him favorably known in New Brunswick. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1862, and since his residence here he has been identified as a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, of Scott Chapter, No. 4, is officially connected with the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, and is freeholder from the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Munn has taken a somewhat active part in political matters, and cast his first vote in 1856 with the Republican party. He was twice a delegate to State conventions in which Governor Buckingham was nominated each time, and assistant secretary of one. He was elected freeholder of the Fifth Ward

of the city in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he assisted in the organization of companies, and was offered a commission by Governor Buckingham, but declined in favor of the more useful service of manufacturing guns for the government. He has been a member of the National Guard of New Jersey for ten years, has been commissioned four times by the Governors of the State, and is in 1882 judge-advocate of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J.

He has been twice married, his present wife being S. Louise, daughter of John Anderson, of Dayton, Middlesex Co., N. J.

GARRET CONOVER.

Garret Conover, clothing merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., was born at Hightstown, Mercer Co., N. J., Feb. 3, 1817. The name was originally spelled "Covenhoven" in Holland, and the progenitor of the family in America was Wolfert Gerretson Von Covenhoven, who, with his three sons, Jacob (died in 1670), Gerret (born 1610, died 1645), and Peter, came from near Amersfoort, Holland, in 1630, and settled on Long Island. Gerret is the paternal ancestor of our subject, married Cornella Lamberton Cool, and reared two sons, William Gerret and John, and two daughters, Nellie and Maritje. William Gerret married Altie Brinckerhoff, and had one son, Gerret, who married Janet Montfort, who bore him twelve children, of whom John married Coda Vanderveer and removed to Monmouth Co., N. J., where they reared a family of eight children, of whom William, the eldest son, was great-grandfather of our subject, and was born Oct. 25, 1705. He married Catherine Lane, born May 16, 1709, who bore him nine sons and two daughters, of whom Peter was grandfather of our subject, and was born Oct. 18, 1743. His wife was Phebe Dey, born Nov. 18, 1748, who bore him six sons and four daughters. Of these children, John P. Conover was the father of Garret, was born Oct. 3, 1778, and died in the winter of 1832. His wife was Lydia Duncan, a native of Cranbury, born in March, 1777, and died Aug. 1, 1851. Their children were Stephen, born April 17, 1801, was a school-teacher, surveyor, and farmer, and died in 1836; Peter, born Jan. 14, 1803, was a farmer in Hunterdon County, and died about 1854; John D., born Aug. 5, 1804, resided in New Brunswick, was a shoe manufacturer, and died about 1850; David, born March 25, 1805, was a cabinet-maker at Hightstown, where he died April 8, 1870; Margaret, born Dec. 5, 1807, is the wife of David Hill, of Mercer County; Catherine, born Feb. 1, 1810, wife of Peter Selover, of South Amboy; Lette, born Dec. 3, 1812, wife of Richard

White, and resides at Robbinsville, N. J.; Thomas D., born Nov. 12, 1813, died in 1879; Garret, subject of this sketch; Phebe, born Jan. 29, 1819, wife of Peter V. Voorhees, both deceased; George S., born Dec. 20, 1821, a merchant in Brooklyn, L. I.; Joseph D., born Oct. 6, 1823, was a farmer, and resided near Bordentown, where he died.

Garret Conover spent his early boyhood at home. At the age of twelve he came to New Brunswick, and was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade with William Owen, and at that youthful age started out in life for himself, and since his beginning in 1829 he has been continuously identified with the clothing trade in New Brunswick. He came to New Brunswick without money, but he learned that industry and economy form the basis of wealth and success. He finished learning his trade with John Stryker, who left the place in 1835.

In 1836, Mr. Conover resolved to start business for himself as a merchant tailor, and accordingly established himself on Commerce Square, where, after he had been in business about one year, his goods were destroyed by fire, leaving him in debt. The confidence of New York merchants from whom he purchased his goods in his integrity and honesty of purpose enabled him at once to start again, and from that time his trade rapidly increased until in 1851 he added to his business the manufacture and sale of clothing, which he has carried on successfully since. He purchased his property for a residence on Albany Street in 1845, and kept store near by on the same street, and in 1851 purchased property and established his business at 33 Church Street, on the opposite side of the block, where he continues to do business in 1882. For several years Mr. Conover has dealt quite largely in real estate, and through his business owns a fine estate of desirable property in the city. He has served on the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex County, and was elected mayor of New Brunswick on the Democratic ticket, and served in that capacity in 1874 and 1875. He has been identified with several local enterprises in the city, and served for ten years as a member of the board of education, and for several years as president of the building and loan association. He is a member of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, and president of its board of trustees. He married in 1838 Ann Louisa Wetsel. Their children are Caroline, deceased; Joanna, died at the age of twenty-six; George, died at the age of twenty-four; Wesley Hudson, Charles, and Garret, in business with their father; Emma, deceased; Howard William, died at the age of twenty-six; and Katie. Four generations of Mr. Conover's ancestors resided near Hightstown, where he was born, and were farmers.



Garrat Courvoisier

CHAPTER XCVIII.

NORTH BRUNSWICK.¹

Situation and Boundaries, etc.—As originally surveyed, North Brunswick contained an area of 23,000 acres, of which 5000 were unimproved. By the organization, partially from its territory, of the township of East Brunswick and the separation of New Brunswick from it, the former extent of the township was reduced to 8256 acres, and most of the formerly unimproved land has been put under cultivation. North Brunswick is bounded north by New Brunswick, east by East Brunswick, south by South Brunswick, and west by Franklin township, Somerset County.

The population of North Brunswick, according to the last census, was 1251.

In 1880 the assessed value of real estate was \$496,380; amount of deduction therefrom, mortgages, \$19,850. The value of personal property was \$120,170; amount of deduction therefrom, notes, \$1825. The total amount of real and personal property taxed, including mortgages and notes, was \$638,257. The rate of tax for State purposes was \$2 per \$100; the rate of tax for county purposes was \$6.10 per \$1000; and the rates of tax for local purposes was as follows: for incidental expenses, \$0.60 per \$1000; for the maintenance of the poor, \$1.60 per \$1000; for road construction and repairs, \$1.10 per \$1000. The whole amount of tax ordered to be raised, including a special school tax, a poll tax, and a tax on dogs, was \$7833.73. The expenditures during the previous fiscal year amounted to \$400 for incidental expenses, \$1000 for the maintenance of the poor, and \$700 for road construction and repairs.

Physical Features.—The surface of this township is level. The soil is red shale and sandy loam, and much of it is under a high state of cultivation; the drainage being provided by Lawrence's Brook on the east, One-Mile Run on the west, and in the southern part and centrally by Oakley's or "Cow Yard" Brook and other tributaries to Lawrence's Brook. The latter is by far the largest and most important stream washing any part of the township. It has its source in South Brunswick, and flowing in a northeasterly course separates North Brunswick from East Brunswick, emptying into the Raritan at the eastern extremity of the city of New Brunswick; and at Milltown and at Brookford, just above, affords excellent water-power, which has been employed for manufacturing purposes since early in the history of the country south of the Raritan. The Trenton and New Brunswick turnpike traverses the town in a direct line from the northeast to the southwest, west of the centre, and George's road of historical fame has its deviating course in the same general direction near

the eastern boundary. The Princeton and Brunswick turnpike forms the western boundary of the township, the dwellings on the west side of that thoroughfare being in Somerset County. One branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses North Brunswick from near its northern to its southern extremity, with a flag station, known as Adams, within the township. The branch railroad to Millstone has its junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad near the northwest corner.

Settlement.—Much that would be interesting concerning the early settlement of this township has long since been buried in the grave of the past, and no clue remains by which it can be brought to light. The ancient Reformed Dutch Church at Three-Mile Run was doubtless the earliest outgrowth of civilization within the present borders of North Brunswick, and it is so much a thing of the past that it is not improbable that some of the present residents of the township are ignorant that it ever existed. At Three-Mile Run was first planted the banner of Christianity in that portion of Middlesex County south of the Raritan. The interesting story of a long struggle to establish a permanent church there and its final abandonment is told by Dr. Steele in an historical discourse published in 1867. It is published in this work in connection with the history of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, to which the reader is referred.

"The names of the following persons are attached to a subscription designed to raise means to import a minister from Holland in 1703: Dollius Hageman, Teunis Quick, Hend. Emens, Thos. Cort, Jac. Probasco, Neclas Wyckoff, Mic. L. Moor, John Schede-meun, Nec. Van Dyke, John Van Houten, Wil. Bennet, Folkert Van Nostrand, Jac. Bennet, Hend. Fauget, Ab. Bennet, Cor. Peterson, Philip Folkerson,—avi L. Draver, George Anderson, Stabel Probasco, Isaac Le Priere, Simon Van Wicklen, Cobas Benat, Garret Cotman, Lucas Covert, Wil. Van Duyn, Dennis Van Duyn, John Folkerson, Jost Banat."—*Hon. Ralph Voorhees, Middlebush.*

It is not probable that many members of the Three-Mile Run, and later of the New Brunswick Church, resided within the limits of North Brunswick as now bounded. Many of the family names are familiar ones in the township to-day, however, and it is certain that some few present residents are able to trace their descent from those whose labors and strifes in the cause of Christianity have been depicted. A majority of representatives of pioneer families are of Holland Dutch descent, and the old families, through successive generations, have intermarried with each other till they form practically one family. It is worthy of note, too, that these families have all along been identified, with few individual exceptions, with the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, the continuation, in a certain sense, of the historical church which centred at the old house of worship at Three-Mile Run and sowed the

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

seeds of religious development in all the country round about.

One of the oldest families of North Brunswick is the family of Voorhees,¹ descended from one or more of several members of the original family in America, who came from Long Island to New Brunswick and vicinity at an early date. Who was the first settler of the name in the township is not ascertainable. An early resident, who was contemporary with others of that name there, was (1) John G. Voorhees, who lived on a farm adjoining Henry Van Liew's and died in 1800, leaving two daughters. These were named Catharine and Helena. (2) Catharine became the wife of John Voorhees and died before he did, leaving a son named Peter, who died some time ago at Princeton, where he lived. (3) John Voorhees remarried, and afterwards had two sons,—Craig, a silversmith, resident at New Brunswick, and Stephen, who was killed during the late war. (4) Helena married Dennis Vanderbilt.

Jeremiah Voorhees was many years ago a resident near Bodine's Corners. He was a wheelwright by trade, and married Margaret Outcalt. His daughter Catharine died in 1804, and his son Frederick only twelve days before. Abbie, one of his daughters, married Nicholas DeHart. Another, called Gettie Ann, became Mrs. Dennis Bodine. None of his sons are living.

John S. Voorhees, who died in 1877, was of the eighth generation of descendants of Stephen Coert, and his father was the fourth (1) Peter in the line of descent. The latter married Jane Schenck, and was a prominent resident of North Brunswick. The children of (2) John S. Voorhees were A. DeHart, Peter, John S., Jr., and Anna M. A. DeHart and Anna M. live on the homestead, and Peter and John S., Jr., are lawyers at New Brunswick and in Canada respectively.

(1) Jaques Van Liew was an early resident on the Henry Van Liew place. He married Maria Voorhees, dying in 1810, she in 1824. Their children were Henry and Garret Van Liew. (2) Henry married Ann H., daughter of Enos Ayres, who survives him, and lived on the farm previously occupied by his father. (3) Garret Van Liew was also a farmer, living on George's road, and died some years since. His son, Jacques Van Liew, died on his father's farm at a recent date.

(1) Nicholas Bodine, blacksmith, is said to have been the first of the name at Bodine's Corners. His best-known son, (2) Cornelius, lived on his father's place after the latter's death, and died an old man some time before 1850. His sons, who lived and were

known in the township, were Abraham, Dennis, and John. Others died early in the present century. Abraham, a farmer and speculator, for a time kept a hotel in New Brunswick, and died of the cholera in 1849. Dennis was a wheelwright, and passed his life at Bodine's Corners, where he died a few years ago. John is a farmer, and lives near New Brunswick.

(1) Frederick Outcalt was an early resident in the vicinity of Bodine's Corners, and died there at an advanced age in 1818. His sons, Frederick, Henry, John, and Richard, were well known. (2) Frederick lived at Three-Mile Run, and died there about fifteen years ago, very old, leaving two sons, Jacob and Frederick. (3) Henry removed to New Brunswick, and died there twenty-five or thirty years ago. His sons were Frederick, Jacob, John, and Richard. Jacob and John are living in New Brunswick. (4) John found a home in Ohio in 1820, revisited the place of his nativity about 1866, and returned to Ohio and died there. His family all live in the West. (5) Richard was a farmer, and spent his life on his father's homestead, dying there past ninety. John, Henry, and Frederick are names of his sons. John and Henry are West. Frederick lives in New Brunswick.

The Vanderbilt family has become firmly rooted to the soil of North Brunswick by several generations' residence. The first there of the name of whom their descendants have any knowledge were two brothers, Cornelius and Jeromus. (1) Cornelius owned the farm now known as the John Brush place, and died in 1800. He had a son (1) Dennis, and a daughter (2) Johannah.

(1) Dennis married Helena, daughter of John G. Voorhees. Their children were John, Cornelius, James C., Dennis, Henry, Garret, Catharine, and Johannah Jane. John died in 1824, at the age of twenty-one. (2) Cornelius married a Tunison, and had sons Cornelius, William, and Dennis; Cornelius lives in New York; William died in 1881; Dennis lives in New Brunswick. (3) James C. married Sarah, daughter of Luke and sister of Matthew Edgerton, and is living, at the age of seventy-two, on George's road. (4) Dennis went West, and married and died there. (5) Henry lives in New York, and married there. (6) Garret G. is living in New York, unmarried. (7) Catharine married John Bergen, of Milltown, and is dead. (8) Johannah Jane is married and living in Raritan.

(2) Johannah married Cornelius Bodine.

Jeromus Vanderbilt, brother of Cornelius, Sr., early lived near Milltown, subsequently removing to New Brunswick, where he owned property and died nearly half a century since.

(1) John Ryder was one of the early comers. His sons, John, Bernardus, and Stephen Ryder, all lived on Lawrence's Brook, in the northwestern part of the township, early in the present century. (2) John had sons,—William, now living on the place where

¹ The ancestor of the family of Voorhees in this section of the country is Stephen Coert, or Koers, who emigrated from Holland in 1660, and settled on Long Island. Having no surname, members of the family subscribed themselves Van Voorhees, or "from before Hees." Stephen Coerte married Willimpie Raelsefe, and died about 1684. His son, Lucas Stevens, married on Long Island, and six of his children emigrated to New Brunswick and vicinity. See genealogy of the Bergen family, p. 61.

his father died, and Stephen, now of East Brunswick. (3) Bernardus was a bachelor, and has been dead about fifty years. (3) Stephen has been dead forty years, and none of his descendants are in the township. The Ryder property is a portion of the three-thousand-acre tract, embracing the brook, once owned by Thomas Lawrence, and which came into the possession of Cornelius Longfield and Governor Barclay in 1689. John Ryder, Sr., bought one hundred and forty-four acres of Longfield in 1741, and from him it passed to his heirs.

(1) Martin Stevenson located early where his son, the late Peter Stevenson, lived and died. John, his eldest son, has been dead some time. (2) Peter married Mary, a daughter of Jeremiah Voorhees. After her death he married the daughter of an early resident at Cheesquake. (3) Barent Stevenson, son of Peter, married a daughter of James Edgerton, and is a well-known citizen.

A man named Runyan lived for many years opposite Peter Stevenson's, in a house which has long since disappeared, and had two sons, named Reuben and Walter. The former removed to New Brunswick and spent his days there, the latter lived on his father's homestead on George's road until 1849, when he died of cholera.

(1) Cornelius Tunison came about 1765, and though he was not a land-owner was a farmer of repute, renting land. His family consisted of Cornelius, John, Caroline, and Mary Ann. (2) Cornelius married and had a large family. (3) John married a Miss Walker and removed to Ohio. (4) Caroline married William Brookfield, a stone-cutter, of New Brunswick. (5) Mary Ann became the wife of Jacob De Hart, of North Brunswick.

James Bennit was a settler in the southwestern part of the township considerably earlier than 1800, and reared a large family. His sons, John, James, and Daniel, are men of families residing in the vicinity.

At an early date (1) Capt. Jehu Dunham located in the township, and later removed to East Brunswick, where he remained until his death in 1841, past eighty. His wife was Eleanor Van Tine, born in 1767, who died in 1787. Their children were Elizabeth, David, James, Lewis, William, and Abraham, and all of the sons were useful citizens. (1) Elizabeth, born in 1792, married Nicholas Rappleyea and died in 1857. (2) David, born in 1794, married Jane Wilson and died in 1840. (3) James, born in 1796, married Eleanor Peterson and died in 1872. (4) Lewis, born in 1799, married Mary Perry and died in 1843. (5) William was born in 1801 and died in 1863. (6) Abraham was born in 1802. Rev. Dr. Ira Condict, fourth pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, in 1798 removed to a farm of one hundred and thirteen acres near Milltown, late the property of Henry H. Booraem, but still known as the Condict farm.

Christian and Simeon Van Nortwick lived near

Lawrence's Brook early in the history of settlements and clearings thereabouts. The former had quite a family, including Christopher, Jr., John, and Cornelia. Christopher, Jr., married a daughter of Archibald Gordon, of Machaponix; John, a blacksmith, removed to Englishtown.

(1) Cornelius De Hart in 1720 settled at the upper forks of Six-Mile Run, in the present township of North Brunswick, purchasing two hundred and ten acres of land of the Indians, which he was afterward compelled to repurchase of the proprietors, paying therefor a second time. He had a number of children. Some of his sons died early. Those who survived were named Cornelius, Guisbert, and Abraham. After the death of the pioneer, (2) Cornelius, Jr., owned and lived on one-third of his late father's property, now in the possession of Charles Dunham (Guisbert and Abraham owning the remaining two-thirds), living in the house his father had erected, and which with additions which have been made to it from time to time is now the residence of the widow and family of the late John S. Voorhees. (3) Guisbert never married. (4) Abraham married Sarah, daughter of John Van Cleef, Sr., and died in 1832, his wife surviving till 1844. (5) Sarah, one of the daughters of Cornelius De Hart, Sr., married Roeloff Voorhees, grandfather of Abraham D. Voorhees, of Adams Station. (6) Another daughter married Jacobus De Hart.

The children of (4) Abraham were as follows: (1) John, who married Anna Ayers and died in 1819; (2) Cornelius, who died in 1805; (3) Moyca, who married Peter P. Van Doren, of Somerset County, and died in 1857. The children of the last mentioned were Margaret and Sarah Ann, the latter being the widow of John S. Voorhees, and now in possession of the old De Hart homestead.

The Indians were often attracted to the neighborhood of Cornelius De Hart, Sr.'s pioneer home by the various kinds of game with which the neighborhood abounded, including deer. Mr. De Hart was a successful deer-hunter. Behind his barn he kept a decoy doe, by whose presence susceptible bucks were lured within range of his monster shot-gun. This weapon has been preserved in the family as a relic. It is doubtless two hundred years old, and is nearly eight feet long, and weighs fifteen pounds.

(1) Powe De Hart lived on Lawrence's Brook, and was identified with the earlier history of the township. His wife, Dinah Bodine, died in 1815. They had several children, among whom were Cornelius, Jacob, Henry, and Nicholas.

(2) Cornelius was a carpenter and died many years ago. His son William lives in East Brunswick. (3) Jacob died recently in the township. His son, Samuel B. How, is a resident of Long Island; Jacob, another son, is living in Milltown. (4) Henry is a cabinet-maker of New Brunswick. (5) Nicholas, a railway conductor, was killed by the cars.

Harle Farmer, a native of the township, was the son of an early settler. He was for many years a prominent agriculturist and dealer in ship-timber, dying past eighty a few years since, and leaving numerous descendants. The names of Verdine E. and Arnold Farmer, Jr., are familiar as those of leading citizens.

In 1816, (1) Thomas Letson, from New Brunswick, purchased and located on the Letson farm. His children were John S., Warren, Lewis G., Johnson, Maria, and Henry. (2) John S. located in New Brunswick early in life and engaged in tanning. He married Letitia Brunson. Their children were Mary F., Ann, Sarah, William, Julia, Louisa, and Thomas W., the latter now living on the Letson homestead. (3) Warren was long in government employ. (4) Lewis G. became a farmer in North Brunswick. (5) Johnson located in New Brunswick, was a merchant there, and is now president of the New Brunswick Rubber Company. (6) Maria married and has been dead many years.

Enos Ayres came from Metuchen about 1800 and bought land near the Black Horse Tavern. Later he removed to the Trenton turnpike, and lived there until his death in 1835.

Jacob I. Bergen was early at Milltown, and owned the old grist-mill there early in the century, and was for a time a prominent merchant and business man.

Peter Gordon was living in the vicinity of Milltown in 1800 or a little later. His sons were Jacques Van Lieu Gordon, deceased, once sheriff of Middlesex County, and Archibald, living near Milltown.

Nicholas Booraem was an early wheelwright and millwright at Milltown. He had sons,—Jonathan, Henry, and Nicholas. Jonathan was a millwright and ship-builder, and early established a ship-yard at Washington, in East Brunswick, which is now the property of his son Nicholas. Nicholas was county collector, 1825-68, and county clerk of Middlesex County, 1833-57. Theodore B. Booraem, the latter's son, was county collector in 1872 and 1873.

James Counet was an early blacksmith at Bodine's Corners. Subsequently he removed to Washington, and for a time he lived there, and returned to North Brunswick, where he died. Some of his descendants are well known in North Brunswick and adjoining townships.

The names of Williamson, Buckalew, Vanderveer, Snedeker, and Messeroll have long been prominent among those of residents and office-holders in East Brunswick. Isaac J. Williamson is mentioned early in the records, and William A., Nelson S., Lucius, and John W. Williamson are referred to therein at a more recent date. The Buckalew family have long been both numerous and well known in North Brunswick and the country surrounding. The names of Peter O. Buckalew and others are familiar to elderly citizens. Probably the most prominent present citizen of the name is Frederick S. Buckalew. Thomas Vanderveer

was a township officer in 1881. Richard Snedeker's name appears at a comparatively early date. Garret I. Snedeker, once a resident here, lives in East Brunswick. David P. Messeroll has figured more or less prominent in local affairs during recent years.

Civil History.—North Brunswick was among the first townships organized, immediately after the erection of Middlesex County and the permanent establishment of the local government of the same. It was formerly embraced within the borders of the ancient township of Piscataway, and early in the present century was referred to in the township records of North Brunswick as the North Ward of New Brunswick, but since 1803 it has been uniformly mentioned therein by the name now so familiar.

Until 1860 New Brunswick was within the township limits of North Brunswick, and the annual town-meetings were generally held there. By an act of Assembly, approved Feb. 28, 1860, New Brunswick was separated from North Brunswick, and a large section of the township set off to form a portion of East Brunswick, then erected. It was enacted that at ten o'clock A.M. on the first Tuesday in the ensuing May the town committees of North Brunswick, New Brunswick, and East Brunswick should meet at the public-house of Saxon M. Tice, in East Brunswick, to adjust all the mutual interests of the said townships, and effect an equitable division of the assets and liabilities of the former township of North Brunswick between North Brunswick, New Brunswick, and East Brunswick, on the basis of the proportion borne by the population and amount of taxable property of each of the parts of the townships set off to the whole population and amount of taxable property of North Brunswick as previously bounded.

The western boundary line of North Brunswick, formed by the Princeton and New Brunswick turnpike, separating it from Franklin township, Somerset County, has at times been slightly changed in places by local alterations in the course of the road, which, as so altered, was subsequently declared the township and county boundary line.

THE TOWNSHIP RECORDS.—The earliest township records of North Brunswick are contained in a book devoted to the preservation of the minutes of the successive town-meetings, and date back to the year 1800. The first entry in the said book, on a page numbered "1," is as follows:

"No of Votes given for Representatives in Congress for the State of New Jersey, in the North Ward of New Brunswick, at an Election held the 23rd and 24th of December, 1800, for the Seventh Congress:

	Votes.
Franklin Davenport.....	343
Aaron Ogden.....	342
James H. Emley.....	339
Peter D. Vroom.....	342
William Cox, Junr.....	339
John Condit.....	48
William H. Ins.....	48
Henry Southard.....	48
Ebenezer Elmer.....	48
James Mott.....	47

"Whole Number of Votes given in Three Hundred and ninety-two.
(Signed) "JACOB DUNHAM, Clerk."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL TOWN-MEETING, 1801.—The earliest town-meeting recorded was that of 1801, the minutes of which begin on page "2" of the record, and read as follows:

"At a Town-meeting held at the Court-House on the 2d Monday in April, 1801, for the North Ward of New Brunswick, the following persons were by plurality of votes chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz. :
 "Abraham Schuyler, President; Jacob Dunham, Town Clerk.

"The Town Committee report that they have examined the accounts and vouchers of the collector & Overseer of the Poor, do report the same to be accurate, and find by the same a balance a ballance of three hundred and ninety-two Dollars & 63 Cents due from the township to William Ten Brook, the said collector and overseer, and that he has prosecuted Elisha Cox, late constable, for the sum of £13 3 6, deficiency remaining in his hands of the year 1799, and reports that there is no probability of recovering the sd sum.

"Ordered, that the sum of £500 be raised for the use of the Poor for the ensuing year, equal to \$1333.³³/₁₀₀.

"Ordered, that the sum of £500 be raised for the use of the Roads, equal to \$1333.³³/₁₀₀.

"Ordered, that the above-mentioned sums be raised by the 15th of May, 1801.

"A communication from the township of Franklin, in the county of Somerset, requesting the seans of this Township on the subject of erecting a Poor-House for the joint benefit of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, it was agreed that this Town will unite with the other towns in sd Counties to effect under such regulations & on such principles as may be deemed just & equitable.

"Elijah Phillips, Assessor; John Van Nuise, Isaac Williamson, Surveyors of the Highway; John Neilson, Benjamin Taylor, Freeholders; John Dennis, Senr., David Voorhees, Nicholas Bodine, William Lawson, Commissioners of Appeal; John Whitlock, Daniel Brinson, Samuel Carlile, Jephtha Cheeseman, Constables; William Tenbrook, Overseer of the Poor and Collector; Abraham Schuyler, Judge of Election; Nicholas Booram, William Tenbrook, Abm Bennit, Pound-Keepers; Abraham Schuyler, James Schureman, James Bennit, Abraham Blauval, William Lawson, Town Committee.

"The above were appointed a Committee to Settle with the Several Town officers and report Annually, stating at the Town-meeting in their report the amount of all moneys expended for the use of the Town, and specifying the purpose to which they were applied.

"Resolved, That the several town officers exhibit their accounts and Vouchers to said committee for settlement at least Ten days previous to the next annual town meeting.

"OVERSEERS OF THE ROADS."

"1. John Van Harlingen, from John Meseroll's to the end of the town lane, and from thence to Lyle's Bridge.

"2. Robert Boggs, from Matthew Sleight's corner to the mouth of Georges, and from thence to Reuben Runyon's bridge, as well as the Road from James Richmond's to Queen street, and also the road from the late Johannah Wilson's to the dutch church, together with that piece of road from the mouth of the drift (?) road to the Post road that leads to the 3-mile Run, likewise including George and Prince Street, and from Prince Street to Henry Guest's.

"Nicol. Smith, from John Meseroll's brook to Benjamin Taylor's Mills.

"4. Nicholas Bodine, from Nicholas Van Brint's Mills to Nicholas Van Harlingen's brook, and also the lane that leads to the 3-mile run, as far as Van Sickles' fields.

"John Dennis, Senr., of the road from Van Harlingen's Brook to Cornell's brook.

"6. Abraham Bennit, from Cornell's Brook to Oakley's brook.

"7. John Denham, from Taylor's Mills to Runyon Buckilew's, and from thence to the landing formerly Robert Eastburn's, and from thence to Stanlie's brook; likewise that piece of road beginning on James Commeline's lands and John Norman's, & from thence to the end of McKee's lane.

"8. Jacob Stults, from Runyon Buckelyew's to the old bridge, and from thence to the post road to James Hays'; also the new road from the end of McKee's lane to the post road.

¹ This appears to have been the first division of the township into "road districts."

"9. Lewis Johnson, of the road beginning from Johnson Voorhees' Bars; thence to Sparling's Tavern; then to Jonathan McKeil's lane, and from Sparling's to the Post road, and then beginning on the road laid out by Act of Assembly to McDowell's tavern, where it crosses the old Post road; thence down the same to James Hays' road; then beginning at the Post road near Pondwater's field, leading to Abraham Berkellaw's landing, as far as James Hays' road.

"10. Winant D. Hart, from Van Brunt's to Peter Sparling's Tavern, and the road from Archibald Thompson's blacksmith-shop to Sallie's brook.

"11. Jacobus D. Hart, from George's road to Freeland's brook.

"12. James Dunham, of the Road called Great Post road, as far as the old corporation line; also Church Street Barrack and George Street too Prince Street.

"13. Simon Addis, from the Corporation line to the Six-mile Run.

(Signed) "JACOB DUNHAM, CLK."

The proceedings of the annual town-meetings of the years 1811-14 are not recorded, and the names of township officers chosen during that period cannot be ascertained.

Below is as complete a civil list as the records would aid the writer to make. The names of chosen freeholders elected previous to 1801 were obtained from the records of the board of freeholders of Middlesex County :

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Coert Voorhees, 1779-81.	James Bishop, 1832-35.
John Voorhees, 1780, 1781, 1783.	Henry Van Liew, 1832-37, 1843-54, 1856, 1860-62.
James Voorhees, 1783.	Frederick Richmond, 1830-40.
John Runyon, 1784.	Jacob Edmonds, 1838-40.
Joseph Vickers, 1784-86.	Peter P. Runyon, 1841.
Joseph Cheeseman, 1785, 1786-88.	Abraham Bergen, 1841-42.
James Douglass, 1787-89.	Abraham S. Neilson, 1842-59.
Minne T. Voorhees, 1789, 1791, 1792, 1794.	Elias Ross, 1855, 1858-59.
Moses Lyle, 1790.	John S. Voorhees, 1857, 1860-64, 1870-71.
James Schureman, 1793, 1794, 1803-5, 1807-12.	Peter Stevenson, 1863, 1865.
John Dennis, 1793, 1795-98, 1813-23.	James H. Webb, 1864.
John Neilson, 1796-1809.	William Dunham, 1865-67, 1871.
Benjamin Taylor, 1799-1801, 1807.	Philip Kuhltham, 1878-79.
George Clark, 1810-15.	Henry H. Booram, 1878.
William Law, 1816.	Dennis Vanderbilt, 1866-69, 1872-73.
James Crommelin, 1817-26.	Obadiah Buckalew, 1868-69.
Staats Van Deursen, 1824.	Arnold Farmer, Jr., 1872-77.
Peter Spader, 1825-30.	John M. Bodine, 1874-76.
Jonah C. Ackerman, 1827-30.	Jacob V. D. Christopher, 1870, 1877.
Peter Dayton, 1831.	James M. Parsons, 1880-81.
John Aikin, 1831.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Peter P. Runyon, 1845, 1850, 1855.	Stephen Smith, Jr., 1850.
David F. Randolph, 1845.	John Hooker, 1855, 1855.
Andrew J. Disbrow, 1845, 1850, 1855.	Martin Nevius, 1855.
Jonathan Booram, 1845.	James H. Webb, 1860.
Peter P. Meseroll, 1845, 1850.	Henry H. Booram, 1860.
John D. Servais, 1848, 1856.	Thomas Pearce, 1870, 1880.
Haley Fisk, 1850, 1855.	Philip Kuhltham, 1875.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jacob Dunham, 1801-10, 1815-31.	Israel H. Voorhees, 1850-52.
Josiah Ford, 1832-33.	Theodore H. Booram, 1853.
Isaac G. Lillicocks, 1834-39.	Alexander M. Way, 1854-56.
Isaac M. Nevius, 1840-41.	Charles P. Atkinson, 1857-58.
Stephen Moore, 1842.	David S. Blew, 1859.
Nelson Dunham, 1843.	John S. Voorhees, 1860-61.
Lewis Applegate, 1844-47.	Thomas Pearce, 1862-76.
W. H. Taylor, 1848.	John C. Evans, 1877-79.
William H. Van Nortwick, 1849.	Thomas J. Collins, 1880-81.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Abraham Schuyler, 1801-10.
 James Schureman, 1801-03, 1806-8.
 James Bennit, 1801-5, 1810.
 Abraham Blauvaits, 1801-8.
 William Lawson, 1801, 1804-8, 1815-17.
 William Dunham, 1802-10, 1815.
 Jasper Farmer, 1809-10, 1815.
 Isaac Williamson, 1809-10.
 Nicholas Bodine, 1809.
 William Low, 1815.
 Squire Martin, 1816-30.
 Cornelius Bodine, 1816-20, 1837-39.
 Staats Van Deursen, 1816-24.
 John Van Nuis, 1816-21.
 James Crommelin, 1818-27.
 Peter Spader, 1821-24, 1826, 1828-30.
 Henry Van Liew, 1822-30, 1832, 1840-41, 1862.
 Peter Dayton, 1825-30.
 Vincent Barkelew, 1827-30.
 James Bishop, 1831-34.
 Jonathan Booraem, 1831, 1839-47.
 Richard Outcalt, 1831, 1833-36, 1842-44.
 Isaac S. Brower, 1831.
 Henry De Hart, 1831.
 Stephen Voorhees, 1832.
 Matthew Edgerton, 1832, 1836.
 Isaac G. Williamson, 1832, 1849, 1864-66.
 William W. Conover, 1833.
 Jacob Edmonds, 1833-35, 1854-56.
 Peter P. Messeroll, 1833, 1848-49.
 John R. Reid, 1834-35, 1851-53.
 Charles Dunham, 1834-35, 1857-58.
 David W. Vail, 1835.
 Nicholas Booraem, 1836.
 Isaac C. Voorhees, 1836-50.
 Abner Bisset, 1836.
 Peter Van Tine, 1837-43.
 Richard De Mott, 1837.
 John P. Voorhees, 1837-41.
 Isaac B. Van Dyke, 1838.
 Abraham Bodine, 1842-43.
 Abraham Van Liew, 1844-47.
 James S. Combs, 1844-45.
 Peter Walker, 1845-48.

Dennis Bodine, 1845-47.
 Garrett I. Snedeker, 1848-50.
 Jesse Hayer, 1849-50.
 John Terhune, 1850.
 John S. Voorhees, 1850, 1873-74.
 John Huffield, 1851.
 Robert Miller, 1851.
 Ralph Stout, 1851-52.
 Thomas Pearce, 1851-53.
 George H. Stout, 1852-53.
 Abraham L. Van Liew, 1852-55, 1858-71.
 Phineas Kent, 1853-56.
 Stephen Smith, Jr., 1854-56.
 Nathaniel A. Wallace, 1854.
 Clayton Kent, 1855-56.
 Edward Elkin, 1856-58.
 Garrett Van Sickle, 1857.
 Arnold Farmer, Jr., 1862-63.
 John Van Nuis, 1857.
 Stephen H. Barkelew, 1857, 1859.
 Richard Serviss, 1858.
 Philip Kuhlthian, 1867-76.
 James H. Webb, 1859-61, 1863, 1867-71.
 Israel H. Voorhees, 1859.
 William G. De Hart, 1859.
 Verdone E. Farmer, 1860, 1874-76.
 William Dunham, 1861-64.
 James C. Edmonds, 1860-61.
 Ellsworth Farmer, 1861, 1864.
 Abraham D. Voorhees, 1862-63.
 Dennis Vanderbilt, 1864-66.
 David P. Messeroll, 1865-66.
 William A. Van Sickle, 1865.
 Henry Hart, 1872.
 Thomas Gibson, 1872-73.
 William A. Williamson, 1875.
 Peter Williamson, 1876-77, 1881.
 Thomas Pearce, 1877.
 William Voorhees, 1877-78.
 Frederick Cox, 1877-78.
 John N. Bodine, 1877, 1879.
 Thomas Letson, 1878.
 William A. Van Sickle, 1878-79.
 Edwin Allen, 1878.
 Obediah Buckalew, 1879.
 Thomas Boyd, 1880-81.
 Isaac D. Cozzens, 1880.
 Nelson Williamson, 1880.
 David Pearce, 1881.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

John Dennis, 1801-3, 1805.
 David Voorhees, 1801-10, 1815-26.
 Nicholas Bodine, 1801-8.
 William Lawson, 1801-10, 1815-16.
 Isaac Williamson, 1804-10, 1815-29.
 William Ryder, 1806-10.
 John Hendricks, 1810.
 Staats Van Deursen, 1815, 1817.
 James Ackerman, 1815.
 James Neilson, 1816-19.
 Daniel Perrine, 1816-19.
 Ephraim Van Tine, 1817.
 William Dow, 1817-1819.
 John Hutchings, 1820-25.
 Peter Spader, 1820.
 Thomas Letson, 1820-29.
 Jacob I. Bergen, 1821-29.
 R. M. Voorhees, 1830-33.
 Isaac Brower, 1830, 1831, 1833.
 Thomas Hance, 1830-36.
 Isaac L. Brown, 1832.
 James Hutchings, 1834-35.

John Branson, 1834-38.
 James Fleher, 1836, 1842, 1843.
 George G. Nevius, 1837-41, 1845, 1847, 1851, 1855.
 Jonathan Booraem, 1837-38.
 Henry Van Liew, 1839, 1860.
 Henry Cock, 1839-49.
 Peter Gordon, 1840-41.
 Henry H. Booraem, 1844-49.
 John Bergen, 1850-54, 1856.
 Dennis Bodine, 1850.
 Isaac G. Williamson, 1851-56, 1868.
 Samuel R. Marsh, 1855.
 Thomas Hobart, 1857-59.
 Clayton Kent, 1857.
 Isaac Fisher, 1858-59.
 John S. Voorhees, 1860, 1867, 1869, 1872.
 James Edgarton, 1860.
 Arnold Farmer, Jr., 1861.
 John Beckman, 1861-65.
 William Thompson, 1861, 1878.

Lucius Williamson, 1862-65.
 Obediah Buckalew, 1862-68, 1875-77.
 Gillitt Fredericks, 1866.
 Abraham L. Van Liew, 1866, 1873.
 Henry Outcalt, 1867.
 Pliny F. Park, 1868, 1870, 1872-74.
 Van Liew Booraem, 1869.
 Thomas Pearce, 1869.
 Ross Drake, 1870.
 H. P. Hart, 1870.

ASSESSORS.

Elijah Phillips, 1801.
 John Voorhees, 1802-4, 1807.
 Jonathan Combs, 1806, 1808-10, 1815-16.
 Nicholas Booraem, 1817-32.
 David Mercereau, 1833-36.
 Peter P. Runyon, 1837.
 Henry B. Pool, 1838-42, 1844.
 Samuel Gordon, 1843.
 Stephen Smith, Jr., 1845-47, 1859.
 Thomas Booraem, 1848-50.

COLLECTORS.

William Tenbrook, 1801.
 John Van Nuis, 1802-10.
 Moses Guest, 1815.
 Thomas Hance, 1816.
 Abraham Van Arsdalen, 1817-24.
 Staats Van Deursen, 1825-33.
 Josiah Ford, 1834, 1835.
 Samuel C. Cook, 1836-41, 1853-56.
 Jacob Edmonds, 1842-44.
 David F. Randolph, 1845.

William Voorhees, 1870-76, 1880, 1881.
 William A. Williamson, 1874, 1876, 1878.
 Dennis Vanderbilt, 1875.
 N. D. Baird, 1877-78.
 Frederick S. Buckalew, 1877.
 B. Wagner, Jr., 1879.
 Arnold V. Farmer, Jr., 1879.
 John H. Garretson, 1879.
 Thomas Letson, 1880-81.
 A. D. Voorhees, 1880-81.

Garret I. Snedeker, 1851-53, 1857.
 Stephen H. Buckelew, 1854-56, 1858.
 Dennis Vanderbilt, 1860-63.
 Matthew Suydam, 1864-65.
 William Hammell, 1866-69.
 Frederick O. Low, 1870-71.
 Nelson S. Williamson, 1872-76.
 B. Stevenson, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881.
 J. B. Wainwright, 1879.

Eliza Snowdon, 1846-47.
 Lewis Applegate, 1848-51.
 Robert Miller, 1852.
 John W. Kempton, Sr., 1857.
 Lawrence Fisher, 1858-59.
 Henry H. Booraem, 1860-76.
 Philip Kuhlthian, 1877-78.
 Edwin Allen, 1879-80.
 Nelson S. Williamson, 1881.

The Care of the Poor.—The first formal provision for the poor in North Brunswick of which there is any mention in the records was made in 1802. At the annual town-meeting held on the second Monday in April that year the following resolution was passed:

“Resolved, that for the ensuing year a committee be appointed to rent a house in behalf of this township, and that the poor of the town be collected and maintained in said house at the expense of the town and under the superintendence of the said committee, who are further authorized to employ them in such useful labor as in their discretion they may think advantageous, and provide such attendance and supplies as may tend to their comfort and support.” William Lawson, John Baker, John Plum, Robert Eastburn, and John Neil were appointed to carry the above resolution into effect. It was ordered that \$1200 be raised “for the use of the poor.” Also that the above-mentioned committee should “be allowed the same compensation as the township committee.” At the annual town-meeting of 1803 it was ordered “that the overseer of the poor be permitted to call one person to his assistance to superintend the business of the poor-house, and that a compensation be allowed him for his services by the township committee, and for advice he shall call on the said committee from time to time.”

At the annual town-meeting of 1804, in the annual financial report of the township committee, appeared

the following charges on account of the maintenance of the poor:

For the maintenance of 12 poor in the poor-house.....	\$506.30
For maintaining 8 poor out of the poor-house.....	482.93
Necessaries furnished sundry poor persons.....	57.24

At this time it was ordered that \$1026 "poor money" be raised. In 1805, upon the expense of maintaining the poor during the preceding year, the township committee reported as follows:

"It appears to your committee that there have been supported in the poor-house 10 adult paupers and three children for the whole year past, 2 adult paupers and 5 children for three months, and 1 adult pauper for six weeks,—all in the poor-house for the sum of \$670, and that four adult paupers have been supported out of the poor-house the whole year for the sum of \$263.50."

In 1805, \$1000 "poor money" was ordered to be raised, \$800 in 1806, and \$1250 in 1807. In 1808 \$1500 was ordered raised "for the support of the poor, building small bridges, and for incidental expenses." In 1809 the allotment of "poor money" was \$1000; in 1810, \$14,000. The mode of supporting the poor, which, as is indicated, had prevailed from 1801 to 1810, does not seem to have been found satisfactory during the next five years. Whether it was changed in the interval cannot be ascertained, there being no record of township business from 1810 to 1815, but at the annual meeting of the last-named year it was

"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to report to a future township meeting to be called on the second Monday in June ensuing the best place of supporting the poor of this township, and that John H. Lain, Thomas Hance, and Phineas Mundy be that committee."

The annual expense of maintaining the poor seems to have about doubled since 1810, as it was found necessary this year to authorize the raising of \$2500 for such use during the ensuing twelve months. At the special meeting appointed, held in the court-house in New Brunswick, June 12, 1815, the committee reported as follows:

"The committee appointed by the last town-meeting to investigate and report to the adjourned meeting of said township on the propriety of changing the mode of supporting the poor of the township beg leave to submit for consideration the following statement, obtained by them from persons to whom the poor of the township of Woodbridge are intrusted, it being, as he informed us, the result of five years' experience:

1st. For rent of farm.....	\$180
2d. To the persons having the care of the poor and working the farm.....	200
3d. Firewood.....	100
4th. Doctors' bills.....	20
	\$500

which leaves a surplus of \$100, which has generally been sufficient for all the incidental expenses. When the institution was first established they purchased 3 cows, one of which was for a beef, 8 sheep, a wagon and horses, and farming utensils. . . . Their stock has increased to 5 milch cows, and one for beef, 1 yoke of oxen and (1) pair of young cattle, 20 ewes, and 17 lambs; they have 4 hogs and plenty of poultry; they have now on hand upwards of 100 bushels of corn, a great sufficiency of rye, wheat, and other grain to support them, and salt meat and vegetables to spare. Your committee had the satisfaction of seeing the comfortable manner in which the poor were supported, the cleanliness and good order that prevailed, and the industry of those that were able to labor, and they are satisfied that if the whole township had been present they would cheerfully, in compassion to the poor, adopt a similar mode. Your committee recommend the purchase or renting of a farm on which the poor may be supported as a committee to be appointed may recommend:

Calculating the interest of a farm that would cost \$6000 at 7 per cent.....	\$420
Hire of an overseer.....	300
Doctors' bills and incidental expenses will make.....	280
	\$1000

which is calculated much higher than in Woodbridge, and will leave a clear gain to the township of \$1500, an object well worth the consideration of the township, as no one of us can tell where we shall stop whilst the present mode is pursued."

The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That the report be referred to the next annual town-meeting for their consideration.

"Resolved, That James Schureman and Staats Van Deursen be a committee, with the present members, to investigate on what terms a farm may be rented or purchased for the use of the township, and report to the next annual town-meeting."

At the annual town-meeting of 1816 the committee reported:

"The committee appointed to investigate on what terms a farm can be rented or purchased for the accommodation and support of the poor do report that they have ascertained that there are three or four farms for sale in the township, either of which would be convenient and suitable, that the prices are from \$45 to \$60 per acre; that y^r committee would recommend the purchase of a farm in preference to renting. And in order to carry the proposed plan into speedy operation, they do advise that a select committee be appointed at this meeting to purchase a farm and such stock and farming utensils as are necessary.

(Signed)

"THOMAS HANCE,
"JAMES SCHUREMAN,
"PHINEAS MUNDY,
"STAATS DEURSEN."

In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, James Schureman, Thomas Hance, Staats Van Deursen, Squire Martin, and Jan Van Nuis were appointed a committee to carry into effect the object of the report. The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That \$10,000 be appropriated by the township for the purchase of a farm for the support of the poor, and that the committee be authorized to purchase such a farm within that sum as shall in their opinion answer the object in view, and that the sum of \$2000 be raised by tax on the township for the present year to answer the first payment, and that such further sum shall be raised annually as shall be sufficient to meet the successive payments as they become due.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$700 be raised on the township for purchasing such implements of husbandry, cattle, furniture, etc., as may be wanting on said farm.

"Resolved, That \$2000 be raised for the support of the poor for the present year."

At a township-meeting held at the court-house April 14, 1817, the following report of the township committee was read, adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the records:

"The committee who were appointed by the inhabitants of the township of North Brunswick at their annual meeting in April last, under an appropriation of \$10,000, to purchase a farm as a poor-house establishment, report that they have bought a farm on George's road of Jacob Klady, containing 139 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres for \$50 per acre, which will amount to \$6992, the payments to be made in the following manner, viz.: They have assumed a debt due to the estate of the late Robert Morris, Esq., on the first day of May, 1816, for \$2000, to be paid on the first of January, 1817; one-third on the first day of January, 1818, and the balance on the first of January, 1819. The committee further report that being largely within the appropriation made by a vote of the town, and desiring to carry into effect the wishes of the inhabitants fully expressed at the last annual town-meeting, they were obliged to erect a building, fences, and other improvements on the farm absolutely necessary before any number of paupers could there be accommodated and supported. The expenses of the above building and improvements will amount to \$1546.96, which will make the cost of the farm \$8538.96. The committee

also report that in further prosecuting the plan adopted by the town they employed Henry Marshall on the 28th of April last, at \$225 per annum, to be the township farmer, and to take charge of all such persons as should be sent to the farm, and that as soon as the buildings were prepared all the regularly admitted paupers were taken to the poor-house. Mr. Marshall having resigned his charge, your committee have contracted with William Henderson to be the township farmer for the ensuing year for the sum of \$170. To enable your committee to comply with the contract above mentioned it will be necessary for the town to raise by tax or loan the sum of \$2140, due to the estate of the late Robert Morris, Esq., and the farther sum of \$3444.40, to meet the first and second payments due to Mr. Klady.

(Signed)

"JAMES SCHUREMAN.

"JOHN VAN NUIS.

"THOS. HANCE.

"STAATS VAN DEUSEN.

"SQUIRE MARTIN."

It was resolved at the annual town-meeting in 1816:

"That the sum of \$1200 be raised for the ensuing year for the support of the poor and the salary of the overseer of the farm," and ordered that the sum of \$2000 be raised towards paying for the purchase of the farm, "and that \$280 be raised towards discharging the interest due on the mortgage to Robert Morris."

The following extract from the report of the township committee in 1817 shows how satisfactory were the operations of the new place in comparison with the experience of the past:

"It also appears from the account of the overseer that about \$800 have been expended for the support, clothing, and medical attendance of 21 paupers maintained at the poor-house farm during the last year. The town committee beg leave to draw the attention of the town to the sum expended for the support of the poor in the year 1816, previous to the present plan being adopted, and it will be found to have exceeded \$2484, while their support under the present arrangement does not amount to more than \$1290, calculating the interest on the purchase money of the farm at \$490, and the amount expended in the last year at \$800, making a difference in favor of the present plan of \$1200, all which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

"JAMES CROMMELIN,

"JOHN VAN NUIS,

"SQUIRE MARTIN,

"CORNELIUS BERDINE,

"STAATS VAN DEUSEN,

"Township Committee."

In 1819 it was ordered that \$1897 be raised "for the last payment of Jacob Klady's bond for the poor-house farm," and that "\$500 be raised for the support of the poor."

At the annual town-meeting in 1820 the following ordinance was passed:

"Be it ordained by the inhabitants of North Brunswick in town-meeting convened that the township committee for the time being with the overseer of the poor shall be and they are hereby constituted a board of directors, whose duty it shall be to employ some suitable person to work the poor-house farm. Said board shall also direct and advise the manner of cultivating and improving said farm, and from time to time form such rules and regulations for the internal government of the house as shall appear to them necessary and expedient."

In relation to the care of paupers in the township, the committee rendered the following report at the annual town-meeting of 1821:

"They report that your farm is in a progressive state of improvement, that there is between 40 and 50 acres of young, flourishing wood belonging to it which is carefully husbanded. This year the money you have allowed has been amply sufficient to secure every desirable object, and when you compare the amount raised for the poor with that formerly required you will have cause to be gratified at the vast diminution of expense. Your poor are well clad and abundantly supplied with good and

wholesome food. There is as much comfort and content diffused among them as is reconcilable with a state of poverty, dependence, and their attendant ills, and your committee congratulate you upon the complete success of this system, which combines in its operation with the least possible call upon the property of individuals a perfect relief extended by society to its indigent members and a liberal fulfillment of the great law, that of benevolence and humanity.

(Signed)

"JOHN VAN NUIS.

"STAATS VAN DEUSEN.

"SQUIRE MARTIN.

"JAMES CROMMELIN."

It was ordered in 1823 that \$60 be raised for painting the poor-house.

In 1836 it was ordered:

"That the township committee be authorized to erect a suitable building on the farm in some most convenient place for the accommodation of all or any insane person or persons which is now or may hereafter become a town charge to the amount of any sum not to exceed four hundred dollars."

The following statement of expenditures on account of the poor was rendered by the committee at the annual town-meeting in 1838, covering the time from March 1, 1837, to March 1, 1838:

"Henry Smith, for manure.....	\$100.00
"Lewis Slover, services.....	150.00
"2 cows purchased, \$42; 2 hogs do, \$18.....	60.00
"Paid labor, \$28.40; rails, \$23.36.....	51.76
"Repairing building.....	19.83
"Seed rye, oats, and buckwheat, and grass-seed....	50.12
"Expenses of poor on the farm.....	988.55
"Expenses of poor off the farm.....	307.08

\$1727.34."

In the compilation of the above history of the inception and establishment of the township poor farm and poor-house of North Brunswick the records have been drawn upon liberally, for the twofold reason that they contain all that there is of interest connected with the early history of the institution, and that such a presentment of the facts embraces not alone the names of those prominent in the affairs of the township during the period 1802-38, but a contemporary record of the part taken by each, and of dates and measures and amounts which will be more and more interesting as the early days recede into the past. From time to time additions were made to the accommodations afforded by the institution. Its buildings increased in number, and the poor-house proper was rendered more comfortable and cheerful as the years went by. The poor-house is a two-story wood building, about 20 by 40 feet, with an addition about 15 by 23 feet, kept in good repair, and painted white. There are two good barns and other necessary outbuildings on the farm. In the settlement of the accounts of the townships of North Brunswick, East Brunswick, and New Brunswick, after the division of the township of North Brunswick, in 1860, the poor-house and farm, which had been established and maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole township of North Brunswick as previously bounded, were allotted to New Brunswick, and have since been maintained at the expense and for the benefit of that city. The average number of inmates has been thirty-three for several years past. At present there are thirty, ranging from two to eighty-five years of age, about equally

divided between the sexes. In 1881 the amount of money devoted by the city of New Brunswick to this institution was \$6000. The steward, Mr. Alexander Gulick. The farm now ranks with the best in the township, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, one hundred and five of which are under cultivation. Since 1860 the township of North Brunswick has adopted the plan of having its paupers kept in private families.

The township records show that from 1820 to 1821, inclusive, the following sums were voted by the inhabitants of North Brunswick for all purposes connected with the care and sustenance of paupers within its limits, the figures having been copied from the minutes of the annual township meetings: 1820, \$1870; 1821, \$700; 1822, \$700; 1823, \$560; 1824, \$800; 1825, \$650; 1826, \$800; 1827, \$750; 1828, \$700; 1829, \$650; 1830, \$700; 1831, \$700; 1832, \$1100; 1833, \$1100; 1834, \$1100; 1835, \$1300; 1836, \$1500; 1837, \$1500; 1838, \$1500; 1839, \$1500; 1840, \$1000; 1841, \$800; 1842, \$900; 1843, \$1000;¹ 1844, \$1200; 1845, \$1200;¹ 1846, \$1200;¹ 1847, \$1000;¹ 1848, \$1000;¹ 1849, \$1200;¹ 1850, \$1500; 1851, \$1500; 1852, \$1500; 1853, \$1500;¹ 1854, \$1500;¹ 1855, \$2000; 1856, \$2500; 1857, \$2500;¹ 1858, \$3000;¹ 1859, \$5000;¹ 1860, \$300; 1861, \$100;² 1862, the money in the hands of the collector; 1863, \$300;³ 1864, \$375; 1865, \$450; 1866, \$600; 1867, \$600; 1868, \$600; 1869, \$800; 1870, \$800; 1871, \$600; 1872, \$700; 1873, \$700; 1874, \$700; 1875, \$700; 1876, \$700; 1877, \$850; 1878, \$800; 1879, \$1000; 1880, \$1000; 1881, \$1000.

Educational.—The early school-houses in the township were built by subscription, and teachers were hired by those who were well enough off to bear the expense, much as select schools of a late date have been supported. The first entry to be found in the township records relative to the provision of means of education to those too poor to pay for it in North Brunswick was made in 1827, and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be raised for the education of poor children in this township."

This resolution was passed that year at the annual town-meeting. In 1828 three hundred dollars was likewise appropriated, and the same amount was voted in 1829. That year the first school committee was elected, consisting of Staats Van Deursen, Lewis D. Hardenbergh, Peter Dayton, James Gable, and Isaac Brower. In 1830 it was ordered "That the balance of two hundred and fifty dollars in the hands of the collector, belonging to the fund for educating poor children, be transferred to the school committee."

There seems to have been no other provision made for public schools in the township than the annual election of a school committee until 1833, when it was ordered:

"That the balance of \$600 in the hands of the collector of school fund be divided among all the schools organized by the 1st Monday of April next.

"That the town committee pay the expenses of publishing the school act for last year, \$6, and also for the present year the same sum for the like publication."

In 1834 it was ordered:

"That the school fund now in hand be distributed in due proportion to such schools as the trustees thereof have or may report on or before the first of May next ensuing."

Similar provision for public school was several times made at the annual town-meetings during the ensuing five years. The following report was rendered by the school committee in 1840:

"The school committee of the township of North Brunswick report that the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years, as reported by the trustees of the several districts in said township to your committee, is 1535, viz.: From District No. 1, 930; No. 2, 28; No. 3, 44; No. 4, 16; No. 5, 74; No. 6, 87; No. 7, 12; No. 8, 26; No. 9, 72; No. 10, 59; No. 11, 148; No. 12, 39.

"And they further report that the apportionment of public school money to this township is \$411.39, giving to each scholar 26 cents, amounting to \$399.10, leaving a balance in the hands of the collector of \$12.29 to meet expenses."

Below are the statistics of the schools of the township, 1841–45:

Year.	No. of Districts.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 16.	No. of scholars taught.	Amount received from collector.	School-houses built.
1841..	12	1605	650	\$449.40	One in Dist. No. 2; one in No. 11.
1842..	12	1461	707	452.91	
1843..	12	1481	.....	459.11	
1844..	6	1423	698	519.39	
1845..	(6 parts of Dist.) 6	1615	802	809.13	One in Dist. No. 11.

In 1841 the tuition ranged from \$1.50 to \$5 in District No. 1; it was \$2 in Districts Nos. 3 to 11, and \$2.50 in District No. 12. School was kept open all the year in Districts Nos. 1, 3, 5 to 8, and 11 and 12; three quarters in District No. 10; and two quarters in Districts Nos. 4 and 9. The money received from the collector was apportioned to parents in all the districts, and by them used in paying tuitions. In 1842 the tuition was \$2 to \$5 in District No. 1; \$2 in Districts Nos. 2 to 11, and \$3 in District No. 12. Schools were kept four quarters in Districts Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 to 12, and two quarters in Districts Nos. 2 and 5. The money was paid directly to the teachers. In 1844 the tuition was \$2 to \$3 in District No. 1; \$2 in Districts Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 11, and part Districts Nos. 3, 4, and 7, and \$2.50 in District No. 12, and part District No. 2. School was kept open twelve months in Dis-

¹ And the interest of the surplus State money or other surplus funds deducted.

² And any necessary amount from money in the collectors' hands not otherwise appropriated.

³ And a portion of the previous years' surplus tax, aggregating \$251.67, if needed.

tricts Nos. 1 and 11, and part Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 7; nine months in part District No. 10; seven months in District No. 9, and six weeks in part District No. 8. In 1845 the tuition was \$2 to \$6 in District No. 1, \$2 in Districts Nos. 5, 6, 11 and 12, and part Districts Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10, and \$2.50 in part District No. 2. Schools were kept a year in District No. 1, and part Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, and 10; nine months in District No. 9, and half a year in District No. 5.

The only time the names of the school trustees were entered in the record was in 1843, when the following named were serving: Peter P. Runyan, George G. Nevins, J. Whitnach, John Christopher, Richard DeMott, J. H. Outcalt, H. Cock, Benjamin L. Smith, H. H. Booraem, J. Van Deventer, Peter L. Buckalew, Matthew Gilland, J. Combs, Abraham Rappleyea, R. D. Applegate, F. Stutts, Stephen Smith, J. L. Piereson, and Cornelius W. Tunison.

School committeemen were not elected after 1846. In 1847 Dr. Henry B. Poal was elected the first township superintendent of schools. The annual reports upon the condition of the schools of the township were not thereafter entered in the records till 1851.

"The report of the superintendent of schools was received, showing the whole number of districts to be 12; whole number of children taught, 1055; amount of money raised and expended, \$653.91; whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 in the district (township), 2440."

The "free school" system was adopted in 1851. The report of the superintendent for that year, rendered at the annual town-meeting of 1852, showed the following comparison between the years 1850 and 1851:

"Schools upon the old system, in which the bills of tuition averaged \$3 per quarter, were open for eleven months in 1850.

"Free schools were open ten and one-fourth months in 1851.

"The whole number of children taught was 1055 in 1850.

"The whole number of children taught was 1351 in 1851.

"The average number of children attending school in the several districts was as follows:

District.	Average per quarter.	
	1850.	1851.
No. 1.....	748	868
" 2.....	73	9
" 3.....	193	28
" 4.....	11	18
" 5.....	37	61
" 6.....	18	28
" 7.....	23	12
" 8.....	16	4
" 9.....	24	53
" 10.....	44	52
" 11.....	51	113
" 12.....	19	36

This surely must be regarded as a triumph for the free school system.

Statistics of schools, 1852: Number of districts, 12; number of children of the school age, 2785; number of children taught, 1765; average number of months schools were kept, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; amount of school money raised by tax, \$7803; amount received from the State, \$1463.23; number of teachers (11 male, 7 female), 18; total amount appropriated for school purposes, \$9366.23.

School statistics of 1857: Number of districts, 12; number of children of the school age, 3403; number who attended school, 2217; average number of months schools were kept open, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; amount of money raised by tax for the support of schools, \$10,209.

This showing, together with all previous statistical statements, included the schools in the city of New Brunswick and those in the then portions of North Brunswick now embraced within the limits of the township of East Brunswick. It is probable that the advanced thought and educational experience of members of the successive committees resident at New Brunswick—the cradle of learning in Middlesex County and a wide range of country in all directions beyond—had their influence in emancipating the schools of North Brunswick from the primitive condition of contemporary country schools in New Jersey at an earlier period than that at which improvements would otherwise have occurred. With the separation of New Brunswick from the township in 1860 came a marked change in the organization of school affairs in North Brunswick; but the seed that had been sown by the early and long alliance, and the community of interests educationally that had existed between the two sections of the old township as a whole, has borne good fruit since the division, and at this time the opportunities for the acquirement of a common-school education are as good in North Brunswick as in any town of similar status in New Jersey.

The number of children between the ages of five and eighteen in North Brunswick during the period from 1867 to 1880 is shown below: 1867, 335; 1868, 319; 1869, 354; 1870, 381; 1871, 400; 1872, 312; 1873, 302; 1874, 326; 1875, 350; 1876, 344; 1877, 352; 1878, 364; 1879, 347; 1880, 360.

There are in the township three school districts, numbered in the enumeration of the school districts of Middlesex County 27, 28, and 29, and known respectively as "Oak Hill," "Milltown," and "Red Lion" districts. Their statistics in 1880 were as follows:

Amount of apportionment from State appropriation: No. 27, \$300; No. 28, \$565.08; No. 29, \$300. Amount of district school-tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries: No. 28, \$400. Amount of district school-tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school-houses: No. 28, \$100; No. 29, \$75. Total amount of district school-tax ordered to be raised: No. 28, \$500; No. 29, \$75. Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes: No. 27, \$300; No. 28, \$1065.08; No. 29, \$375. Present value of school property: No. 27, \$1500; No. 28, \$3500; No. 29, \$800. Number of children of the school age in the districts: No. 27, 90; No. 28, 199; No. 29, 71. Average number of months schools have been kept open: No. 27, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 28, 10; No. 29, 10. Average attendance: No. 27, 22; No. 28, 76; No. 29, 24. Estimated number of

children in the districts attending private schools: No. 27, 15; No. 28, 6; No. 29, 2. Estimated number of children in the districts who attended no schools during the year: No. 27, 33; No. 28, 48; No. 29, 9. Seating capacity of school-houses and condition of same: No. 27, 50, good; No. 28, 150, very good; No. 29, 60, good. Number of male teachers employed: No. 27, 1; No. 28, 1. Number of female teachers employed: No. 27, 1; No. 28, 1; No. 29, 1. Average salary per month paid male teachers: No. 28, \$45. Average monthly salary of female teachers: No. 27, \$31; No. 28, \$30; No. 29, \$25.

Industrial Pursuits.—A grist-mill was built where Milltown now is, on the North Brunswick side of Lawrence's Brook, at a very early day. Soon after the beginning of the present century it was owned by Jacob I. Bergen, and called Bergen's Mill. Its previous history the writer has been unable to trace. The water-power at Brookford was first made use of as long ago as 1750, when it turned the machinery of a grist-mill which stood within the area now occupied by Parsons' Brookford Snuff-Mills. Early in the present century a saw-mill was in operation there under the same roof with the grist-mill, and the concern was owned or operated, or both, by Isaac Petty, who after a number of years sold out to Matthew Edgerton.

A fulling-mill was introduced, and when machinery put an end to the domestic carding of wool and the periodical bringing of it to a mill to be made into cloth for private families, the works were converted into a snuff-mill, and as such were operated by Mr. Edgerton from 1839 to 1856.

In 1851 the establishment was destroyed by fire, and whatever remained of the old grist-mill and saw-mill disappeared forever. The snuff-mill was rebuilt in 1852, and the manufacture of snuff was carried on with considerable success by Mr. Edgerton until he disposed of the property to Mr. William G. Parsons in 1856.

Such, in brief, is the history of manufacturing enterprise at this locality, which from about the time of any general settlement in the surrounding country has been a scene of industry and business activity second to no other in the country south of the Raritan either in importance or celebrity.

THE BROOKFORD SNUFF-MILLS.—These mills, the property of Mr. William G. Parsons, he purchased of Matthew S. Edgerton in 1856, and has improved them from time to time, erecting the large brick building, now so conspicuous, in 1872. He is engaged in the manufacture of four varieties of snuff, known to the trade as "Scotch," "Maccaboy," "Lundyfoot," and the "French Rappee" snuffs. His purchases of tobacco are large each year, and it comes mainly from Richmond, Va., though some is bought from Missouri, Kentucky, and in the New York market. Little or no Connecticut, Delaware, or New Jersey tobacco is used, that grown in these States being too

light for use in this factory. Of the four varieties mentioned, the Brookford mills make many times as much "Scotch" as of all the remaining three kinds. The quality of the snuffs manufactured here is as good and the price they bring as high as those of any snuffs in the market. Mr. Parsons sells in large quantities, and to a considerable extent supplies the New York jobbers. But it is to the South that snuff is sent in the largest quantities, and there it is in most general use, and there it is that Parsons' yellow "Scotch" snuff is in the greatest demand and has the best reputation.

The Brookford mills are situated on the bank of Lawrence's Brook, the old-time water-power previously referred to supplying the motive-power, about three-quarters of a mile from Milltown. In the management of the concern Mr. Parsons is assisted by his sons, James M. Parsons and William G. Parsons, Jr.

THE MEYER RUBBER COMPANY.—The cradle of rubber shoe manufacture is undoubtedly at Milltown. It was there that Christopher Meyer, who had begun his investigations soon after Goodyear and Day, made his first essay at manufacturing, and there, obtaining his right under the Goodyear patent and fighting the battles with Day under the Goodyear banner, he went on inventing and improving machinery and perfecting the process of rubber shoe making. To-day no man more thoroughly understands all the branches and details of the rubber trade than Mr. Meyer. He is the leading spirit of three companies, all having manufacturing in the county,—the Meyer Works at Milltown, and the New Jersey Works and the Novelty Hard Rubber Works at New Brunswick,—and all occupying important places in the rubber trade.

In 1839, Mr. Meyer went to New Brunswick from Newark to put up for Horace H. Day the first steam-engine and machinery Day ever owned for the first rubber-works ever put in operation there. Day was then making carriage-cloths and rubber shoes, but the former was so odorous as to be intolerable, and so soft that when the carriage-top was put down the folds of the cloth stuck together and peeled off, and the latter in summer were similarly unfit for use, while in winter they became hard as bricks. Mr. Meyer devised a plan by which the unpleasant smell was almost entirely obviated and the cloth and shoes rendered more durable. Mr. Day refused to recognize the value of this process, and Mr. Meyer thereupon decided to leave his employ, even insisting upon doing so after Day had reconsidered his refusal.

In 1840, Mr. Meyer began business on his own account near the Landing Bridge in New Brunswick, and remained there three months. Messrs. Hutchinson and Onderdonk had meanwhile dissolved part-

¹ Largely from a pamphlet entitled "New Brunswick and its Industries," revised to date, with additions.

nership in a rubber business they had been carrying on in Water Street, New Brunswick, and the latter started the rubber manufacture in James Neilson's old saw-mill, the former going to Newark. Failing in his experiment, Mr. Onderdonk sold out to Mr. Meyer, who ran the works with his own machinery two years so successfully that Mr. Onderdonk in turn bought him out, and, in company with Mr. Johnson Letson, established the works now of the New Brunswick Rubber Company.

At this juncture Mr. J. C. Ackerman proposed to Mr. Meyer to build for him a factory on the site of the old Milltown grist-mill, and this was done, Mr. James Bishop joining with Mr. Meyer in the management. This was in 1843. In 1844 the works were started and engaged in the manufacture of shirred goods, carriage-cloth, and rubber shoes with leather bottoms, the latter being soon substituted by the Goodyear all-rubber shoe, for though Goodyear had a patent on the process, it was not respected and soon became common property. Before the process of vulcanization was understood the rubber had to be dissolved in turpentine and acids. The caoutchouc was received from Para in three forms,—in sheets, in bottles, and in rough shoes formed by dipping clay moulds in the sap. All these were utilized by Mr. Meyer. The rough shoes were fur-tipped and prepared for sale; the gum bottles were dissolved and spread over cloth for carriage-cloth; the imported sheets were cut into fore-uppers and joined with cloth quarters to cover leather soles for shoes. In this manner the works turned out about one thousand pairs of shoes per week. These shoes, however, were found to get hard in winter and sticky in summer, and were soon condemned by popular disfavor, and the business received a serious check. The works also turned out rubber ponton-bridges and boats for government use in the Mexican war. In 1845 the factory was burned down, with Mr. Meyer's residence, leaving him absolutely without a cent of capital and without stock or machinery. Mr. John R. Ford then came in and furnished capital to start the works anew, and under the name of Ford & Co. they continued in operation for several years. The new buildings measured twenty-five by one hundred and thirty and thirty by forty feet, and in them the business steadily grew and improvements were made until in 1851 a second fire visited the establishment. In 1852 a stock company was formed, named the Ford Rubber Company, and all of the present buildings except the new brick building were occupied. In 1858 the name of the company was changed to the Meyer Rubber Company, and so it still remains. The company is now working with \$200,000 capital stock, and is officered as follows: President, Christopher Meyer; Treasurer, John R. Ford; Superintendent, John C. Evans. Mr. James C. Edmonds very efficiently filled the office of secretary from 1846 until his death, Dec. 6, 1879. For a long time Mr. John Evans, father of

the present superintendent, was in charge of the factory, and his close attention to all the details of manufacture, of which he had an admirable knowledge, conduced much to the success of the enterprise. The present superintendent has a practical knowledge of the business, gained by years of experience, which fitted him to fill the responsible position made vacant by his father's death.

The buildings occupied for manufacturing purposes by the Meyer Rubber Company are eight in number, the larger ones so separated that some of them might be saved in case of fire, and the smaller ones attached to them. A large frame building, measuring fifty by one hundred and twelve feet, four stories high, with a wing extending from it about thirty feet, contains machinery for steaming, crushing, and washing crude rubber, obtained in immense quantities from Para, Nicaragua, Esmeralda, and other places in Central and South America, store-rooms, the "stripping"-room, a last-room, a varnishing-room, a large room occupied as a stock-room and for the manufacture of "Arctic" overshoes, and a room in which rubber boots are made. Attached to one end of this building is a steam heater in a building forty by fifty-eight feet, to which is attached a boiler-house containing apparatus for supplying steam to the heater, and attached to this building also are two round dry heaters. In the wing are located the offices of the company.

In 1878 a brick building (now the main building) was erected. It measured fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, is four stories high, and contains on the ground floor machinery for preparing rubber for manufacture into boots and overshoes, while on the three floors above are carried on the various processes of cutting and manufacturing until the boots and shoes are turned out complete. Attached are an engine-house, twenty-two by fifty feet, containing an engine of five hundred horse-power; a boiler-house, thirty by forty feet, containing three boilers; and a building, thirty by sixty feet, in which are compounded from divers ingredients the various colors given to rubber for use in these works. The other buildings are a three-story brick store-house, sixty by seventy-five feet, where are stored both the crude material as received at the factory and the products of the same awaiting shipment, and a frame three-story building, forty by sixty feet, on the opposite side of Lawrence's Brook, in which are manufactured the boxes in which goods are packed for shipment. The two principal buildings are connected by an elevated gangway over the street, and the box-factory is connected with the large wooden building by a narrow and slender bridge, which spans the brook. Besides these factory buildings the company owns a farm of about one hundred acres, upon which is raised produce to supply the stock, consisting of a dozen or more horses.

From 350 to 400 hands are employed by the Meyer Rubber Company, mostly German, and about equally divided between the sexes. Over 7000 pairs of san-

dals, boots, shoes, "Arctics," etc., per day, or between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 per year, at a value of \$1,000,000, are turned out. Most of the shoes are made for city wear, light and stylish, and the works often introduce new and attractive styles. It is at this factory that most of the important improvements in machinery for rubber manufacture have been invented and perfected. For example, the sole of a rubber shoe was formerly made in three parts, because three different thicknesses were required for the sole, the shank, and the heel. Here a machine was invented which converted a sheet of rubber at once into shoe-soles of three thicknesses in one piece, all ready for the uppers. The machinery for making the present style of sandal was prepared here; also the patented engraved steel roll, by which a permanent impression is made upon the upper to resemble the ridge-effect obtained in other factories by laying rubber cords on top of the fore upper, which by saving the manufacture, the cutting it, and the laying it on by hand, cheapens the cost over a cent and a half per pair, and saves eight thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars a year to such companies as have secured the right to use it. The new process of mixture for the manufacture of shoes, including the use of resin and tar, was also devised here by Mr. Meyer, and is next in real importance, in the estimation of practical manufacturers, to the invention of vulcanization itself, but was never patented on account of the difficulty of sustaining patents at the time against infringements. It was kept a secret for a while, but has now become common property. Altogether, the Meyer Rubber-Works are interesting, both on account of their extensive business, and as being the birth-place of most of the improved machinery for making rubber shoes, and of all the new styles of shoes which the market brings out. As a local industry they take rank with the first in the State, and Milltown and the surrounding country are better off for their presence and that of the substantial workmen to whom they afford well-paid employment.

THE VOORHEES STATION TANNERY.—In Franklin, Somerset County, is a stopping-place on the Branch Railway to Millstone, known as Voorhees Station. The depot is just west of the Princeton and New Brunswick turnpike, across which highway, within the borders of North Brunswick, is located a tannery, which was first put in operation at a date so remote that it cannot be more definitely stated than as during the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1806 it was the property of Daniel King, and at that time was by no means a new structure. In 1826 it was destroyed by fire.

The present building was soon erected on the old site by Mr. King, who was the proprietor until his death, about two years later. The property was then sold to James Moran, who disposed of it to John Christopher in 1836, when he could not have been the proprietor more than a few months. Mr. Christopher

carried on quite an extensive business there until his death in 1850, when the premises passed into the possession of his son, Jacob V. D. Christopher, the present owner. The tannery contains twenty-eight vats. A fifteen horse-power engine is used, and four men are employed. Harness, shoe, and upper leather is manufactured.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.—Considerable nursery stock is raised in the township, and in various localities are a convenient number of wheelwrights', blacksmiths', shoemakers', and other small mechanics' shops.

Church History.—**THE GEORGE'S ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The field occupied by the George's Road Church was missionary ground of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention. Before any church organization was formed Rev. John B. Case labored there as a missionary of the Convention. Brethren also from the New Brunswick Baptist Church—G. S. Webb, Randolph Martin, and Robert Lyle—used to visit the place and hold preaching services, prayer-meetings, and Sabbath-school sessions. Those who were baptized as the fruit of these labors were received into the fellowship of the New Brunswick Church. After a while measures were taken to constitute the present church. This movement seemed to be a proper one, as the distance from New Brunswick was five miles, and to some of the members it was twice that distance; and besides this, the road was a hard one to travel. Nevertheless there were sisters who used to walk there to attend Mr. Webb's ministry.

At a meeting held at John T. Bennett's on the 20th of January, 1843, articles of faith, church covenant, and the name of the church were agreed upon. On the 23d of January, 1843, a Council met, consisting of the following Baptist Churches: First New Brunswick, Independent Bethel at Washington, Hightstown, Penn's Neck, Nottingham Square, Piscataway, and Jacksonville. Everything being satisfactory to the Council, the new organization was recognized with appropriate exercises as a regularly constituted Baptist Church.

The number of members thus organized were 33, whose names are as follows:

Rev. John B. Case and his wife, Mary B. Case, from the Independent Bethel Church at Washington; Mary Steward, from the Abyssinia Church, New York City; and the following thirty members dismissed from the New Brunswick Church: David Provost, William Suydam, Elizabeth Creamer, Ann Meseroll, Thomas W. Bastedo, William W. Dehart, Jane Eliza Buckelew, Phebe Drake, William Bound, Peter Z. Buckelew, Jane Suydam, Mary Thompson, Elizabeth Sperling, Margaret Ann Bennett, Eliza Dehart, Frederick W. Buckelew, Maria Ann Bennet, William Major, Ida Buckelew, David Creamer, Phebe M. Thompson, Louis Sperling, Elizabeth Meseroll, Leah Dehart, Fanny Buckelew, Mary Buckelew, Catherine Major, and Sara Hendricks.

Its first pastor was Rev. John B. Case, who re-

mained a little over two years. At this time the church had no meeting-house, but held meetings at private houses and at the school-house. In March, 1845, Rev. Mr. Case resigned, and an invitation was given to Rev. David P. Perdun to become the pastor, which he accepted, commencing his pastorate in April, 1845. In this year the church began to build a house of worship, which was dedicated on the 17th of March, 1847. Rev. Mr. Hopkins, from New York City, preached the dedication sermon from Haggai ii. 7: "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come: and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts."

Mr. Perdun was noted for revival effort, and quite a number were brought into the church through his protracted meetings. In his last will he left a legacy of \$300 to the church, which it found to be very useful. In December, 1847, Rev. Mr. Perdun resigned his charge of the church, after which the pulpit was supplied for a few months by Rev. Mr. Gesner. The next pastor was Rev. B. Stelle, who came as a supply, and later assumed the pastorate, remaining until the close of 1853. In October, 1854, Rev. Morgan Cox came, and remained until April, 1860, after which the pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. Mr. Nightingale. In 1862, Rev. Charles Cordo was called to the pastorate, and was in charge until June, 1863. After this few meetings were held during the succeeding two years, the church having neither supplies nor pastor. In March, 1865, Rev. Christian Brinckerhoff was called, and was pastor until 1868, and remained somewhat longer as supply. Rev. Mr. Brinckerhoff was a builder of churches both spiritual and substantial. During his pastorate the house underwent a very general alteration, which much improved it in appearance internally and externally. During the winter of 1868 and 1869, Rev. "Father" Webb acted as a supply, when an interesting state of religious feeling was manifested. In the early part of the latter year Rev. Louis Silleck became pastor, remaining until February, 1874, and the parsonage was built during his pastorate. Rev. Messrs. Davis and Babbage acted as supplies for a few months, and in 1875 the latter accepted a call to the pastorate, the duties of which he still continues to discharge.

From the organization of this church to 1880 there were added to it by baptism, 144; by letter, 33. The decrease was as follows: Dismissed, 67; deceased, 33; excluded, 60. The membership at this time is about 60.

The first officers of the church were the following:

William Major, David Provost, Matthew Edgerton, Peter D. Buckalew, and John Wolf, trustees; William Major, John Hendricks, and John Wolf, deacons; William W. Dehart, clerk.

The present officers are William Major, Ross Drake, and Isaac Messeroll, trustees; William Major and Ross Drake, deacons; Edwin B. Drake, clerk; David Pearce, treasurer.

The Sunday-school connected with the George's Road Church has four officers, nine teachers, and seventy-three scholars. The average attendance is forty-five. The library numbers one hundred volumes, and the superintendent is Mr. E. B. Drake.

THE MILLTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1844 a Methodist class was formed at Milltown by Rev. Ralph Stout, a local preacher and a member of the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New Brunswick, the meeting-place being in an old school-house opposite the site of the present parsonage, and was attached to the Liberty Street Church. In the spring of 1846 this class and the organizations at Washington, Old Bridge, and Fresh Pond were formed into a circuit, known as the Middlesex Circuit. Three years later the Milltown charge was separated from the Middlesex Circuit, and again attached to the Liberty Street Church, and in the spring of 1851 it was separated from the New Brunswick charge for the second time, and since that date has been an independent church.

The constituent members of the Milltown Methodist Episcopal Church were nineteen in number, named as follows: Christopher Meyer, Margaret Meyer, James C. Edmonds, Mary E. Edmonds, Ella Evans, Evans Edmonds, David Evans, Mary A. Van Arsdale, John Evans, Elizabeth Howard, Lewis S. Hyatt, Hannah A. Hyatt, John M. Thompson, Charles C. Hyatt, Catharine Atcherson, Elizabeth Titatus, Susan Stephens, and — Brown.

A meeting was called by the society, Feb. 19, 1851, at which arrangements were made for the erection of a house of worship, and John R. Ford, Christopher Meyer, John Evans, James C. Edmonds, Isaac G. Van Arsdale, Lewis S. Hyatt, and Charles C. Hyatt were elected trustees. The board of trustees organized with Christopher Meyer as president, Isaac G. Van Arsdale as treasurer, and James C. Edmonds as secretary. The trustees started a subscription with pledges of eleven hundred dollars. John R. Ford donated a lot, upon which a church was built by Edward B. Wright, contractor, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated Dec. 25, 1852; the bell, which cost one hundred and twenty-two dollars, being donated by Mrs. John R. Ford. A wing was attached to the main body of this church, which was occupied as a chapel.

The church above described was torn down, and the chapel sold and removed, and the present brick church was erected on the old site in 1872, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia. It is located on Main Street, nearly in the centre of that part of the village northwest of Lawrence's Brook.

The following-named preachers have served the class and church in Middletown in the order named: Revs. Ralph Stout, 1844-46; James Ayers, 1846-47; James Jaquette, 1847-49; James Hilliard, 1849-52; James Freeman, D.D., 1852-54; I. D. King, 1854-56; Jo-

seph Horner, 1856-57; A. Owen, 1857-58; H. P. Staats, 1858-60; T. D. Hanlon, 1860-61; S. E. Post, 1861-63; Jesse Styles, 1863-65; William Franklin, 1865-67; A. Lawrence, 1867-71; G. Reed, 1871-73; T. C. Carman, 1873-74; C. F. Garrison, 1874-77; S. C. Chatlin, 1877-79; L. M. Atkinson, 1879-81.

In 1858 the trustees purchased the present parsonage, at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. It is a comfortable two-story frame dwelling, situated on Main Street, near the church.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1851. James C. Edmonds was the first superintendent. At his death, in December, 1879, he was succeeded by E. J. Carhart, having served continuously twenty-eight years. The membership of the Sunday-school in 1881 was one hundred and sixty-five. The library contained about one hundred and fifty volumes.

THE LIVINGSTON PARK CHAPEL.—This is a small frame building, occupied by any or all of the denominations of Christians represented at and in the vicinity of Franklin Park. It was erected in 1875 and 1876 on land donated by the late Henry K. How, and dedicated in June of the latter year by Rev. Henry F. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New Brunswick, just one year to a day from the death of the generous donor of the site, religious services having previously been held in the house.

On the first Sunday in each month in 1881, Rev. Henry F. Smith or Rev. Mr. Marsh holds a service in the chapel. On the remaining Sundays in each month services are conducted by theological students from Rutgers College.

Soon after the completion of the chapel a Sunday-school was organized, with William M. Van Sickle as superintendent. The present superintendent is Eugene Carrigan. The school numbers thirty-five scholars, and has a small library.

Burial-Places.—There can be little doubt that the earliest interments within the present township were made at the old graveyard now included in Van Liew Cemetery, and at the ancient burying-ground at Three-Mile Run. Which of the two places has any claim to priority would be a difficult question to answer. In both grounds are graves with monuments on which the inscriptions have been rendered undecipherable by the hand of Time, and in both are doubtless many graves unmarked and unrecognizable as such. The earliest legible inscription to be seen in the old portion of Van Liew Cemetery is in the German language, and is to the following effect:

"Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen was born January 11th, 1684, at Westbroek, in Holland, and died October 22nd, 1768, at Lawrence's Brook."

Near by are other time-worn monuments, bearing the following inscriptions:

"In Memory of Maria Van Harlingen, Relict of J. M. Van Harlingen, born March 10th, 1700, and died October 8th, 1788."

"Richard Jaques departed this life May 9th, 1792."

"In memory of Eva Van Harlingen, who departed this life October the 6th, 1799, age 64 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

"Holland was her nation,
New Jersey was her dwelling place,
And Christ is her salvation."

The following-named persons were interred in this burying-ground previous to 1825, as appears by the dates on the headstones erected at their graves:

Johannah, wife of Garret Voorhees, Oct. 22, 1799; Samuel, son of John and Hannah Outcalt, June 11, 1800; John G. Voorhees, Sept. 7, 1800; Caty, wife of Jacob Musero,¹ Sept. 8, 1800; Cornelius Van Derbilt, Sept. 26, 1800; Hannah, wife of Peter Buckerlew,² Feb. 28, 1803; Frederick, son of Jeremiah and Margaret Voorhees, Aug. 31, 1804; Catharine, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Voorhees, Sept. 12, 1804; Sarah, daughter of John M. and Frances Bloom, Jan. 12, 1807; Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius and Jane Bodine, March 31, 1807; Johannah Vanderbilt, April 17, 1807; Nicholas Bordine, Jr.,³ May 21, 1807; Catharine, daughter of Nicholas and Eliza Van Brunt, Feb. 23, 1808; Jacob Meserole,¹ Dec. 12, 1809; Jacques Van Liew, Aug. 28, 1810; Peter Buckerlew,² Dec. 28, 1810; Mrs. Johannah Voorhees, Jan. 9, 1811; Ruth, widow of William Budd, March 30, 1814; Dinah Bordine,³ wife of Powl DeHart, Jan. 31, 1815; Nicholas Bordine,³ March 16, 1814; Cornelia Ann, daughter of Cornelius and Jane Bodine, May 1, 1815; Jane, wife of Cornelius Bordine, May 14, 1815; George, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Van Brunt, May 12, 1815; Frederick Outcalt, Jr., Aug. 26, 1818; Elijah Hunt, Dec. 3, 1818; John Ryder, Jan. 2, 1823, aged eighty-one years and ten days; Peter Voorhees, Oct. 10, 1823; Elizabeth Stephenson, wife of Peter Voorhees, Jan. 11, 1824; Bernardus Ryder, Feb. 3, 1824, aged seventy-five; Maria Voorhees, wife of Jaques Van Liew, Oct. 1, 1824; John Vanderbilt, Nov. 18, 1824.

The old graveyard at Three-Mile Run had no connection with the early church at that spot, as it was not used as a place of burial until some years after the church was removed. Rev. Johannes Leydt, second pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, died June 2, 1783, and he was buried there. His tombstone stands directly in front of the gate, with an inscription stating the day of his death and age. His wife, Treuntje Sleight, died Dec. 2, 1763, and is buried by his side. Two other stones mark graves of his children,—Elizabeth, who died Oct. 22, 1760, aged twelve, and Anna, who died June 10, that year, aged seven months.

The following names and dates are from other headstones there:

Johannes Van Liew, Oct. 10, 1794; Mary, wife of John Hampton, Aug. 28, 1796; Gertrude, wife of Cornelius Cornell, March 19, 1805; Henry Cortel-you, Feb. 22, 1806; Dorothy Lott, wife of Johannes Van Liew, Oct. 9, 1813; Cornelius Cornell, March

¹ Messeroll.

² Buckalew.

³ Bodine.

29, 1819; John Hampton, Aug. 30, 1822, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

There is a burial-place on the Princeton and Brunswick turnpike, in the southwestern part of the township. In the vicinity of the George's Road Baptist Church is another. Neither of these possesses sufficient antiquity to render it interesting historically.

The burying-place of St. Peter's Catholic Church of New Brunswick is located on the Princeton and Brunswick turnpike, about a mile from the city line, and in the northwestern corner of North Brunswick township. It has an area of about seven acres, and is laid out in lots. The earliest grave that can be found there is that of Bridget Win, who died Jan. 14, 1865. This cemetery contains several beautiful monuments, those of the O'Neal, the Lyons, the Dixon, and the McGahill families being conspicuous. This cemetery is in charge of a committee constituted as follows: Rev. Father O'Grady, Martin Kelley, John McCloskey, and John Lawrence.

THE VAN LIEW CEMETERY.—The Van Liew Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1861. The first officers were Dennis Vanderbilt, president; Henry H. Booraem, treasurer; and Philip Kuhlthian, secretary; Directors, Dennis Vanderbilt, Ross Drake, Philip Kuhlthian, Henry H. Booraem, and Peter Stevenson. Van Liew Cemetery embraces about five acres, including the old cemetery, in which were buried many members of the Van Harlingen, Voorhees, Vanderbilt, Van Liew, Bodine, Buckalew, Messeroll, and other old families of North Brunswick, and which has been referred to. It is beautifully laid out, and is rendered attractive by several fine monuments.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.—This cemetery is situated on George's road, near the northern border of the township, not far distant from Van Liew Cemetery, and contains about forty acres. It is the property of the Elmwood Cemetery Association of New Brunswick. This association nominally succeeded the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association of New Brunswick, which was incorporated by an act of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, approved March 18, 1868, of which the following is the first section:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Lucius P. Porter, John W. Newell, Henry R. Baldwin, M.D., Levi D. Jarrard, Henry L. Janeway, Johnson Letson, A. D. Newell, M.D., Simon Van Wickle, and such other persons as are now or shall hereafter become stockholders, their successors or assigns, be and are hereby made and constituted a corporation and body politic by the name of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association of the City of New Brunswick."

A supplement to this act was passed and approved March 26, 1873, of which the subjoined is a copy:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the name of the 'Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association of the City of New Brunswick' be changed to the 'Elmwood Cemetery Association of the City of New Brunswick,' and by such name shall be invested with all the powers, rights, and duties which belonged to said Cedar Lawn Cemetery."

"2. And be it enacted, That the first section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby amended by striking out the names of the corporators individually named therein and inserting in lieu thereof as such individual corporators the following persons, viz.: Henry H. Booraem, Daniel G. Stubblebine, Garret Van Liew Booraem, Levi D. Jarrard, Henry Arbogast, Cornelius Farley, and Davis Carel.

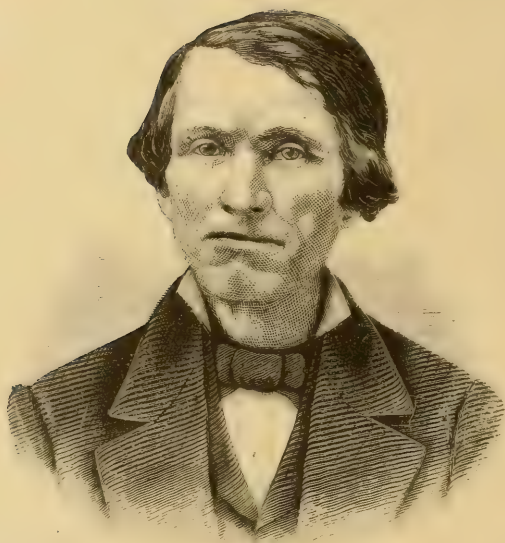
"3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately."

"Elmwood" is one of the largest and most beautiful burial-places in this section, and is marked by a number of elegant and costly monuments. The officers of the association are as follows: Daniel G. Stubblebine, president and superintendent; Cornelius Farley, secretary; and Davis Carel, treasurer; Directors, D. G. Stubblebine, William G. Parsons, Davis Carel, L. D. Jarrard, John C. Meyer, Van Liew Booraem, and Henry Arbogast.

Villages and Hamlets.—MILLTOWN is the only village lying wholly or partially within the township of North Brunswick. It is located on Lawrence's Brook, mostly in North Brunswick, but partly in East Brunswick, and is a small but thrifty and home-like place, owing its existence to the presence there of the extensive factory of the Meyer Rubber Company, which affords employment to nearly the entire adult and a good share of the juvenile population. It has an aspect of comfort and solidity which is to be seen only in villages in which a majority of the heads of families own their own houses, the policy towards its employes of the Meyer Rubber Company (which pays cash for labor and has no store) being to extend an opportunity to such as so desire to purchase on easy terms and own a house in the village, thus insuring the permanent service of desirable artisans, and diffusing a spirit of thrift and contentment among its workmen, which redounds to the benefit of the company eventually by going far to prevent disaffection through the absence of the abject subservience of labor to capital, which is the fruitful source of that rancor and antagonism which engender strikes, and result only too often in the stagnation or utter prostration of manufacturing industry.

The history of this village is brief. Its nucleus was the old grist-mill known early in the present century as Bergen's Mill, in honor of its then proprietor, Jacob I. Bergen, the locality being known at that time and later as Bergen Mills. This mill changed ownership several times, and finally, in 1843, the last vestige of it disappeared with the utilization of the water-power by Mr. J. C. Meyer for the manufacture of rubber goods. The beginning of the new enterprise was insignificant when compared with its present extent, but it made the beginning of the growth of the settlement called Bergen's Mills to the later flourishing village of Milltown.

In 1816 the place consisted of the old grist-mill, a little tavern, and five or six houses west of the brook; east of it were only two or three dwellings. The population was not more than twenty-five all



Henry H. Barron

told. Early tavern-keepers there were Jephtha Cheeseman, John Outcalt, Robert Watts, and Daniel Lott. Jacob I. Bergen, the mill-owner, was an early merchant. Christian Van Nortwick was another.

The present merchants west of Lawrence's Brook are Philip Kuhlthau and Dennis Vanderbilt, and there are also located there a brick Methodist Church, erected in 1872, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, the factories of the Meyer Rubber Company, covering a considerable acreage, and many substantial and comfortable dwellings. East of the brook are the Meyer Rubber Company's box-factory, two stores, two meat-markets, a German Reformed Church, two taverns, and quite a number of dwellings. The population of the village is about four hundred. The post-office was established Dec. 13, 1870. Philip Kuhlthau was commissioned postmaster, and still retains the office.

Milltown has a large German population, whose love of music led, in 1880, to the organization of two cornet bands, one of nineteen, the other of twenty pieces, with John Fuchs and George Schlosser as their respective leaders.

LIVINGSTON PARK.—This is the name by which a hamlet is known containing a union chapel and eight dwellings, and located a little north and west of the centre of the township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Trenton and New Brunswick turnpike. This turnpike is locally known as Livingston Avenue, it being a continuation of an avenue of that name of New Brunswick. A large tract of land there was inherited by Mrs. Henry K. Haw; and, in 1865, Mr. Haw had it surveyed into lots, which he offered for sale at a low price, in the hope of gathering sufficient population at that point to induce the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make it a stopping-place for trains between New Brunswick and Trenton. This hope was not yet realized at Mr. Haw's death, in 1876, since which time no effort has been put forth for the attainment of that end.

ADAMS STATION.—This is a flag-station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a little south of the centre of the township, and is the only railway station in North Brunswick.

Taverns.—The "Red Lion" tavern, on George's road, about the centre of the township, north and south, has been built more than a century, and was formerly the scene of sundry public meetings and local jollifications. It is now merely a halting-place for travelers over this thoroughfare.

The "Black Horse" tavern was erected on George's road, near the present southeastern boundary of the township, some time during the latter half of the seventeenth century, as is supposed.

The Brunson hotel, in the northwestern part of the township, was built about 1800, and was later, for a number of years, kept by Daniel B. Brunson. At his death he was succeeded by his son, who, after doing the honors of the house several years, sold the stand

to Richard De Mott. After the death of Mr. De Mott, in 1850, the hotel was managed by his widow two years, when a German from New York purchased and renamed it the "Hines House." In 1873 he sold it to John Tolen, who has since repaired and renovated it, leasing it to other parties.

Local Nomenclature.—Bodine's Corners is the name, derived from pioneers there, of a neighborhood on George's road in the northern part of the township. Three-Mile Run is a name which in common use designates a small portion of North Brunswick and Franklin (Somerset County) townships, near a stream of that name. Six-Mile Run is a title similarly applied to another neighborhood, also on the county line, farther south.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY H. BOOREAM.

The subject of this biographical sketch was the son of Joseph Booream, an enterprising farmer, residing at Matchaponix, Middlesex Co., who married, in January, 1798, Miss Abigail Potter. Their children were Gilbert, born in 1797; Jane, whose birth occurred in 1799; Joseph, born in 1802; Elizabeth, in 1803; Nicholas, in 1807; Henry H., in 1811; and Sychee Maria, in 1813.

Mrs. Booream's death took place April 11, 1865, her age having been generally believed to have exceeded one hundred years.

Their son, Henry H., was born Oct. 6, 1811, at Matchaponix, where his early life was spent upon the farm of his father. He later acquired the mason's trade under the direction of his brother, which was successfully followed until failing health compelled its abandonment, when he pursued the business of marketing. In 1837 he purchased the property now the home of his widow, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was on the 28th of February, 1833, married to Maria, daughter of Garret Van Liew, of North Brunswick, whose birth occurred Nov. 20, 1812. Their children were Garret Van Liew, born Dec. 7, 1833, who married Miss Martha Gilliland, Dec. 6, 1855, and Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1836. She was married to Daniel G. Stubblefine, and had three children, of whom one, Henry L., is still living. Mrs. Stubblefine died Sept. 29, 1866.

Mr. Booream was a dealer in general produce, and followed the business of marketing during his active career, having been generally regarded as a successful man. He was also a man of much public spirit, and participated in all enterprises having the interest of the township of North Brunswick in view. He was in politics a Republican, and at the time of his death was the chosen freeholder of the township. He had also been for twenty years its collector, and held

other offices of minor importance. He was an exemplary member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of New Brunswick, N. J., in which he was formerly a deacon. Mr. Booream was greatly esteemed, not less for his capacity and energy than for his integrity. He enjoyed the reputation of having a more profound knowledge of the township interests than any other resident, and by his watchfulness and executive ability aided greatly in reducing its expense account.

The death of Mr. Booream occurred Jan. 10, 1879, in his sixty-eighth year. As a useful public man, his place cannot be readily filled.

HENRY K. HOW.

The earliest members of the How family, who are of English lineage, located in Burlington, N. J., the grandfather of the subject of this biography having been John How, who was united in marriage to Mary Ann Blanchard. Their children were James, a clergyman who settled in Delaware; William, Anna, Jane, who became Mrs. Fairbairn, and Samuel Blanchard. The last-named son was born Oct. 14, 1790, at Burlington, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia as a minister of the gospel in 1813, and was first settled at Salisbury, Pa., where he remained two years. He was then called to Trenton, N. J., where he resided for five years, after which he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. He later removed to Savannah, Ga., where he was for seven years pastor of the Independent Church of that city. After filling for a brief period the presidency of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, he engaged in a new enterprise in New York, and on the 18th of May, 1832, accepted a call to the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick, N. J., where he remained until his resignation, June 14, 1861, on account of failing health. Dr. How's ministerial labors in New Brunswick were eminently successful. During the twenty-nine years of his pastorate there were received into the membership of the church five hundred and thirty-eight persons on profession, and two hundred and twenty-five by certificate from other churches, in all the large number of seven hundred and sixty-three. His relations with his people were harmonious and cordial, and his death was sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

The doctor was first married to Miss Mary Snowden, to whom were born children: Cornelia (Mrs. Potts), Henry K., and Samuel B., who died in early childhood. Mrs. How died Dec. 12, 1837, and he married a second time, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and his wife, Jane Bayard. Dr. How died March 1, 1868, in his seventy-ninth year, and his wife on the 17th of April, 1882, in her ninetieth year.

Henry K. How was born April 21, 1825, in Savan-

nah, Ga., and during childhood removed with his parents to Carlisle, Pa. He later became a resident of New Brunswick, where he began a course of study preparatory to entering Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1842. He then entered the Theological Seminary with the intention of studying for the



Henry K. How.

ministry, but was compelled by failing health to relinquish his purpose.

After a brief residence in Texas he engaged in the drug business in New Brunswick, and subsequently removed to Trenton, where he embarked in business. He afterwards returned to New Brunswick, but at the time of his death was a resident of the township of North Brunswick. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary, daughter of John Kinnan, of New Brunswick, to whom were born children: John K. and Mary Blanchard. Mr. How was in politics a staunch Democrat, and although at all times manifesting a keen interest in public affairs he cared little for official distinctions, and could not be induced to accept office. His excellent judgment and practical wisdom made his services invaluable to the township of his residence, and measures having for their aim improvements which redounded to the public welfare met from him a hearty sympathy.

He was not only president but one of the founders of the Farmers' Club of Middlesex County, and member of the State Agricultural Society. Mr. How possessed fine mental endowments and a ripe culture, which, had his health enabled him to pursue a professional career, would doubtless have led to distinction



Phillip Kuhlthaus

in any field of labor. Both himself and wife were members of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick. The death of Henry K. How occurred on Sabbath morning, June 20, 1875, in the fifty-first year of his age.

PHILLIP KUHLTHAU.

The town of Oberzell, Kurhessen, Germany, was the early home of the Kuhlthau family, where the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was engaged in agricultural employments. He was married and became the father of four children, among whom was John Henry, who was born and resided in the town above named. The latter was married to Barbara Lins, also a native of Oberzell, and had children: Anna Margaretta, Conrad, Phillip, A. Elizabeth, Eva Margaret, Henry, William, Kuni-gunda, John, Barbara, and Seaman.

Phillip, of this number, was born at Oberzell on the 22d of October, 1829, where his boyhood was spent at school. At the age of sixteen he was employed and filled for two years the position of clerk on the public highway. Having determined to explore the resources of the New World, he, in 1848, emigrated to America, and, landing in New York, finally located in Middlesex Co., N. J. He for two years engaged in farm labor, and was for the succeeding three years employed by the Ford Rubber Company, at Milltown. In August, 1852, he decided to visit the fatherland, mainly for the purpose of seeing again his maternal grandfather, to whom he was strongly attached. On his return the following year he brought to America his parents and their family.

Mr. Kuhlthau again became an employé of the Ford Rubber Company until April, 1855, when he determined to engage in business pursuits, and opened a grocery store at Milltown, in a building 16 by 32 feet in dimensions.

This enterprise steadily increased in magnitude until more spacious apartments were found necessary, and its owner ultimately became one of the leading merchants of the village. He also, in 1856, erected a residence adjoining the store, which he now occupies.

Mr. Kuhlthau was on Feb. 17, 1856, married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Christopher Klein, of Milltown, N. J. They have had children: John H., Philip C., Mary A., Catherine, Conrad W., and three who are deceased.

Mr. Kuhlthau is in politics a Republican, and has been honored by various public offices. He has been freeholder of North Brunswick for two years, member of the township committee for ten years, justice of the peace for five years, commissioner of deeds six years, collector, and postmaster for twelve years of the village of Milltown.

He is a man of much enterprise, and has been active in the purchase of property and the improvement of the village. Mr. Kuhlthau is also a trustee of the

Van Liew Cemetery Association. He is in connection with his mercantile enterprises actively engaged in farming. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlthau are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Milltown, of which the former is both trustee and steward.

CHAPTER XCIX.

EAST BRUNSWICK.

Situation and Boundaries.—This township is situated nearly in the centre of Middlesex County north and south, varying only a little from the same position in the county east and west in the latter direction, the town of Washington, on its northeastern border, occupying a position which well-nigh entitles its citizens to claim it as the geographical centre of the county. Dunham's Corners, near the centre of the township, is about equidistant from the city of New Brunswick lying to the northward and Jamesburg to the southward.

The township is bounded northwest by North Brunswick and New Brunswick, north by New Brunswick and Raritan, northeast by Raritan and Sayreville, east by South Amboy, southeast by Madison and Monroe, south by Monroe, and southwest by South Brunswick, and, as is indicated by its boundaries, is very irregular in form. The town of Washington was formed from East Brunswick in 1870, reducing the area of the township somewhat, though it can hardly be said to have been thus far independent of East Brunswick in many important particulars. The area of the township, including the town named, is 13,130 acres. In 1880 the valuation of its real estate was \$789,170, of its personal property \$241,400. The total taxable valuation was \$900,000. The population of the township was 3272, 675 of whom were voters. The total township indebtedness was \$130,570.

Physical Features.—The surface of East Brunswick is generally rolling, and it declines unevenly from near the centre in all directions towards its borders, which are defined by streams, except where the township adjoins the eastern extremity of South Brunswick. Occupying nearly all of the territory between South River and Lawrence's Brook, two important tributaries to the Raritan, which flows along its northern boundary between the points of confluence with the two streams mentioned, fully one-half of its southern boundary is formed by Grog Brook, a tributary to Lawrence Brook, and which, like a number of small tributaries to all of the streams mentioned, has its source within its borders. These streams afford an ample drainage to the township, and at places good water-powers, which have long been utilized to a considerable extent by manufacturers. South River is navigable for sloops and

schooners as far up as Old Bridge, and vessels of greater tonnage have been floated by its waters between its mouth and Washington.

The soil of East Brunswick is composed of red shale and sandy loam reddish in color, measurably productive, and very adhesive when wet. Extensive beds of plastic and fire-clays underlie the surface of a large portion of the township, which are admirably adapted for the manufacture of fire-brick and other articles of a similar composite character, the utilization and sale of which have for many years formed a prominent feature in the business history of the township. These clays are found in regular beds. Some of them are of the purest and most refractory kind, and very pure quartz is found to mix with and give body to them. In the vicinity of Washington such beds are very large and especially rich. Stoneware and pottery clays are also obtained in the township, and have a large market. At Old Bridge and Washington the manufacture of potters' wares was formerly a prominent industry.

Bog-iron ore is found in many of the moist and swampy tracts about Spottswood, and was an article of transportation and commerce within the memory of a few of the older residents there.

Timber was formerly plentiful in all parts of the township, but most of it has long since disappeared before the axes of the wood-cutters and ship-builders, who once played a prominent part in its industrial history. A plateau of elevated land a little remote from South River was covered with a growth of timber as hardy and as luxuriant as any in the central and eastern portions of New Jersey, and, as converted into merchantable form, was the most important article of commerce in the township during the period of its rapid development from a wooded to an agricultural condition. Nearly every kind of timber native to this climate was found in plenitude, principally among which commercially were pine, cedar, maple, and nearly all of the varieties of oak, the latter being especially adapted to the requirements of the ship-builder, and ash in more limited quantities was also found.

Settlement.—John Reid, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who became deputy surveyor of East Jersey under Keith, Oct. 13, 1685, made a somewhat rude but measurably accurate map, which is in possession of Hon. William A. Whitehead, of Newark, and the only copy of which extant is the property of Mr. Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick. This map, which is very interesting to the student of the early history of the older portions of the present county of Middlesex, is designated by the following curious and verbose title: "A mapp of Rariton River, Millstone River, South River, Raway River, Bound Brook, Green brook, Cedar brook, with the Plantations thereupon; also these on Chinkwarora; Wickatank, the Heads of Hop River, and Manasquam, likewise appends on Hackingsack River, &c." As shown by

this map, land had been taken up at and contiguous to the present site of the town of Washington by P. Sonmans, T. Fulerton, G. Lawry, D. Mudy, C. Gordon, R. Gordon, William Doewra, I., J., or T. Forbes, R. Hardie and I., J., or T. Mudy; and Law Baker had taken up thirteen hundred acres farther north, and extending within the present limits of the city of New Brunswick. A corner of a tract of one thousand acres assigned to P. Sonmans, and lying mostly northwest of Lawrence's Brook, was southeast of that stream, and consequently within the present boundaries of East Brunswick. The lots which included the present town of Washington were long and narrow, extending east and west, bounded east by South River, the present eastern limit of the township and village. The names of some of those above referred to will be recognized as those of men prominent in the history of East Jersey at a period prior and subsequent to that date, and some of them as those of men who were early large purchasers of lands south of the Raritan, probably for speculative purposes. None of them were ever residents of the territory described, and none of their descendants are known ever to have lived in the vicinity.

Hartshorne Willett settled on the bank of South River, directly in front of the present town of Washington, about 1720. He was of English descent, and a grandson of Sir Thomas Willett, baron, the ancestor of the well-known family of Willett in America. He was the owner of considerable land where he located, and by intermarriage his immediate family became connected with about all of the families who came to the township at an early date. Samuel Willett, a descendant of Hartshorne Willett, was long a resident at Washington, and died leaving a large family of daughters, who reside in that village, and are the pioneer's great-granddaughters.

The first Barkelew of whom any one in the township has any knowledge was Abraham, who was born in 1720, and doubtless came to the section while yet a comparatively young man. He located on the lower road to Old Bridge from Washington, where James Bissett now lives, and was one of the largest property-owners of his day. His son, Runyon Barkelew, located near Washington, on the main road to Old Bridge, and was the father of Vincent, who lived in Washington; Abraham, a farmer, who lived about a mile from Washington, on the road to Milltown; and Stephen H., who lived on the old Ogden property, about ten miles and a half from Washington, all of whom are dead. Enoch, son of Vincent, and Isaac and Lemuel, sons of Stephen H., are living in East Brunswick. So extensive was the tract of land owned by the progenitor of this family, Abraham Barkelew, that he is often referred to as "Barkelew the landgrave."

The Oberts, Peter G., Paul, Henry, and John, came early to the township. Henry owned the square bounded east by South River and north by Main

Street, Washington. Peter located at first on property at Washington, owned at an earlier date by George Obert, father of the brothers named, and afterwards removed to the early home of the latter, between Washington and Milltown. Paul lived near him, on the New Brunswick road. John was a Baptist preacher, and preached occasionally in the township years ago. The only male representative of the family living in the vicinity is John Shepard Obert, of Washington, now at an advanced age.

The Vreeland family were among the pioneers, as were also the Vandeventers and the Manabaus. The Vandeventers and Manabaus were prominent among the early boatmen on South River.

The Stults family are of German origin. Two brothers, Jacob and John, settled in East Brunswick in 1785. Of the family of Jacob the writer has no knowledge. John purchased a farm about three miles from Washington, on what is known as the New road, and was until his death a highly-respected citizen. His children were Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Jemima, and Frederick. The daughters all married and are now dead. Henry and Frederick are living at the ages of 86 and 84, respectively. Both have been judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County and justices of the peace. Frederick learned the trade of a weaver, but followed it only a short time, leaving it to engage in the hotel business. Three years later he became a merchant and speculator in wood. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1844 in North Brunswick township, before the division, and since the erection of East Brunswick has been repeatedly elected to the same office. Henry is the father of a numerous family, members of which have become wealthy as the result of gigantic business operations.

The Booraems are of Holland Dutch extraction, and the name has long been well known in the township. The early home of the family there was at Bergen's Mills, now known as Milltown, and the father of the present generation was Jonathan Booraem, who was born at Bergen's Mills. He became a millwright and house- and ship-carpenter, and, either alone or in company with his sons, was long a boat-builder at Washington. His sons, William, Nicholas, Thomas, and James, were well known to the earlier residents of East Brunswick, and Nicholas and Thomas are still living at Washington, the former yet engaged in the handicraft of his father.

The Messlers are an old family. The first of the name who was known to have lived in East Brunswick was Simon Messler, who had located there prior to the Revolution, in which he fought in the American ranks. His sons, Jacob, Vincent, and Abraham, are remembered, and it is possible there were others not well known in their time in the section, or who died young. Abraham and Jacob lived and died in the township, and the descendants of Abraham live there now. Abraham's sons were named Abraham,

James, David, Crommeline, and William. His daughters, Martha, Esther, and Mary, married three brothers, Benjamin, Richard, and Henry Serviss, and many descendants of each of them are living in East Brunswick.

John J. Serviss was an early resident in the township. Whether his father was there before him is unknown. His property has come down to living descendants, through Richard to Richard his son and others. Richard occupies a portion of the old family homestead, the house itself and a part of the original farm being in possession of George Askew. David Serviss, the present township clerk of East Brunswick, is a son of Richard, and a great-grandson of John J. Serviss.

Abraham Ackerman had settled in East Brunswick previous to the Revolution, living on the John Curtin place, and his family was a highly-respectable one. His sons, James and Clyde, are well remembered. James had a son named Abraham, and lived on part of the paternal property. James, a son of Abraham, is now living in the township.

It was among the earlier pioneers in East Brunswick that Benjamin Ogden cast his lot. His property was on the river road from Washington to Old Bridge, where the late Stephen H. Barkelew formerly lived. Descendants of Ogden's intermingled with the Willetts, and none of the name now reside in the vicinity.

Benjamin Norman was a large land-owner in the township, and was among the early settlers. He lived on the elevation near South River, on the Old Bridge turnpike and Washington road, and was prominent and highly esteemed. No one bearing the name is now known to be living in East Brunswick.

An early and well-known resident was Isaac Van Deventer, son of Christopher Van Deventer, progenitor of the numerous family of that name living in Sayreville.

Peter Letts was in the township before the Revolution. The Letts family became numerous, many of the name now living in Sayreville. Of a generation later than that of the original Peter Letts there were three Peter Lettses. Ezekiel Letts, of Washington, is a descendant of the Peter Letts of pioneer days.

Smith Tunison was early located on the hill south of Lawrence's Brook, where his father had lived before him.

Garret Van Arsdalen and Thomas Walker settled early on Lawrence's Brook.

The name of Combs was early and long a familiar one to residents in East Brunswick. John and Jonathan Combs were brothers and sons of Samuel Combs, who owned considerable property in the township, and lived at Fresh Ponds. Jonathan was a farmer and prominent resident in the same vicinity, and John was long a merchant and ship-owner at Washington.

At an early date Capt. Jehu Dunham settled at Dunham's Corners, a locality which came to be so known in his honor, and left a numerous family, none of whom reside in East Brunswick. James Dunham, merchant, died many years ago, leaving valuable property. He is referred to as a gentleman held in the highest esteem for probity and business capacity. The father of Capt. Jehu Dunham was a resident in North Brunswick, near the Raritan, where the latter was born.

James Crommelin was a pioneer on the creek bearing his name, and was a leading citizen in his time and well regarded. His property is now occupied by a canning-factory, which has given an appearance of life and activity to its neighborhood.

A family of Wyckoffs were at one time, many years since, prominent in the township. At an early date they lived on Crommelin's Creek, removing thence to New Brunswick. Peter and John Wyckoff, of the second generation resident there, were quite well known in the township. The former home of this family is now owned by Terrence Claney.

The name of Samuel Gordon, hotel-keeper, stage proprietor, contractor, and general business man, is well remembered in connection with several enterprises of a time gone by for the general improvement of traveling and transportation facilities. His son, Samuel Gordon, is a resident of Washington, and at the age of eighty-three still busy with various light mechanical pursuits. He is one of the most remarkable mechanical geniuses the section has produced, and excels as painter, carpenter, wheelwright, or cabinet-maker, always so combining the durable and the beautiful as to render the result of his handicraft valuable both ornamentally and intrinsically.

The Martin family, of whom Samuel Martin, boatman, was the progenitor, is numerous and well known. Samuel Martin married a woman of the Willett family, and had a number of sons and daughters. His sons, Willett, Henry, Julius, and Samuel, took up the occupation of their father, embarking as pilots and captains of steamboats, and became celebrated as pilots while yet comparatively young. Samuel became noted also in the special department of coast-piloting, taking several steamers to California through Magellan's Straits. He was lately in command of the steamer "Plymouth Rock," plying between New York and Long Branch, and the large Coney Island steamer "Taurus." The reputation of these men among steamboatmen is unsurpassed.

An early settlement and clearing was made on the Outcalt mill-site by a half-breed named Weechquechley, who was a sagamore and a man of note among the Indians. Just when he became possessed of property there can scarcely be conjectured at this time, but it is supposed to have been years before white settlement began in the vicinity or the Indian title to land there was extinguished. He owned a considerable tract of land, and had a rude saw-mill as far back as tradition

extends. When he left the locality and how he disposed of his property are not known. Evidences of his former residence and operations there in the form of half-buried remains of his improvements are all that has ever been visible of them to any living person.

Captain Samuel Leonard early owned a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Weechquechley's property, and tradition has it that a brother of his lived on it contemporaneously with the half-breed's residence there. There is a vague story to the effect that one of the Leonards, but neither the captain nor the brother mentioned, was murdered by Weechquechley. Conflicting versions of the tragedy have been recounted. The most plausible one, and the one accepted by some of the older residents of Spottswood and vicinity as probably nearly correct, is to the effect that as Mr. Leonard was one day walking in his brother's garden adjoining the half-breed's land, carrying his brother's child in his arms, Weechquechley, who had been lying in wait for him concealed behind some shrubbery, shot him, killing him instantly. The alleged murderer's enmity against Leonard is supposed to have been aroused by some conflicting claims concerning the ownership or right of use of the mill privilege. By some it is thought Weechquechley was not the murderer, but that another half-breed was, and that other property than the mill-seat was in dispute. It is said the murderer was hanged for his crime, while Weechquechley is not supposed to have so died.

It is probable, though not by any means certain, that for a considerable period prior to the Revolution James Perry, Peter Corne, and Thomas Hays lived at Spottswood, where they had a forge. At least some one in their employ who operated the concern must have been located there, and doubtless one or two or all three of the members of the "Forge Company," resided there much of the time.

Among the early residents of Spottswood was John Lewis Johnston, a descendant of the Johnston family, for many generations of Spottiswoode, Scotland, who represented an important landed interest at Spottswood, vested in his father, John Johnston, who then lived or had previously lived at Perth Amboy. The part taken by Mr. Johnston in the early affairs of the locality was a conspicuous one. He was one of the founders of St. Peter's Church.

Others who were referred to as inhabitants of the town of Spottswood as early as 1773, and who were also founders of St. Peter's parish, were Frederick Bucklen, John Barclay, Jr., Thomas Newton, James Rue, Samuel Neilson, David Stout, John Rue, Joseph Perrine, James Abraham, Richard Lott, John Perrine, John Rue, and Right Hon. David Carnegie, commonly called "Lord Rosehill;" but it is certain that some of these, and probable that others, did not at the time have a permanent residence within the present limits of East Brunswick. Descendants of

some of those mentioned—the Rues, Stout, and Perrine—now live at and near Spottswood, and some of the names are at this time familiar in various sections of Middlesex County. Land in the township was deeded to James Rue in 1785 by Johannes Van Leuwen, of Somerset County, and Jeromus Lott, of Kings County, N. Y. He came from Monmouth County considerably earlier, as is supposed. James, his son, and James, his grandson, have been his successors. Joseph Perrine settled early in Madison, near Spottswood. He was much at Spottswood, where he was well known, until his death in 1797. His son John, father of Judge John Perrine, lived at Spottswood from 1805 to 1812. Judge John Perrine located at Old Bridge in 1829, and removed to Spottswood in 1831, and was a leading business man there for many years. Since his retirement he has lived on the Bloomfield mill property, between Spottswood and Old Bridge.

The Mundys were quite early at Spottswood, where Phineas Mundy was prominent as a property-owner and business man for many years, dating from some time early in the present century. Merrill Mundy, of this family, now at an advanced age, is a resident of the village.

The advent in the township of John, father of Asher Bissett, the progenitor of the present large family of the name resident there, was some time prior to the Revolution. He located at Old Bridge, and remained there until his death; Asher also lived and died there. Perhaps the better known of the sons of the latter were Asher and David. Asher was a large land-owner, and served Middlesex County as sheriff. He left several sons and one daughter. David was a manufacturer and business man at Old Bridge. The Bissetts have ever been men of character, well regarded by their fellow-citizens. Well known among many of the name in the township at this time are James Bissett, brick manufacturer, F. W. Bissett, merchant, Evert Bissett, retired, and William Bissett.

The Van Wickle family were early at Old Bridge. By intermarriage several of the prominent families of that part of the town are related to them. They doubtless settled there as early as 1765 or 1770. Michael Van Wickle was a member of the Middlesex County board of freeholders in 1778 and 1779, and Evert Van Wickle was a justice of the peace, 1795–97. The family were extensive land-owners in the vicinity of Old Bridge, and early in the present century some of them were leading business men there. Evert Van Wickle was a surveyor, and in 1800 or a little later went to the Holland Purchase in Western New York as surveyor for Judge Philip Church, proprietor of the Church tract in Allegany County.

James and Leonard Appleby, from Monmouth County, became well-known citizens of East Brunswick, where many of the descendants of both now live. James came to Old Bridge in 1829, and the two

began a mercantile career there as partners in a store, and both resided in the township during life. James was three times married, and reared a large family. His son, William M. Appleby, is a merchant at Old Bridge, and other sons are well known in East Brunswick and elsewhere. Leonard Appleby was prominent in social and business life for many years, and died at an advanced age in 1879.

Gen. Obadiah Herbert is well remembered as having carried on important business enterprises at Old Bridge. Obadiah Herbert, grandfather of Gen. Herbert, was a resident at Perth Amboy previous to 1757. He had a family of six sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Obadiah, was a farmer, and, like his father, a surveyor. He married Elizabeth Warne, and had children,—John, William, Obadiah, Elizabeth, and Sarah. About 1870, Obadiah, last mentioned, and known as Gen. Herbert, came to Old Bridge, where he married a daughter of Judge Jacob Van Wickle. She died, and he subsequently married a daughter of Amos Stout, who survives him. His sons are Jacob, Robert S., and J. Biddle Herbert. He had three daughters.

Gen. James Morgan was a settler at Old Bridge soon after the Revolution, and was interested with some of the Van Wickles in business enterprises. He was an uncle to Andrew J. Disbrough, surveyor (son of John Disbrow, a light-horseman in the Revolution), who has been postmaster at Old Bridge continuously since 1836, was justice of the peace, 1840–80, and county judge, 1874–79, and was elected sheriff of Middlesex County in 1881.

The Skinners, an old family at Spottswood, are descended from John Skinner, who came to that place from England. He married Elizabeth Ford, and his sons were William (died in infancy), Lewis Ford (a sailor), Ford C. (a shoemaker), Benjamin F. (manufacturer), William (died in Philadelphia), and Phineas Manning. The latter was a paper-maker by trade, but was a snuff manufacturer for some time before his death. He had three sons and five daughters. Of these, William A. and Lewis E. Skinner are prominent residents of Spottswood.

It is believed that this chapter embraces an account, more or less full, of all of the settlers in the township during the pioneers' period, and that succeeding it in which the enterprises of a later day had an inception. No pains has been spared to render this department of the history of East Brunswick complete, and every available source of information has been consulted with a view to that end. A good many of the early settlers had slaves for some time after they came. Many of the latter are buried in the township, and it is said some of the colored residents of the present day are descended from some of them.

During the Revolution many citizens of the State sustained such loss or damage to property as is incident to a time of war or the presence of armed forces depending upon the country for subsistence. Among

claims against government presented at a later day, in consequence of alleged loss or damage from the causes mentioned, were the following, sworn to according to law, by residents within the borders of East Brunswick:¹

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Remsen.....	142	17	6	Cornelius Booraema....	47	9	0
William Remsen.....	1380	0	0	Peter Letts	38	5	0
Peter Wilmurt.....	4	3	9	Peter Ubert.....	95	15	0
Abraham Barkelew....	39	10	6	Benjamin Ogden.....	58	14	0
Abraham Ackerman....	55	10	8				

Organization and Civil History.—By an act of the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey, approved Feb. 28, 1860, all those parts of the townships of North Brunswick and Monroe lying within the following limits, viz.: "Beginning at the mouth of Lawrence's Brook, where it falls into the Raritan River; thence southwesterly up the said Lawrence's Brook to where Ireland's Brook falls into the said Lawrence's Brook and line of the township of South Brunswick; thence southeasterly up said Ireland's Brook and line of South Brunswick to the township line of Monroe; thence southwesterly along the township line of South Brunswick and Monroe to the line known as Bass' patent line; thence southerly and easterly along said Bass' patent to Manalapan River; thence northeasterly down Manalapan River to the mouth of the stream that drains the burnt meadows; thence up the stream thereof to Slab Bridge; thence a due east course to Matchaponix River and the line of South Amboy; thence northerly down the Matchaponix and South Rivers to the mouth thereof at Raritan River; thence northwesterly up Raritan River to the mouth of Lawrence's Brook and beginning," were set off from the townships mentioned and established a separate township, to be known as the township of East Brunswick; and it was enacted that the inhabitants of the new township and their successors should be constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Inhabitants of the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex."

It was further enacted that the inhabitants of East Brunswick should hold their first town-meeting at the inn of Stephen H. Barkalew, in the said township, at the time appointed by law for holding the annual town-meetings in the other townships of Middlesex County; and that on the first Tuesday of the following May the town committees of North Brunswick, East Brunswick, and New Brunswick (which was formed at the same time with East Brunswick) should meet at the inn of Saxon M. Tice, in East Brunswick, at ten A.M., to allot, divide, and assign to the townships of East Brunswick and New Brunswick such portions of all the real estate and personal property and of all surplus moneys of the parent town of North Brunswick then on hand as the taxable prop-

erty and ratables of those parts of the townships of New Brunswick and East Brunswick which were taken from the township of North Brunswick bore to the whole taxable property and ratables of the former town of North Brunswick, according to the last assessment, the townships of New Brunswick and South Brunswick to pay, in like proportion, existing indebtedness of the township of North Brunswick, and the poor chargeable upon the old township to be divided according to the same rule of proportion between the three townships named.

The act also provided that at ten A.M., on the third Tuesday of the following May, the town committees of Monroe and East Brunswick townships should meet at the public-house kept by Mrs. Van Cleef at Spottswood, to effect a similar apportionment of assets, liabilities, and township responsibilities between the townships of Monroe and East Brunswick, in the proportion of the amount of real estate and the number of taxable inhabitants of that portion of East Brunswick set off from Monroe to the whole amount of real estate and the number of taxable inhabitants of the township of Monroe as previously bounded.

That portion of the township of East Brunswick set off from Monroe was constituted a separate election district, to be known as the Spottswood Election District of East Brunswick, and the first election therein was ordered to be held at the hotel of Mrs. Van Cleef, at Spottswood village.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.—The first town-meeting of the newly-erected township was held April 9, 1860, at the place appointed in the act. Stephen Martin was chosen moderator, and Henry Gordon clerk. The following resolutions were passed:

"On motion it was resolved that the sum of \$550 be appropriated for the poor, as well as the interest of the surplus revenue for purpose aforesaid.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated for roads.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$300 be appropriated for incidental expenses.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$3 per scholar for all children residing in the township between the ages of five and eighteen be appropriated for school purposes.

"Resolved, That the next meeting be held at ten o'clock A.M., and that the vote at said meeting shall be by ballot.

"Resolved, That the next fall and State election shall be held at the house of S. H. Barkelew, in the village of Washington.

"Resolved, That the next annual town-meeting be held at the house of Enos Ayres.

"Resolved, That three constables be elected in East Brunswick."

Civil List.—The following is a complete list of the officers elected at the first town-meeting:

B. F. Lloyd, judge of election; Stephen Smith, assessor; S. H. Barkelew, collector; Henry Gordon, clerk; Andrew Suowhill and James C. Stout, chosen freeholders; A. Vandewater, school superintendent; Leonard Appleby, R. S. Herbert, G. I. Snedeker, Furman Smith, and John Griggs, township committee; Richard Serviss, overseer of the poor; Lewis W. Spencer and Jeremiah Rappelyea, surveyors of highways; James Appleby, James Bissett, and George Lane, commissioners of appeals; Lemuel Barkelew,

¹ There may have been others who resided within the present township limits whose names will be found in a similar list in the history of South Brunswick or in that of South Amboy.

James Jernee, and William Hardenbrook, constables; John Hoey, S. H. Barkelew, B. F. Lloyd, Enos Ayres, and James Jernee, pound-keepers; Andrew J. Disbrow, Ambrose Dobbs, and Leonard L. F. Appleby, justices of the peace; Phineas M. Skinner, George H. Snowhill, and I. L. Cole, judges of election in the Spotswood precinct; and Murrill Mundy, clerk of the same.

The following civil list embraces the names of the principal township officers chosen at the ensuing and subsequent elections:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

James C. Stout, 1861-65, 1867-71.	Zenas Van Deventer, 1868.
Andrew Snowhill, 1861-62.	James Bissett, 1869-70, 1872-76.
Henry Stults, 1863-65.	Charles P. Blew, 1871-76.
Leonard L. F. Appleby, 1866.	Isaac N. Blew, 1877-78.
J. Biddle Herbert, 1866.	Abial Price, 1877-79.
Daniel B. Martin, 1867.	Peter Hoey, 1880-81.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Frederick Stults, 1861, 1868, 1876, 1881.	Henry Gordon, 1870-71.
Ambrose Dobbs, 1861, 1866, 1872, 1877.	John Hoey, 1871.
Alfred Stults, 1865.	John B. Polhemus, 1871.
Merrill Mundy, 1865.	Stoddard W. Stout, 1872-78.
Andrew J. Disbrow, 1866, 1879.	Stephen Martin, 1875.
Leonard L. F. Appleby, 1870-71.	Isaac Anderson, 1876-81.
	Abner Lee, 1876-77.

TOWN COMMITTEEMEN.

Leonard Appleby, 1861-62.	Ebenezer Drury, 1867-72.
John Griggs, 1861-62.	Luther H. Hatfield, 1867, 1868.
John Culver, 1861-63.	Orlando Perrine, 1867.
Charles P. Blew, 1861-65, 1878, 1881.	Abner Lee, 1869-70.
Joseph H. Bloodgood, 1861.	Jacob F. Rue, 1869-73.
James Rue, 1862-65.	Joseph D. Johnson, 1869-70, 1877.
Joseph Applegate, 1863.	Charles Tanner, 1871.
Stephen Palmer, 1863.	Abial Price, 1872.
Francis A. Williams, 1864.	William J. Bissett, 1873-74.
Wilson Housel, 1864-65, 1867-72, 1874-75.	Conrad Kuhlthau, 1873.
Merrill Mundy, 1864, 1871-72.	Albert W. Wilson, 1874-75.
Stephen T. Christian, 1865, 1868.	George Gordon, 1875-78, 1880-81.
Daniel B. Martin, 1865, 1868.	George Roeder, 1876-77.
Garret I. Snediker, 1866.	Mount Davison, 1876.
John C. Cozzens, 1866.	William H. H. De Voe, 1877.
Jehiel Petty, 1866.	Hezekiah Smith, 1877.
Joel B. Carhart, 1866.	John O. Cozzens, 1878-80.
John B. Polhemus, 1866.	David V. Stonaker, 1878-79.
	Thomas Smith, 1878.
	Eli Shafer, 1881.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Henry Gordon, 1861-65, 1867-74.	William J. Bissett, 1875-77.
William H. Smith, 1866.	David Serviss, 1878-81.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

William A. Appleby, 1861, 1863-65. | R. J. Brumagen, 1866-67.

ASSESSORS.

Samuel Gordon, 1861-63, 1867-70.	Richard Serviss, 1871-75, 1879, 1881.
Isaac N. Blew, 1864-65.	
Daniel Herbert, 1866.	Maximillian J. Frommel, 1876-78.

COLLECTORS.

Theodore F. Appleby, 1861-63, 1866.	William W. C. Barkelew, 1872.
Daniel Morgan, 1864, 1865.	Charles H. Connet, 1873.
Richard Serviss, 1867-70.	Stoddard W. Stout, 1874-75.
Daniel L. Martin, 1871.	Abraham Barkelew, 1876-78.
	George Roeder, 1879, 1881.

The above civil list embraces only that period during which East Brunswick has been an independent township. During the protracted period of the civil

connection of the township with North Brunswick, and its later partial connection with Monroe, citizens within its present borders were prominently identified with the civil affairs of the two parental townships; the names of Jonathan Combs, Evert Van Wickle, James Crommelin, and others, residents within the present township limits at an early date, appearing often among those of North Brunswick officials, while those of Leonard Appleby and some of his contemporaries figured conspicuously in the records of Monroe before East Brunswick was erected.

Educational.—**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—At this time data cannot be secured upon which to base a particular history of the schools of the township in the earlier period of its civilization. Teachers and pupils have long since passed away, leaving no record of the schools of the time in which they lived, and the oldest living residents do not recall events connected with the earlier period of educational history. It is probable that from the time of the first settlement of any number of families contiguously within the present borders of the township measures were employed, as the exigencies of the times required, to establish and maintain schools under the successive regulations made by governmental authority to that end. Possibly the first regularly constituted public schools in the territory now embraced in the township were put in operation under the provisions of the act passed by the East Jersey Council in 1693, authorizing the appointment of a schoolmaster for each town, and sanctioning the employment of force to compel reluctant tax-payers to contribute their share for the support of public schools, and maintained with varying success until superseded by other public schools, opened at a later period by authority of the school laws of the State of New Jersey, and such select schools as have in all sections of the country borne so prominent a part in the advancement of the cause of public education. Doubtless a school of some sort was established in the settlement at South River (now the town of Washington) about as early as at any point within the limits of East Brunswick; but our information respecting this district reaches no farther back than the beginning of the present century, when a then old school-house stood on a hill near the grove which has so often been the scene of the summer festivities of the adjacent population. Frederick Stults, still living at an advanced age, taught a school in this building during 1824 and 1825. The present school-house was built in 1838, and was a one-story brick building. In 1852 it was enlarged, and another story was added to it, at a cost of \$580. It was again renovated and repaired in 1867, at an expense of \$900. It is now regarded as too small for the accommodation of the children of this populous district, and a new and more commodious building is felt to be a pressing necessity, but the project of erecting one has not as yet assumed any tangible form. Ira Gage Barnes taught a school at South River as early as 1829.

The earliest schools at Spottswood are not remembered by any one now living, nor can the date at which the first public school-house there was erected be accurately fixed. The establishment of schools there was probably contemporary with a like advancement at Washington, and by some is claimed to have occurred at a date somewhat earlier. There was a school-house there as early as 1805, and Joshua Pittingu taught in it in 1806. It was torn down something less than twenty years ago, and has been superseded by the building now in use. Amusing stories of events connected with early schools at this place have been told by some of the old men of the vicinity who were school-boys there years ago. It is related by Judge John Perrine that it was common for the scholars to bar out the teacher if he manifested a desire to continue the regular sessions of the school during the interval between Christmas and New Year's, a period always eagerly claimed by the youth of that day and this as their peculiar season of jollity and freedom from the restraints of the school-room.

An early teacher at Old Bridge was the man who became famous during the Mexican war, and is known in history as Gen. Shields. When the first public school-house was built there is not now known. One which was long known as an old school-house gave place to the more modern structure now in use only a year or two ago.

Under the school law of the State of New Jersey the township was divided into districts, which have from time to time since undergone changes in boundaries and in number. Some of them are of late and one or two of comparatively recent origin. At this time there are eight districts, known by name and number as follows: Brick School-House, No. 30; Washington, No. 31; Lawrence Brook, No. 32; Summer Hill, No. 33; Dunham's Corners, No. 34; Old Bridge, No. 45; Spottswood, No. 36; South River, No. 74. The latter had only just been formed when this work went to press.

In 1881 the number of children of the school age in East Brunswick was 793, divided as follows among the several districts: District No. 30, 52; No. 31, 234; No. 32, 66; No. 33, 48; No. 34, 92; No. 35, 64; No. 36, 147; and No. 74, 90. The total amount received from all sources for public school purposes was \$350 each in Districts No. 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35, \$825 in No. 31, and \$518.39 in No. 36. The value of school property in the several districts was as follows in 1880: District No. 30, \$1000; No. 31, \$1500; No. 32, \$800; Nos. 33 and 34, \$1200 each; No. 35, \$1250; and No. 36, \$2500. The average attendance in the several districts during the time the schools have been kept open (averaging eight and eight-tenths months) has been 23 in No. 30; 74 in No. 31; 12 in No. 32; 18 in No. 33; 27 in No. 34; 25 in No. 35; and 44 in No. 36. It is estimated that in the township 177 children attended private schools, and that 200 attended no school during the year. The school-

house in District No. 30 will seat 50 scholars; that in District No. 31, 66; that in District No. 32, 80; that in District No. 33, 80; that in District No. 34, 50; that in District No. 35, 75; and that in District No. 36, 100. These buildings are all of them in fair and some of them in excellent condition. Two male and seven female teachers were employed in the township, the former at an average salary of \$43.50, the latter at an average salary of \$32. District No. 74 having been only recently formed, has as yet no statistics other than the number of school children within its borders.

A BRANCH OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.—Under the supervision of Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, a branch of Rutgers College was established at Spottswood in 1830 with the object of preparing classes to enter Rutgers for the senior year, affording the same facilities and the same course of study, with the same thorough system of instruction, that characterized Rutgers College, at a cost for board and other expenses considerably lower than at New Brunswick, and holding out special inducements to many living in the vicinity, who were thus enabled to live at home and enjoy the same educational advantages that were afforded to inmates of the college at New Brunswick. The successive teachers were Thomas O. Daniels, a graduate of Princeton; Jacob B. Gaddis, of Millstone, N. J., a graduate of Rutgers College; James Schureman Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, then a resident physician of Spottswood; and John O. Brown, a resident of Rutgers College. The first and only class prepared here finished in 1834, under the tuition of Mr. Brown, and entered Rutgers College for the senior year, after which the Spottswood branch was discontinued, and the building which it had occupied was converted to public school purposes.

REV. WILLIAM O. WARD'S ACADEMIC SCHOOL.—In 1830, Rev. William O. Ward opened an academic school at Spottswood, where he was then rector of the Episcopal Church. It was patronized mostly by New Yorkers, though some of the students lived at and near Spottswood, and all, or nearly all, were members of families attached to the Episcopal Church. The school was, in fact, regarded as a rival to the branch of Rutgers College just alluded to, which was conducted, like the main institution, under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church, and at times the feelings of hostility of supporters of each against the other were marked. The course of study pursued at this school was thorough, and the instruction such as to render it measurably successful for some years.

REV. J. C. VAN LIEW'S SCHOOL.—From 1844 to 1848 Rev. John C. Van Liew, then pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Spottswood, conducted a private school at that place, which was patronized by fifty or sixty students, and was at the time one of the best educational institutions in New Jersey of its class, Rev. Mr. Van Liew having occupied a foremost position among educators in the State.

THE HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—This institution is the outgrowth of a select school started in the upper part of the village of Old Bridge by Miss A. E. Conover in 1849. It was opened in one room of a cottage, which was burned in 1880, and continued there six months. In the mean time Miss Conover, perceiving that circumstances favored the establishment of a permanent school, erected a small school-house for the accommodation of her class, which now forms a part of a tenement-house owned by her.

The families resident at and near Old Bridge extended to Miss Conover a liberal patronage, and her school gradually increased in numbers as well as in popularity abroad till it became apparent that a boarding-school would meet with a remunerative patronage, Miss Conover being frequently solicited to accept the care of children as inmates of her home as well as members of her class. To meet this demand she enlarged her residence in 1865, and prepared for the accommodation of boarding pupils, receiving such as came and continuing the instruction of day pupils from the neighborhood until 1879, when the number of the first-mentioned class had so increased that she deemed it advisable to conduct the institution as a boarding-school exclusively, which is kept entirely within her residence.

The location of this school is very pleasant, and as healthy as any portion of the State. The characteristics of the house and its surroundings are such as to justly entitle the establishment to the name of the "Home Boarding-School." The care bestowed upon the inmates by Miss Conover is such as to make them feel like members of a common household, which takes the place of their respective homes to a remarkable degree. Scholars are received at any time and retained during vacation if desired. The terms are as low as is consistent with the accommodations and the thorough course of rudimentary instructions offered, and the establishment is easily and quickly accessible from New York and Philadelphia and intermediate points.

OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—At different periods other private schools of lesser note have been taught in the township. A successful one has been maintained at Washington, most of the time since 1861, by Mrs. Caroline Kline; and another for some time past by Mrs. C. H. Woolston, wife of the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Industrial Pursuits.—The fine water-power afforded by South River at Spottswood and in the vicinity of that village was made available by manufacturers at a period so remote that its date cannot be recalled. When white settlement there begun a half-breed Indian had the water-power now utilized by Outcalt's hominy-mills and a considerable acreage round about, where he was operating a primitive saw-mill. This person must have inherited a share of both the enterprise and the mechanical ingenuity

of his white progenitors, whoever they may have been, if he constructed and operated this mill, as it is believed he did, though by some it is claimed that the mill was probably built for him by some adventuresome Europeans who had doubtless penetrated, at a very early period, into this then almost uninhabited region from some settlement at a distance. The name of this man is said to be correctly spelled Weechqueechley, and it is pronounced by many *Wa-queeley*, a pronunciation which by others has been corrupted into *McQueely*. This property afterwards came into the possession of the Johnstons, represented at Spottswood in 1773 and probably much earlier by John Lewis Johnston, and has been long since by them conveyed to others.

The "Forge Company," composed of James Perry, Peter Corne, and Thomas Hays, played an early and conspicuous part in the primitive industrial history of this section. An old map made by the surveyor-general of New York, without date, but reasonably believed to have been drawn about 1750, and indicating the various parcels of real estate belonging to the "Forge Company," showed the location of a grist-mill on the site of the present old red mill occupied partially by the snuff-factory of Isaac De Voe & Son. This spot was named on the map "Penkridge." The forge proper, with a trip-hammer, was drawn on the margin of the map, and was on or near the site of the old saw-mill recently demolished. The "Forge Company" possessed many tracts or lots of land, which had been purchased evidently with the purpose of "charcoaling" the wood thereon for use in the manufacture of iron. There are sometimes found the remains of a coal-kiln, covered by the sandy soil and iron slag in such quantities as to interfere with digging about the site. At the time of the Revolution it appears the members of the company became refugees and fled to England, their property becoming forfeited in consequence after the success of American arms led to the establishment of a national government. In December, 1796, at a general auction sale, which was probably ordered by the State authorities, of various landed property formerly belonging to the "Forge Company," the mill-seat was "struck off" to Daniel Lott for £1275. In 1801 it was sold by the sheriff to Robinson Thomas. In 1819 the title to a half, and in 1827 to the remaining half, ownership in the mill-seat was purchased by John H. Disborough, who instituted enterprises there which belong to the more modern industrial history of the township.

SNUFF MANUFACTURE.—The manufacture of snuff and tobacco, long so prominent an interest at Spottswood, was introduced by Messrs. Daniel Snowhill and William Dill at a comparatively early date. Dill died about 1838, and Snowhill about 1840, the former having withdrawn from the business some years before. Mr. Snowhill was succeeded by his son, Andrew Snowhill, and he by Andrew Snowhill & Sons,

who ceased operations about 1850. About 1868-78, George H. Snowhill, of the same family, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco and cigars, commanding a large trade throughout the surrounding country.

In 1840, John Appleby purchased the Spottswood mill and water-power of Andrew Snowhill, who had bought it of the administrators of the will of John H. Disborough, and converted the old paper-mill into a tobacco and snuff-mill, the machinery for which Mr. Appleby removed from "Texas," as a locality in Monroe township is now known, where he had begun the manufacture of snuff in 1836. He conveyed the mill-seat in 1858 to his son, William Appleby, and Isaac DeVoe, who continued the business, which in the earlier years of the late civil war was so extensive as to require the use of twenty mortars or "mills," as they are commonly called. The war and the consequent taxation, with its incidental annoyance, reduced the business, besides changing its mode and character. It is, however, gradually recovering its former magnitude. In 1865, Isaac De Voe became sole owner, and the business is now continued by Isaac De Voe & Son.

John D. Outcalt had a snuff and tobacco manufactory at Spottswood about 1845. He was succeeded by his son John, who abandoned the business in 1870 to embark in a manufacturing enterprise of a different kind.

About 1818, John Browne, who had been on the ground in another line of business about twelve years, converted a distillery, two miles southwest of Spottswood, into a snuff-mill, which he operated nine years, and then sold it to William Dill and William Perrine, who, between four and five years later, sold out to Leonard Appleby, who, in 1866, was succeeded by Appleby & Helme. In 1879, George W. Helme became sole owner of the establishment, now known as the Railroad Mills. The mill is now a large brick building, the old wooden structure having most of it long since disappeared.

The Tecumseh Snuff-Mills of Skinner & Co. were established in May, 1854, by Phineas M. Skinner & Son, on the historical paper-mill property¹ on the Machaponix, in Madison township, near Spottswood, and are in a certain sense to be accounted among Spottswood industries.

John Dill, a son of William Dill, put a snuff-mill in operation at Old Bridge previous to 1860, and at his death was succeeded by his son William Dill, who continued the business until about 1875. A snuff-mill was operated for a time at Bloomfield. The Bloomfield mill-site is located partially in this township and partially in Madison. The manufactories which have been successively in operation there have been on the Madison side of the river, though the residence for many years of Judge Perrine, the former owner, on

the same property, and within the borders of East Brunswick, has obtained for the place a claim to local mention.²

GRIST-MILLS.—The grist-mill known as the "old red mill," now occupied by Isaac De Voe & Son as a snuff-factory, was built by John Hilliker, from Staten Island, early in this century, on the ground long since occupied by the early grist-mill of the Forge Company. There has been evidence discovered that the previous mill had been burned, as in relaying the floor of the red mill cinders and scorched corn were dug up. The red mill was controlled at various times after Hilliker severed his connection with it by John H. Disborough, George H. Snowhill, and William Conover. John H. Disborough converted a part of the building and power into a paper-mill some time subsequent to 1827, and it was continued as such (a portion of the time by Beebe & Disborough) till 1840, when the property passed into the hands of John Appleby as has been stated.

The present Spottswood grist-mill, containing two runs of stones, was built by John Appleby about 1847, across the road from where it now stands, and was subsequently removed to its present location. It is owned by Isaac De Voe, and managed by Charles B. Hulit, lessee, who does a general merchant and custom business, which was never larger than at this time.

About 1867, Whitehead & De Voe built a grist-mill on Overt's dock, at Washington, which was operated as such only about a year, and has since been in use as a store-house.

SHIP-BUILDING.—Jonathan Booraem began building sloops and schooners at Washington, for river navigation, in 1824, and succeeding in the enterprise, subsequently built a large number of vessels, some of which are yet navigating South River. He trained his sons William, Nicholas, Thomas, and James in the trade of ship-building, and some of them continued the business after his retirement and death, making a reputation as ship-builders second to none. In 1832 he admitted some of his sons to partnership, and the firm was thereafter known as Jonathan Booraem & Sons until 1840, when the ship-yard passed into the possession of Nicholas and Thomas Booraem, who, under the firm-name of N. & T. Booraem, continued the business until 1851, when Nicholas Booraem became the sole proprietor. In 1854 the firm of N. & T. Booraem was revived, carrying on the business until 1860, when Nicholas Booraem again assumed entire ownership, continuing to build vessels quite extensively until within a few years and to overhaul and repair them to the present time, one of the conveniences of his ship-yard being a marine railway of improved construction. Among vessels built by the Booraems were the "President," a sloop, and the schooners "Christopher Columbus" and "Jon-

¹ See article on "Industrial Pursuits" in the history of Madison.

² See article on "Industrial Pursuits" in the history of Madison.

athan Booraem." Besides many vessels for river navigation, they built some coasting schooners ranging from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty tons burden.

Maj. Samuel Peterson, who died many years ago, made his mark as a ship-carpenter, building at Washington several large sea-schooners and one sea-steamer, which was rated first-class. At Old Bridge, Gen. Obadiah Herbert had some few vessels built between 1837 and 1840.

THE FRUIT-CULTURE AND TRADE.—At a comparatively early date large quantities of peaches were brought by wagons from West Jersey to tide-water at Washington for shipment to New York.

Samuel Whitehead, Sr., a native of England, came to America at the age of twenty and purchased and located on a large tract of land about four miles from Washington, with the intention of devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, but engaged in the peach trade largely, buying from West Jersey and sending to the city markets. Finding the soil suitable for the cultivation of apple, peach, and other fruit trees, he planted the seed of several choice varieties of apples and peaches and gave his attention and industry to the cultivation of nursery stock, which he later set out, planting fine orchards, and becoming so successful as a fruit-grower as to attract general attention to that industry, in which the neighboring farmers engaged one after another until the cultivation of peaches was the leading pursuit of the land-owners for miles round about, and an immense trade grew up, of which Washington naturally became the depot. This trade flourished from 1825 to 1855, and was at its height about 1850. At first sloops, then schooners, and later steamboats were employed in carrying fruit to New York, and from 1840 to the time when the business began to decline on account of failing crops from four to six steamers left Washington daily loaded to their utmost capacity with peaches. The business thus introduced by Mr. Whitehead, who gave to several kinds of peaches the names by which they are known in the markets to this day, gradually extended to neighboring counties and became important over a wide area, which was for years a leading source of supply to the fruit markets of New York.

SAND, CLAY, AND KAOLIN.—Retiring from fruit-culture with an ample fortune, Samuel Whitehead, Sr., established another trade, which ranks with the most important enterprises of the day, and has made all concerned in it wealthy. He searched for and found, upon the lands in East Brunswick and adjoining townships adjacent to the river navigation, fire-sands and clay-moulding sands, and by the purchase of such sand and clay beds became in a few years almost the only source of supply to New York and surrounding cities of those articles, employing a large number of men and teams in digging and carting them to docks, supplying freights to numerous vessels, thus affording profitable employment to hun-

dreds and amassing a large fortune, taking rank at his retirement with the wealthiest men of the section. His sons had grown to manhood before this enterprise was fairly established, and Mr. Whitehead trained them thoroughly in all branches of the business, imparting to each an accurate knowledge of the quality and suitability of the material, which has proved of great benefit to them since their father, upon retiring about twenty years ago, transferred to them by sale his trade and extensive business, the firm being Whitehead Brothers, and its members, Charles, William, James, and John. Since that time, when about ten thousand tons were shipped per year, the Whitehead Brothers have gradually increased the business, purchasing lands adapted to it in all directions, and shipping now an average of two hundred thousand tons of sand and clay per annum, having extended their trade as far east as Boston and to Philadelphia westward. The several departments of this immense trade are supervised by Charles Whitehead at Washington, William Whitehead in New York, and John and James Whitehead on the Hudson River, the firm owning a number of large schooners, sloops, barges, and other vessels, all of which are employed in the transportation incident to their business, which is said to be so profitable as to clear quite a fortune every year.

W. S. Pettit's clay bank is near South River, and half a mile north of Washington. It is worked for the supply of the red brick yard near it and on the river. The following is the order of the several beds seen in the bank, and in the face of the hill above it, on the road leading west to the Old Bridge turnpike: (1) Reddish gravel and sand, 10 feet; (2) light-colored sandy clay, with layers of sand, 25 feet; (3) clay and sand alternating, 20 feet; (4) cemented sand (stone) 3 to 5 feet; (5) black clay, 5 feet; (6) laminated sand and sandy clay, containing lignite, at the bottom.

This level or working floor of the bank is eighteen feet above high water. Of the above-mentioned subdivisions only 3, 4, and 5 are excavated, and of these No. 4 is thrown aside. The black clay (5) is very tough and solid, and is the best in the bank, containing very little lignite and pyrite. In the bottom of the pit a light-colored sandy clay has been found, which burns hard and appears to be quite refractory, like the second quality of fire-clay. Northwest of the main bank there is an excavation for white sand, which is used in moulding. This lies below the level of the main bank, not more than ten feet above high tide. Just over it there crops out a dirty white sandy clay. Below the level of this sand, in the ditches northeast of the bank, there is sandy black clay, which goes down to tide-level. The pits across the road, and south of the main bank, furnish a light-colored clay, which burns to a paler shade. The bluish and the black clays of the main bank make a deep-colored red brick. The clay at the bottom is at

the same height of the Woodbridge fire-clay bed, and from its character and elevation may be regarded as part of it. Nothing definite is known of its thickness or of its character, except what has been learned from the surface specimens. The clays worked in these banks all belong to the laminated clay and sand beds, the source of nearly all of the best red brick clays dug in the State. In the old bank south of the kilns a black, pyritiferous and lignitic clay is seen.

The clay bank of the Newark Company is at the side of the New Brunswick road, close to and north-east of the village of Washington. The excavation has been confined within the ten and thirty feet contour lines above tide-level, corresponding to the heights at Pettit's bank, and the clays dug here are geologically the same as those at the latter place. This bank belongs to the same bed as the brick-clay bank of Sayre & Fisher, in Sayreville, and it has not been much worked for several years past. Northwest of this bank kaolin and a clayey sand crop out in the hill on the North Brunswick road. The top of this outcrop is eighty-five to ninety feet above high-water mark. The height is the same as that of the kaolin, which is worked on the Whitehead estate, southwest of the village of Washington, but it is one-third of a mile north of that locality, and consequently does not show any dip in the bed, corresponding more with the elevations of the bed as opened north of the Raritan, and showing the Whitehead bank to be exceptionally high.

The Whitehead kaolin bank is in the village of Washington, at the side of the Hardenburgh Corners road, near the top of the hill. It is covered by a reddish sandy gravel, which is thicker westward in the higher ground. In the excavation for road material, this gravel appears in layers of irregular extent and thickness, with thicker strata of coarse sand. The kaolin (surface) has an elevation of eighty-two feet above mean high-water level, and the workable bed averages six feet in thickness. Under it there is a fine white sand, and then the black clay of the brick-clay bank. This kaolin is very white and rather coarse-grained, contains more white mica than is commonly found in the kaolins of other localities in this district, and is not regarded as a first class article. According to a partial analysis it is composed as follows: Alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 7.80 per cent.; silicic acid and sand, 89.40 per cent.; water, 2.60 per cent.; total (determined), 99.80 per cent.

As the stripping is light and the drainage easy, this bank is cheaply worked.

The brick-clay bank of Willett & Yates is almost connected with the above-described kaolin bank, being a few yards southeast of the latter, in the village of Washington. The strata between the top of this bank (fifty-nine feet elevation) and the bottom of the kaolin (seventy-six feet) are not seen, excepting in the gentle slope of hill, and as to these there is

some uncertainty. The several subdivisions of the bank and their relation to the kaolin are expressed in the following order, beginning at the top of the hill at the gravel-pit:

(1) Reddish sand and gravel, 10 to 15 feet; (2) kaolin, workable bed, 6 feet; (3) black clay, with layers of sand partially obscured, 35 feet; (4) yellow, loamy clay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (5) black pyritiferous clay, 6 feet; (6) bluish, clayey kaolin, 4 feet; (7) slate-colored clay, 5 feet; (8) clay full of pyrite, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (9) bluish kaolin, 1 foot.

Blue clay is at the bottom of the digging, which is 22 feet above the level of the water. No. 3 occupies the interval between the kaolin near the top of the hill and the top of the working face of the clay bank. In No. 8 there is very much of both lignite and pyrite, and it is sometimes called pyrites' clay. Layers 6 and 9 are sands which are known in the bank as kaolins. They are mixed with the clays for bricks. No. 7 is very tenacious, burns hard, is quite refractory, and free from pyrite, and is considered the best clay in the bank. The working face of the bank stops at the bottom of this, although in the drains and in the eastern part of the bank, nearer the yards, lower clays have been dug; the several clays and sands are mixed together in using them for the brick.

James Bissett's clay bank is on the west bank of South River, one mile southeast of Washington. There is here at the top yellow sand and gravel 8 feet thick, then a grayish clay 1 foot thick, then a kaolin-like sand, which is about 8 feet thick. Then comes the black clay, thick layers of which alternate with very thin seams of white sand and sandy clay. This is a very solid, tenacious clay, has a specific gravity of 1.778 to 1.812, and is superior for brick. The height of the black clay outcrop is 22 feet above high-tide level, and the bottom of the digging is 10 feet below the same plane. At the bottom the clay is more sandy. It burns very red. The materials of the several layers are generally mixed together, and all put into common red brick. At the top there is over the black clay and the kaolin a grayish streak of clayey sand, which is said to be hard to burn. Neither the top clay nor the kaolin over the black clay are used. Mr. Bissett found a whitish clay in a pit and boring about 100 yards west of his residence, at a depth of 22 feet beneath the surface, in ground 40 feet high; consequently this clay was nearly 20 feet above high-water level.

About twenty years ago 3000 tons, perhaps, of potter's clay was dug near Old Bridge, in the Snake Hill, and at the tide-level, by Andrew J. Disbrow. As worked the bed was 8 feet thick, and was underlain by sand. There was about 25 feet of top dirt over it. The clay was of a greenish slate color. An analysis of a specimen gave the following percentages:

Alumina, 19.85; silicic acid, 24.55; water (combined), 5.70; sand (quartz), 44.80; titanic acid, 1.00;

potash, 1.90; soda, 9.32; sesquioxide of iron, 1.00; water (moisture), .90. Total, 100.02.

These figures indicate a composition suitable for pottery, corresponding as they do quite closely with the stoneware clays of this district. This outcrop, from its elevation, appears too low for the stoneware clay, unless there is a curve in the line of strike of that bed, which is not sustained by any other fact; hence it seems more reasonable to regard this clay as part of the South Amboy fire-clay bed, though in composition and character it is allied to the stoneware clays.

Higher up in the side of Snake Hill, and 50 feet above tide-water level, there is another layer of light-colored sandy clay. It has not been worked, and none of it has been examined.

Northwest of this, and nearer the New Brunswick road, on the same property, clay has been dug in two small openings at intervals during the past forty years. These pits are about 100 feet above the level of the tide. This clay has been used in making drain-pipe. Specimens from near the surface of the ground are drab-colored, sandy, and streaked with yellow earth. The same clay has been struck, as is supposed, in several wells on the high ground in this neighborhood.

Potter's clay at the river-level is seen in the bank up the stream, in the village of Old Bridge, where it is two feet thick. It is thought it can be traced to the southwest as far as Outcalt's mills, above Spottswood.

With the trade in sand and clays, brick-making and pottery are closely allied. Both of these branches of industry have been extensively plied in East Brunswick.

BRICK-MAKING.—At Washington and in its vicinity a very extensive business has been done for some time past in the manufacture of common hard brick. Immense quantities of brick are shipped from Washington annually.

John Griggs established the first yard a little later than 1850, which he operated about nine years. After a period of inactivity the premises were owned successively by Messrs. Johnson and Servison, finally passing into the possession of the present owner, W. S. Pettit.

Wynant Griggs began to manufacture brick just previous to 1860, selling out after a time to William Wright. This brick-yard has several times changed hands, now being known as Price's.

The Washington Brick and Clay Company was incorporated in 1869. The brick-yard is connected with Willett's dock by a horse railroad about three-eighths of a mile in length, by means of which the brick are conveyed to navigation. The area of the yard is nearly three acres. The Yates brick-yard adjoining is an enterprise of more recent date.

In 1869 the East Brunswick Brick Company was organized by Messrs. James Bissett, William De Voe,

Jacob F. Rue, and Charles H. Bissett. William De Voe retired from the business in 1870 and Jacob F. Rue and Charles H. Bissett, since which time it has been managed by James Bissett.

POTTERIES.—Some time after the Revolution a pottery was started at Old Bridge by Gen. James Morgan and Jacob Van Wickle, which was in operation till about 1828. The building they had used went to ruin, and was torn down about 1840. About 1815 some of the Bissetts established a pottery on the wharf at Old Bridge, which was in existence as such until about 1830.

Jacob Eaton and Samuel Stout had a pottery at Washington about 1825–45, where the residence of John Jacob Bissett now is.

About 1840–60, Samuel Whitehead was extensively engaged in the manufacture of white and stoneware in a building on Jackson Street, Washington, which was erected by him as a pottery, and is still standing.

THE WOOD TRADE.—Formerly there was an extensive trade carried on in this township in lumber and wood, the latter being by far the larger of the two. Under the impulse given to local business by this trade the villages of Washington and Old Bridge grew considerably until it began to flag and land in all directions was cleared and fitted for cultivation. It also furnished employment to many watermen, who made these two villages their headquarters.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—In 1823, Robison Thomas was making paint in Washington within the present limits of Theodore Willett's brick-yard.

A tannery was built at Spottswood about 1808 by Matthias Prest. It was not successful, and was abandoned after a few years. George Lane had a tannery and shoe-factory there from about 1833 to about 1853, and for some years later manufactured a limited quantity of shoes.

At Old Bridge one of the Van Wickles managed a fanning-mill manufactory, 1835–40 or thereabouts. Another was established about the latter date by Leonard Appley and James C. Stout, and continued until about 1850.

On the site of the Railroad Mills, near Spottswood, John Browne started a distillery about 1806, and conducted it as such about twelve years. About 1818 it was converted into a snuff-mill.

James C. Stout began distilling apple brandy and whisky at Old Bridge about 1835, and did quite an extensive business until his death in February, 1878. His son, S. W. Stout, succeeded him, making apple brandy only, the amount of his business depending on the plentitude of the apple crop. This industry has created a market at Old Bridge for apples, which are hauled in in their season by the farmers for several miles around. John H. Disbrough for some time previous and subsequent to 1835 had a distillery at Spottswood.

For a few years past a fruit-canning factory has been in operation on Crommelin's Creek.

About 1875, William Dill converted his snuff-factory at Old Bridge into a saw-mill, which is still in existence and at times in operation.

The hominy-mills of John Outcalt were established on the historical mill-site of Weechqueechley, the half-breed Indian, in 1870, the snuff-mill, in the management of which he had succeeded his father, John D. Outcalt, being remodeled to adapt it to the present enterprise, which occupies three two-story buildings and affords employment to seven hands. About one hundred and four thousand bushels of corn are consumed in this mill annually, most of which is brought from Monmouth County. The hominy is put up in five- and ten-pound packages and shipped to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Gilbert Brown started the first and only manufactory of clothing at Old Bridge in 1872. The materials are cut and the garments trimmed in New York. Twenty hands are kept busy in Brown's factory making the garments, and a business which averages six thousand dollars annually is done.

Feb. 1, 1879, V. Henry Rothschild established a shirt-factory at Spottswood in a building formerly occupied as a snuff and tobacco-factory. During the busy season about one hundred hands are employed, and fifty-one No. 8 and forty-one No. 2 sewing-machines are operated. The average output is five hundred dozen shirts per week, which are shipped to Mr. Rothschild's New York house, at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard Street. The factory is superintended by Mr. Leonard Appleby.

There is also a shirt-factory at Washington, in a building which was some years ago occupied as a carpet- and rug-factory.

Churches.—**ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SPOTTWOOD.**—From a brief account of the early history of this church, compiled from various sources by Rev. John M. Ward, sometime rector, it appears that about thirty residents, mainly settlers from Staten Island, who were descendants of members of the Church of England, had collected materials and raised the first building in 1757, but it was not fit for use until 1759, the first service therein being held by Rev. Mr. Skinner, missionary at Amboy.

There is reason to believe that services were held at intervals some time before the church was built, as the Rev. Mr. Skinner wrote in 1747, "My circuit is from Amboy to *South River*, thence to Piscataway, and thence to Amboy." In another letter he mentions crossing the river "two miles" wide, and thence over a *sandy road* "twelve miles" to South River. This agrees quite well with the distance by the old road to Spottswood, and there was no settlement of any note nearer Amboy.¹

After this time Rev. Mr. McKean, a missionary at

New Brunswick, officiated part of his time, 1760-62. The communicants then numbered twelve. In April, 1768, Rev. William Ayres was appointed missionary by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" to the churches at Spottswood and Freehold. This report of the first year shows that he baptized twenty-two children and four adults. In 1787 he was elected rector and removed from his former residence on the glebe, located between the two churches, to Spottswood (bringing with him a small but valuable library from England), and there resided until 1799.

During his ministry (Nov. 23, 1773) a charter for the church was granted by William Franklin, the last royal Governor of New Jersey. In the words of the charter, the corporators beside Rev. Mr. Ayres were "Right Hon. David Carnagie, commonly called Lord Rosehill, John Lewis Johnston, Frederic Bucklew, John Rue, Thomas Newton, John Barelay, Jr., Joseph Perrine, James Rue, David Stout, Samuel Neilson, Richard Lott, James Abraham, and John Perrine, all freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Spottswood, within the South Ward of the city of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex." The first wardens, as named in the charter, were Lord Rosehill and John Lewis Johnston, the other laymen corporators being designated as vestrymen.

Mr. Ayres resigned in 1799 and removed to Virginia. The next rector was Rev. Andrew Fowler, who remained but fifteen months, after which the services of Rev. Mr. Cotton from New Brunswick were obtained at intervals for a short period.

Beginning in 1802, Rev. John Croes (afterwards bishop), of New Brunswick, officiated "half his time" till 1803, when he became rector, remaining till 1809, when impaired health induced him to resign.

Until 1822 there was no settled minister and there were but occasional services. In 1816 the church was finished, having been before this time merely inclosed with shingles. The Rev. John M. Ward took charge in 1822, and in 1824 became rector. He resigned in 1835, and was for many years rector at Mamaroneck, N. Y., but eventually, on account of impaired health, resigned and returned, residing at his former home until his death. There are some yet living who regard his cheerful and genial nature with affectionate remembrance.

In 1836, Rev. John Jones officiated a short time. Rev. Thomas Tauser was in charge one year, in 1837 and 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert B. Croes (son of the bishop), who was rector 1838-40. In 1842 Rev. Isaac Smith took charge as rector and resigned in 1847, removing to Piscataway. Rev. Joseph F. Phillips succeeded the same year and resigned in 1858. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Phillips, in 1850-51, the old church was taken down and the present one built on the same site and completed so far as to have services held in it. The church is of wood, and in style it partakes of the perpendicular Gothic, being from designs of Frank

¹ It is worthy of note that on the map referred to in the chapter on "Industrial Pursuits" an Episcopal Church was marked as on the site of the present one and called "Christ Church." This may have been to show the intended location of the church afterwards erected.

Wills, then recently from England and a very prominent architect. The chief builder was Samuel B. Leonard. The style, location, and surroundings combined, in summer especially, are strikingly beautiful. The church was consecrated by Bishop Doane on Oct. 21, 1854.

Rev. Thomas Lyle was rector from 1858 to 1864, and Rev. John Stearns, M.D., a short time in 1864, dying in that year. His mortal part with that of Rev. Mr. Ward are resting in the shadow of the church.

Rev. Kinsey J. Stewart was rector from 1865 to 1868, and later Rev. George Crowe a short time until his death. Rev. Dr. Southard Compton served the church in 1869 and 1870, and Rev. Frederic M. Bird from 1870 to 1874. During his ministry the present parsonage was built. Rev. Lorenzo S. Russell came in 1874 and remained until 1880, when he resigned and removed to Long Island. In April, 1881, Rev. Charles M. Parkman, B.D., took charge as rector.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT WASHINGTON.—In 1866 an Episcopal Church was organized in the present township of Sayreville, opposite Washington, under the ministrations of Rev. Gideon J. Burton, then rector of Christ Church at South Amboy. The corner-stone of the Holy Trinity Chapel was laid by Rev. Mr. Burton Jan. 12, 1860, and he held the first service in the new church on the 14th of the following April. The building was consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer on Whit-Sunday of the year 1861. The sum of \$1000, nearly the whole amount necessary for its erection, was given by Miss Sophia Conover, then of South Amboy. The lot on which the church stood was donated by William Van Deventer. In the summer of 1876, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Burton and with the consent of those who were parties to its erection and of the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, the church edifice was taken down and removed to the village of Washington, Mr. Daniel B. Martin presenting a lot upon which to rebuild it and bearing the expense of its removal. He also had it somewhat enlarged and improved in its reconstruction, and contributed largely towards its being comfortably furnished and fitted up. The bishop of the diocese decided that it would not be necessary to rededicate the building. The first service held in it after its removal and before it was completed was the funeral of its generous benefactor, Daniel B. Martin.¹

¹ Daniel B. Martin was born at Perth Amboy in 1813. When about ten years old he attracted the attention of William Shepard, then engineer of the steamer "New York" (the first that ran to Washington of the Citizens' Line), and was made greaser on that vessel, and in 1826 became fireman. When the Citizens' Line ceased to run the "New York" became the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and Robert L. Stevens, president of that company, made Martin her engineer. In 1846, through the influence of Mr. Stevens, he was made chief engineer of the United States steamer "Mississippi," which did active service in the Mexican war. In 1850 Mr. Stevens

The first regular service in the reconstructed edifice was performed by Rev. Messrs. Burton and Jaques, the former preaching and the latter reading the service. Previous to this time monthly Episcopal services had been held in the village in the public school-house by Rev. Joseph F. Phillips during his connection as rector with St. Peter's Church, Spottswood (1847-58), and later more frequently in Mrs. O. M. Poale's residence by Rev. James H. Smith, assistant rector of the parish of South Amboy. Under Rev. Mr. Burton's direction, Rev. G. H. Williams held regular services in the church in 1866 and 1867, leaving in September of the latter year. From that time until October, 1868, occasional services were held by Revs. P. L. Jaques and Gideon J. Burton. At the date mentioned Rev. William Homman began to labor in Washington as a missionary by appointment of the bishop, there being as yet no parochial organization. He has been succeeded by Rev. Frederic M. Bird, who served the church 1870-74; Rev. Lorenzo S. Russell, 1874-80, and Rev. Charles M. Parkinson, B.D., who began his labors in April, 1881, all rectors of St. Peter's Church, Spottswood.

The records show that there were eleven baptisms of children from Feb. 2, 1869, to May 7, 1876, and eight of adults from May 21, 1871, to March 1, 1876; eleven confirmations from April 19, 1869, to Oct. 25, 1874; five marriages from Oct. 2, 1869, to Nov. 6, 1874, and eleven burials from Jan. 29, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1878. A Sunday-school was organized in 1866 with fifty members. The first superintendent was Rev. G. H. Williams; the present one is Charles Hall. The library contains two hundred volumes.

THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH OF WASHINGTON.—By some of the oldest living members this church is thought to have been organized previous to 1800, but the records contain no entries of an earlier date than 1805. During that year the following list was written in the record book of the "constituent members," so designated:

secured him the appointment as chief engineer of the steamer "Pacific," of the Collins Line of European steamers. For valuable service rendered the Collins Steamship Company he was made the recipient of a handsome silver pitcher bearing the following inscription: "D. B. Martin, chief engineer of the United States Mail Steamer 'Pacific,' Ezra Nye, commander. Presented by Edw. K. Collins for his skill in the performance of and assiduity to his duties, which aided much in achieving for America the credit of the first passage between Liverpool and New York under ten days. New York, April, 1851." In 1851 Mr. Martin was appointed engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, and served four years, in the mean time patenting for the government a boiler called the "hood" boiler, which, in consideration of its economy and the small space it occupies, is regarded as the best boiler ever invented for steamboat use. During the Rebellion he was appointed by the Secretary of War to visit England to examine ironclad steamers and report upon their merits and adaptability to the needs of the government. He was also commissioned to inspect certain river steamers and decide upon their availability for the government service. He made his home in Washington from 1842 until his death, living retired since the close of the late war, taking a lively interest in religious and educational affairs, and doing much substantial good for both churches and schools.

Joseph Cheeseman, Abraham Barkelew, Phebe Cheeseman, Jacob Stults, Stephen Barkelew, Samuel Willet, Martha Willet, Sarah Willet, Ephraim Roff, Sarah Roff, Martha Mager, Martha Hooper, Charles Gilmore, Catharine Dunham, Ruth Barkelew, "Oli-ver, a man of color," James Homan, Sarah Barkelew, Mary Van Sykle, Hannah Pitney, Elizabeth Morgan, Ann Ryder, Sarah Dunham, John Stults, L. M. Bowman, Peter Obert, Mary Obert, Mary Cotrall, Catharine Craven, Martha Davis, Anna Johnson, Sarah Barkelew, Samuel Pitney, Catharine Prooste, Linda Brown, Rebecca Owens, Ann Dean, Francis Letts, Anthony Collins, Linda Collins, Mrs. — Brown, Jennie Van Cart, and Rebecca James.

The following are the names of the successive pastors of this church, with the dates at which they began their pastorates, so far as they can be ascertained:

Revs. Peter Wilson (was preaching to the congregation in 1805, and perhaps considerably earlier), Jenkin Davis (supply), John Segar (supply), Augustus Elliot, 1824; James C. Goble, 1824; William Clark, 1837 (the church having been without a pastor since 1826); James C. Goble, 1839; John Jones, 1840; Wilson Housel, 1844 (there having been no pastor since 1842); William Curtis, 1850; James C. Goble, 1851; David Flandro, 1861; Wilson Housel, 1862 (pastor to the present time).

The first trustees mentioned in the records (1805) were as follows: Charles Gilmore, Joseph Cheeseman, Jacob Stults, Samuel Pitney, Stephen Barkelew, Samuel Willet, and Peter Obert.

The trustees in 1881 were the following: Henry Stults, Frederick Stults, Richard Serviss, Jacob F. Rue, S. T. Christian, and George W. Peterson.

The present membership is eighteen. The church is located on Main Street, nearly in the centre of the village, and has been built many years. It is a frame building, and the oldest church in the village.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WASHINGTON.—The early history of this church is so recent as to belong to the modern period of the township's history. A company of Baptists, small in number but true to their distinctive principles, having long felt the necessity of erecting at Washington a church of their own faith, met at the house of Ezekiel Wade, in that village, on the evening of Nov. 15, 1870, to consider the propriety of erecting a Baptist Church in the village.

The following-named individuals were present: Samuel C. Ballard, Furman Smith and wife, Ezekiel Wade and wife, Charles Henderson and wife, Miss Emily Willett, Miss Louisa Willett, Mrs. Harriet Willett, Mrs. Elvira Culver, and Benjamin Ballard. After a prayer was offered by Ezekiel Wade, Samuel C. Ballard was chosen chairman, and Ezekiel Wade secretary of the meeting. After a discussion of the purpose which had called them together, those assembled decided to take steps towards the erection of a church.

A building committee was appointed, consisting of Ezekiel Wade, Benjamin Ballard, and Samuel C. Ballard. It was decided to erect a building twenty-three by thirty-two feet, and six hundred and fifteen dollars were subscribed by those present to be devoted to that purpose, and a building lot was donated by Samuel Whitehead.

The church was completed and dedicated Sunday, May 3, 1871, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. John Dowling, D.D., of New York. On the evening of the same day Dr. Devan preached an impressive sermon, after which subscriptions to the amount of seven hundred and five dollars were received.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, 1871, after the usual services, a business meeting was held, when a formal organization was effected, under the title of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which Ezekiel Wade was elected clerk. The members present all signed the articles of faith, as follows: Mrs. Harriet Willett, Miss Emily Willett, Miss Louisa Willett, William H. De Voe, Jesse Heustis, Elizabeth A. Heustis, Sarah Cox, Mrs. E. E. Simmons, Matilda Wilmurt, Sarah DeVoe, Ezekiel Wade, Susan Wade, and Mary A. Rue.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, 1871, a council was called to publicly recognize the new organization as a regularly constituted Baptist Church. Eleven churches were invited to send pastors and delegates. After the usual formalities the council by a unanimous vote declared the organization in harmony with the faith and practice of the Baptist denomination, and at the yearly convention in October, 1872, the church was received into the Central Baptist Convention.

From this time until the settlement of the first pastor the pulpit was very ably supplied by Dr. Devan, of New Brunswick. Sept. 29, 1872, a unanimous call was extended by the church to Rev. Matthew Johnson to become their pastor, which was accepted at once. During the ministry of Mr. Johnson twenty-three were added to the numerical strength of the church, and on the last Sunday in June, 1874, he preached his farewell sermon to a large and regretful congregation, after a pastorate of one year and nine months, removing to Trenton, N. J., to assume charge of the Calvary Baptist Church of that city. The church was without a pastor during nearly two years following, but the pulpit was supplied by Mr. J. B. L'Hommedieu, then a student in the Hightstown Baptist Institute. Nov. 1, 1875, Rev. H. D. Doolittle, of Putney, N. Y., was called to the pastorate, and served the church until he resigned the pastoral charge in August, 1878. During his pastorate nine were added to the membership of the church by letter or baptism. During a year and a half succeeding Mr. Doolittle's departure the pulpit was supplied by students from Crozer Theological Seminary of Chester, Pa. On the first Sunday in January, 1880, a call was extended by the church to Rev. C. H. Woolston,

who accepted it, and soon entered upon his duties as pastor. He inaugurated a revival of religion, which, with his other efforts to the present time, resulted in adding thirty-eight members to the church by baptism and eight by letter. The membership in 1881 was eighty-three.

The Sunday-school connected with Tabernacle Church dates back nearly to the organization of that body. The number of original scholars was eight. Ezekiel Wade was the first superintendent. Succeeding ones have been Rev. H. D. Doolittle, David Wade, Edwin Farmer, Jesse Heustis, Oliver Cox, and Rev. C. H. Woolston, the present incumbent of the office. The membership in December, 1881, was eighty, exclusive of fourteen officers and teachers, and is larger than that of any other Sunday-school in Little Washington. The *Tabernacle Times*, a small local newspaper devoted especially to the Tabernacle Sunday-school and Church, has been issued during the past year under the auspices of the Sunday-school, edited by Rev. C. H. Woolston. The Sunday-school library contains more than three hundred volumes.

In July, 1881, alterations were made in the church edifice, and services to commemorate its completion were held in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon, August 28th, at which the following clergymen were present: Revs. H. F. Smith, D.D., Dr. Devan, and Joseph Horner, of New Brunswick, O. P. Eaches, of Hightstown, and T. E. Sleeper, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South River. Tabernacle Church is one of the notable buildings of Washington, and it is probable that the average congregations which convene within its walls are as large as have been called out at any time in the history of the village.

THE INDEPENDENT BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The house of worship of this church is located on Willow Street, in the village of Old Bridge, and is a frame building, thirty-six by forty feet, with a steeple and bell, and with the other church property is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. It was completed in 1844 by Samuel Sproul, a Baptist preacher, who was also a carpenter and builder, and who did the work under contract with the officers of the Independent Bethel Baptist Church of Herbertaville and Washington.

This church was organized Oct. 2, 1840, with thirteen members, as follows: John Jones, Jonathan Boraem, Paul Van Arsdale, James Van Arsdale, Enos Van Pelt, Elizabeth Van Arsdale, Cornelius Homans, Cornelia Van Arsdale, Cortland Disbrow, D. C. Van Arsdale, William Tracy, R. Van Arsdale, and Mary Jones. Rev. John Jones, the first mentioned of these constituent members, was the first pastor of the church, and it was under his ministrations that the organization was effected.

The succeeding pastors with their terms of service were Revs. John B. Case, one year; Samuel Sproul, six years; Lewis Stelle, three years; Jacob Gesner,

one year; J. C. Salisbury, two years; John Davis, two years; H. H. Rouse, thirteen years; Henry Shipe, one year; Charles P. De Camp, one year; and Jacob Janun, one year. The church has at times been without a pastor, and has had none since the departure of Rev. Jacob Janun in 1877. Between the close of the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Gesner and the beginning of that of Rev. J. C. Salisbury there was an interval of six years, during a portion of which period, and often since the close of the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Janun, the pulpit has been supplied by students from theological schools and such Baptist clergymen as have from time to time visited the village.

The church was recognized in 1844 by a council composed of T. I. Snedeker, of Hydestown, J. M. Carpenter and J. Van Brakle, of Jacksonville, P. P. Ryon, of New Brunswick, and C. W. Mulford, D. Prest, and Samuel Sproum.

The present trustees are John Montgomery, John D. Reed, Ephraim Van Arsdale, John S. Slover, and Henry Appleby, the latter of whom is clerk.

The Sunday-school connected with Bethel Church was organized in 1863 with fifty scholars, under the superintendency of E. Wade. He has been succeeded in the order named by Rev. H. H. Rouse, Gilbert Brown, and William M. Appleby, the present superintendent.

The library contains about 250 volumes.

WASHINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—When and by whom the first service according to the usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Washington are alike unknown to any inhabitant of the township. The first Methodist meeting of which any knowledge is extant as having been held in the vicinity was held in the old district school-house, yet standing near the old Baptist Church, by Rev. Charles S. Downs, about thirty-five years ago. Meetings were held regularly in the old school-house during the succeeding three years, during which Mr. Downs by a year's labors gathered the nucleus of the present church organization, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Jaquette, who remained two years, strengthening the bonds which held the struggling congregation together, and preparing the way for the more conspicuous labors of his successors.

At the expiration of three years the congregation was yet so small that it was deemed best to hold the meetings in the houses of some of the most ardent members rather than go to the trouble of heating the school-house in the winter and otherwise providing for services as they had theretofore been conducted. In the mean time measures were adopted looking to the erection of a permanent house of worship. A lot was purchased on the principal street of the village, since known as Main Street, and a small church was built thereon, which now serves, having been altered for such use, as a parsonage belonging to the present organization. This building was dedicated and occu-

pied about 1850, Rev. Stacy Howland being the regular preacher at that time, remaining two years as pastor of the church. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Horner, who served the church two years, during which the South River appointment was a mission charge.

The preachers who have since then ministered to this church have been regularly stationed on the South River charge. Their names and terms of service have been as follows, in the order named: Rev. John H. Stockton, two years; Rev. Robert Sutcliffe, two years; Rev. Thomas S. Wilson, two years; Rev. Joseph Atwood, one year; Rev. David McCurdy, two years; Rev. James W. McDougall, two years; Rev. W. W. Christine, two years; Rev. Samuel F. Wheeler, two years; Rev. L. J. Rhoads, one year; Rev. John I. Corson, two years; Rev. William Franklin, three years; Rev. Samuel M. Stone, two years; Rev. Edward Lippincott, one year; Rev. George Collins, who died in the middle of his second year, the vacancy for the ensuing six months having been filled by Rev. Joseph Horner; Rev. T. D. Sleeper, the present pastor, who has served the church since the spring of 1880.

The constituent members of this church at its organization, about 1846, were James Peterson, Henry Gordon, George Norman, Peter Smith, Z. Van Deventer, John Slover, John R. Reed, Margaret Norman, and others. About 1857 or 1858 the membership had so increased that it was apparent the little church edifice would soon have to be enlarged or a larger one built in its stead, and Mrs. Nancy Conklin, a prominent member, volunteered to contribute one thousand dollars towards a fund to be expended in either of the above-mentioned ways that might seem most desirable to a majority of the members, and at a subsequent meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to erect a new church, which was completed and dedicated with appropriate religious ceremonies in 1859. This structure, which is still standing on Main Street and in use, is one of the most slightly buildings in Little Washington borough, and cost five thousand eight hundred dollars, including a second donation by Mrs. Conklin of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The trustees under whose management the present church was erected were Messrs. James Peterson, Henry Gordon, George Norman, and William D. Serviss.

In 1881 the official board was constituted as follows: Trustees, Charles Serviss, Conover Bowne, Edward Barkelew, J. J. Kleine, and William French; Stewards, Theodore Irons, George Serviss, James Peterson, J. J. Kleine, Conover Bowne, Charles Serviss, and Daniel Morgan.

The Beacon-Light Sunday-school, under the auspices of this church, was organized about 1848, with one hundred and fourteen members. The sessions were held in John R. Reid's store until the completion of the church. The following have been the

superintendents: William D. Serviss, P. B. Smith, R. V. D. Reed, Z. Van Deventer, O. Gordon, E. Booraem, William Smith, A. Sperling, William H. Peterson, and Rev. T. D. Sleeper. The present membership is one hundred. The library contains two hundred volumes.

THE SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OLD BRIDGE.—Methodist services were not held at Old Bridge at a very early date, though for a considerable time before the organization of the church above mentioned preaching was heard by the few Methodists there with more or less frequency from circuit preachers in the old district school-house, and at length a class was formed, which for a time was connected with the South River Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the basis of the present society.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, so named in honor of Bishop Simpson, the very prominent historian of his religious denomination, was organized in 1860. The following were among its most prominent constituent members: Benjamin D. Brown, J. H. Bloodgood, William Rogers, Mrs. Jane Bloodgood, Mrs. Adeline Rogers, Susan Brown, Mrs. Sarah Gregory, Henry P. Hoffman, Mrs. Jane Hoffman, and L. E. Collins.

The church edifice, a wooden building about thirty-two by fifty feet, with a steeple and bell, was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$2000.

The successive pastors of this church have been Revs. William Eakins, E. M. Garton, Frank Mundy, William H. Lawrence, J. W. Clark, John Handley, J. Bradshaw, and L. B. Edwards, in charge in 1881.

The present membership of the Simpson Church is about fifty.

The board of trustees is composed of William Rogers, president; J. H. Bloodgood, B. D. Brown, Lawrence Collins, Charles Brown, and E. F. Brown. The stewards are J. H. Bloodgood, B. D. Brown, Lawrence Collins, E. F. Brown, and J. W. Davidson.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1860, which has since had an uninterrupted existence. The first superintendent was J. H. Bloodgood. Rev. L. B. Edwards is the present superintendent. The membership of the school, including officers and trustees, is forty-five. The library contains about one hundred volumes.

SPOTTSWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—If there was ever a Methodist meeting held at Spottswood previous to 1873 it was at a period so remote as to be beyond the knowledge of any persons of that denomination at this time resident there. In the spring of the year mentioned Rev. Frank Mundy, at that time pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church at Old Bridge, held a series of meetings in the ball-room of one of the hotels in the village, which resulted in the conversion of a goodly number to Christianity, and led to a desire on the part of many of the converts for the establishment of regular Methodist worship in their midst. Before the close

of the year a church was organized, and preparations were begun for the erection of a house of worship.

A church was completed and dedicated in 1874. It is a wooden building large enough for the accommodation of the congregation, and with the lot on which it stands and such other property as the organization possesses is valued at about \$1500.

This church has a membership of twenty-five or thirty, and the Sunday-school connected with it (also organized in 1873) a membership of thirty, and a library of about seventy-five volumes, its teachers and officers numbering five. The present trustees are David White, John Bowers, Thomas Matthews, Merrill Mundy, and William Rogers. The stewards are William Petty, Charles Campbell, and Mrs. John Vliet.

Rev. Frank Mundy, William H. Lawrence, J. W. Clark, John Handley, J. Bradshaw, and L. B. Edwards, the present pastor, have successively served this church as pastor.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF SPOTTSWOOD.—The Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church having located a missionary at Spottswood in the hope of ultimately supplying a large portion of the population of that village and its vicinity with the stated preaching of the gospel and the administration of its ordinances according to the usages of that denomination, and a goodly number of the inhabitants cordially seconding the designs of the board that a church should be organized in their midst, an application was made to Rev. John Ludlow to effect the desired organization. In compliance with this application, Rev. Mr. Ludlow formally organized a church Aug. 5, 1821, with the following-named members: Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Cornelius Johnson, Joseph Gulick, Daniel Dean, and Jonathan Combs, Jr.

The following officers were elected: Elders, Jacob R. Hardenbergh and Cornelius Johnson; Deacons, Joseph Gulick, Cornelius Johnson, and Jonathan Combs, Jr.

Following are the names of the successive pastors, with the date at which each began his labors: Revs. John McClure, 1821; Henry L. Rice, 1825; John C. Van Liew, 1834; William R. Betts, 1842; William Knight, 1845; John H. Manning, 1847; A. Vandewater, 1854; Ralph Willis, 1868; Stephen J. Harmeling, 1881.

The first house of worship of this church was on Main Street. It was a small building, erected by subscription, and was dedicated Aug. 21, 1821, by Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Philip Milledoller, D.D., of New York, the text being 2 Chronicles, vi. 18: "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee: how much less this house which I have built." The concluding prayer was made by Rev. Samuel B. House, of the Presbyterian Church.

This church served the congregation forty-five years, when it had become so numerous as to require a larger house of worship, and in 1866 the old church was torn down and the present one built on the same site. It is a frame structure, measuring forty by sixty-three feet, with a slate roof, surmounted by a steeple seventy-six feet high, which contains a bell costing three hundred dollars. The building is heated by a furnace in the basement, and is carpeted and cushioned throughout. It was completed and furnished at an expense of six thousand dollars. The parsonage, which stands on the church lot, cost three thousand dollars.

The present membership of this church is eighty. The officers are as follows: Elders, Henry Van Dyke, Joseph Johnson, H. Smith, and Thomas Smith; Deacons, Benjamin Conover and Isaac Perdue; Treasurer, Lewis E. Skinner; Secretary, Robert Frishmuth.

The Sunday-school was organized early in the history of the church, and has had a continuous existence to the present. Rev. Stephen J. Harmeling is the superintendent. The membership is sixty. The library contains one hundred volumes.

THE MILLTOWN GERMAN REFORMED (ST. PAUL'S) CHURCH.—During a short time previous to 1872 those of the German Reformed faith at Milltown met Sunday afternoons in the Methodist Episcopal Church, different clergymen of the denomination preaching as circumstances favored. During that year St. Paul's Church was organized and a house of worship built at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars, located something less than a quarter of a mile from Lawrence's Brook, in that portion of the village lying in the township of East Brunswick. It was dedicated by Rev. Charles Banks in 1872.

Rev. Mr. Banks was the first regular pastor of the church, and remained in that capacity two years, when, in 1874, he was succeeded by Rev. G. B. Chick, who has served the church uninterruptedly since that date.

In 1873 the Sunday-school connected with this church was organized, with F. Gerhart as superintendent. The present superintendent is Rev. G. B. Chick. The school has a membership of one hundred, and a library of two hundred volumes.

Burial-Places.—It is probable that the earliest interments in the township were made in private burying-grounds on the farms of the early residents. Many of these are supposed to have contained not more than one or two graves, and to have disappeared long since in consequence of changes made about their localities by subsequent owners of the property.

In a small burying-ground, where no graves have been made for years, near the Summer Hill School-house, in School District No. 32, a number of the Obert family are buried.

On the farm now owned by James Bissett, on the lower road from Washington to Old Bridge, the early residence of the Barkleew family, are a number of

old graves, in which lie the remains of some of the earlier generations of Barkelews. From headstones in this burying-ground the following names of deceased persons, with the dates of their deaths, have been copied :

Anne Sherer, wife of Gilbert Sherer, Sept. 21, 1791; Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Barkelew, Dec. 18, 1801; Ann Barkelew, wife of Abraham Barkelew, July 20, 1807; Stephen Barkelew, March 26, 1808; Abraham Barkelew, March 18, 1814; Isaac Barkelew, Jan. 8, 1814; Abraham S. Barkelew, July 5, 1818. On another portion of the old Barkelew farm is a burial-ground containing the remains of a goodly number of slaves who died on the place many years since.

There is a private burying-ground on the Furman Smith farm, where are some graves said to have been made as much as a century ago. Here are buried members of the families of Cheeseman, Perdun, and Smith.

There are some old gravestones in the churchyard of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Spottswood, the records on which are scarcely legible, but challenge the attention and reflection of the observer. From some of these the writer has copied the following names with dates of death : Peter Lott, Jr., July 19, 1762; Peter Lott, Sr., March 9, 1764; Michael Reynolds, Dec. 3, 1769; Joseph Dennis, Oct. 7, 1779; John Kinnan, Sept. 13, 1793; James Dorset, Sept. 18, 1794; Jesse Stout, Aug. 18, 1795; Margaret Mears, daughter of Richard and Martha Mears, Sept. 9, 1796; Leonora Bissett, Nov. 8, 1796; Richard Mears, son of Richard and Martha Mears, Oct. 15, 1803; John Combs, Oct. 23, 1803; Phebe, wife of John Herbert, Dec. 6, 1804; Gemina, wife of Samuel Culver, April 6, 1805; Asher Bissett, Oct. 3, 1805; Benjamin Brown, April 14, 1806.

The burying-ground of the old Baptist Church at Washington was opened early, and it is probable that interments were made there in 1800. The old graves are numerous, but none of them are marked by any headstones, except in some instances common fieldstones with no inscriptions whatever. The oldest monuments to be seen have not been standing more than sixty years. Like many of those of a later date, they bear the names of deceased members of the families of Obert, Messler, De Voe, Rue, Barkelew, Norman, Stults, Frazer, Willet, Hardenbrook, Sheppard, Kleine, Ackerman, and Booraem, all prominent names in the history of the township in successive periods. The following inscription is from one of the oldest monuments in the cemetery, that of Frederick A. Kleine, formerly a leading citizen of the village and southern part of Middlesex County :

"In memory of Frederick A. Kleine, who died the 18th day of August, 1829, in the 52d year of his age. He was a native of Germany, but for many years a respectable resident of this place. As postmaster of this village he was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was a man of sound understanding. Of a tenacious memory, and of an even, kind, and peaceful disposition, he was a kind neighbor, a sincere and steady friend, and felt a brotherly attachment for the whole race of man."

The cemetery in the churchyard of the Reformed Dutch Church of Spottswood contains many graves, but none of them were made at a date sufficiently early to render the publication of inscriptions from any of the monuments of historical interest.

In the neighborhood of Old Bridge are some old graves, and it is possible there are others scattered about the township, which, if they could be rescued from the oblivion into which they are gradually sinking, would be regarded as interesting memorials of the days that are gone.

WASHINGTON MONUMENTAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—The Washington Monumental Cemetery Association was formed Dec. 6, 1856, under the laws of the State. The first board of managers was composed of Nicholas Booraem, John S. Connet, Thomas Peterson, John R. Reed, Samuel Whitehead, Sr., Elisha N. Blew, Robert M. Taylor, Henry Gordon, and Garret I. Snediker. The president of the association was Samuel Whitehead, Sr.; the vice-president, John R. Reed; the secretary, Henry Gordon; and the treasurer, John S. Connet. The cemetery is located on an elevation a little less than half a mile south of the centre of the village, overlooking Sayreville, Bonhamtown, and Piscataway. It is laid out in lots twenty-four by thirty-four feet each, is well shaded by numerous fine cedars, and is kept in good order. In the centre stands a monument about twenty-four feet in height, on which are cut the names of the contributors to its erection and the managers of the cemetery and several appropriate inscriptions. The first body interred in the cemetery was that of Rebecca J., wife of Peter Fisher, Jan. 3, 1857. The interments to the present time number about 1500.

CHESTNUT HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—The Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association was formed in 1861, with William Rogers as president, J. H. Bloodgood as treasurer, James Cooley as secretary, and the following-named directors : William Rogers, John J. Disbrow, Stephen H. Herbert, John B. Herbert, and John A. Montgomery. The association purchased of David Bissett fifty acres of land on the elevation northwest of and overlooking Old Bridge village, which was surveyed and laid out in lots suitable for burial purposes, and opened to the public under the name of Chestnut Hill Cemetery. The present officers of the association are A. J. Disbrow, president; J. H. Bloodgood, treasurer; and Herbert Appleby, secretary. The directors are William Rogers, William M. Appleby, J. H. Bloodgood, A. J. Disbrow, Herbert Appleby.

Villages and Hamlets.—WASHINGTON is located on the left bank of South River, three miles from its confluence with the Raritan, five miles from New Brunswick, and thirty-five from New York. It is said to have been first settled about 1720 by Hartshorne Willett,¹ who owned considerable land in the

¹ There is a tradition that a man named Sheppard was there earlier, and that the locality was called Sheppard's Landing.

vicinity, from which circumstance the locality was known as Willettstown until about 1784, when Abraham Barkelew, a pioneer and a great admirer of Washington, renamed the then mere frontier settlement in his honor. The post-office was established under the name of Washington, and was so called until it became necessary to change the title on account of frequent miscarriage of mail intended for this place to other post-offices of the same name, when the present post-office name of South River was adopted by authority of the Post-Office Department.

In 1800, Washington did not embrace more than half a dozen houses. In 1823 the number did not exceed ten. There was one store, kept by Vincent Barkelew, then the principal business man, on the south side of Main Street near the dock. About 1825 the post-office was opened by Frederick A. Kleine, first postmaster, in a small building within the present limits of Theodore Willett's brickyard, where Robinson Thomas was at that time manufacturing paints. The present postmaster is Mr. H. Schroeder.

The earliest local merchant of whom any record exists was a man named Perrine. Reden Wood and Elias Doughty had a store at the dock during the war of 1812-14, and were engaged in carrying government property *via* the South River. In consequence of the embargo of that time great quantities of goods were brought overland to Washington and carried thence by water to New York. Samuel Gordon, of South Amboy, and later of Washington, was then a prominent boatman. In 1823 he came to Washington, and was instrumental in securing the passage of an act of Legislature authorizing the construction of a canal from the South River to the Raritan with a view to improving the transportation between New York and Washington, later constructing the canal under contract. He also opened the road from Washington to Cranbury. His son, Samuel Gordon, Jr., still a resident of the village, erected the first brick house there in 1825.

Under the influence of the wood and grain trade a large shipping business grew up at Washington. From 1825 to 1855 the peach trade was a prominent interest, and Washington became a depot for the transportation of fruit to New York. From 1840 onward until the trade subsided it was not uncommon to see the streets of the village filled for a long distance from the dock with wagons laden with peaches awaiting their turn to unload, and from four to half a dozen steamers left Washington daily for New York. These industries caused an increase in population, and in 1834 the village had two taverns, three stores, and thirty or forty dwellings. Several docks were built, which were known respectively as "Overt's," "Reed's," "Barkalew's," "Dunham's," "Booraem's," and "Blew's." Some of these have been abandoned, and some of them are now known by the names of later owners.

Washington occupied an advantageous position on

the shortest and most direct route between New York and Philadelphia before the era of railways. In 1823 a steamboat route was established between New York and Washington, whence a regular line of stages conveyed passengers to the Delaware River at Bordentown, provided with the facilities for freight transportation then in vogue. It was known as the "Citizens' Line," and was superseded about 1830 by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, then completed as far as Hightstown. During this period Washington advanced somewhat in population and importance. New inhabitants moved into the surrounding country, larger stores were built, and an extensive trade grew up, which has continued in a great measure to the present time.

Prominent among local merchants of the past were Messrs. John Combs, James R. Dunham, Reid & Snedeker, Aaron Gulick, Thomas McDowell, the Stults Brothers, William Conover, and William Whitehead. John Combs has been referred to as a pioneer and the son of a pioneer. Mr. Dunham was highly esteemed, and has been dead many years. John R. Reid was a large property-owner and a successful business man. He died two years ago, aged eighty-five. He began his mercantile career in the store of John Combs as a clerk. Messrs. Snedeker and Gulick were both enterprising men, and left their impress on the fortunes of the village. The latter was for a short time a partner of Thomas McDowell's, who succeeded the firm of Gulick & McDowell, establishing a large trade and engaging largely in the carrying trade. In 1836 he had a sloop built for the river trade, in 1838 a vessel for the coasting trade, and in 1848 a sea steamer (for the Southern trade mentioned below). In 1838 he engaged in the carrying trade between Charleston, S. C., and Georgetown. In 1840 he was prominent in the introduction of steamers between Washington and New York in the peach trade. In 1849 he became a pioneer merchant, business man, and official at Sacramento City, Cal., and revisited that State in 1852 and 1858; was in business in Melbourne, Australia, 1858-55, and was consul at the Cape of Good Hope, 1862-64. The Stults brothers, Henry and Frederick, are both elsewhere referred to, and are still living. Mr. Conover is remembered as an enterprising man. Mr. Whitehead represents the interests of Whitehead Brothers in New York. These merchants dealt largely in wood, fruit, and all marketable produce. An early physician was Dr. Tomlinson, who was there some time, dying about 1832. About this time came Dr. Henry B. Pole, a man of fine attainments, previously a Professor of Mathematics and a teacher under the direction of Rutgers College. He died about twenty years ago. His widow survives him, aged eighty-six. Dr. John C. Thompson came about 1857, and still remains. Dr. Dye came a few years ago, remaining only a short time.

The earliest tavern in the village of which any in-

formation is obtainable stood on the present site of the residence of Samuel Gordon, Jr., and was early kept by Henry Obert for many years. Capt. Samuel Martin was the landlord in 1823, and the building was torn down about 1830. George Obert kept another early tavern on Jackson Street, which was also torn down. The next was the East Brunswick House, now kept by B. B. Walker. Its builder, Robert Carson, was an Irishman, educated and of fine address, a man of honor, who died childless, leaving a large estate. Abraham Barkelew and Joseph Gulick built the Washington Hotel, now kept by J. C. Voorhees. In the past it has been kept by both of the builders, and later by Stephen H. Barkelew.

Ship-building has been carried on from 1824 to the present by the Booraems, father and sons, many vessels, large and small, having been built. From 1825 to 1860 much potter's ware was made by Jacob Eaton, Samuel Stout, and Samuel Whitehead. There was a grist-mill, owned by Whitehead & De Voe, in operation about 1867 for a short time, and there are some later enterprises of lesser magnitude. During recent years brick-making has been a leading industry, and a large business is done in the stronger clays, known as "fire-clay," "fire-sand," and "kaolin," nearly all the lands in the village bordering the river being devoted to these two interests.

An act entitled "An act for the improvement of the town of Washington, in the county of Middlesex," was passed in the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and approved Feb. 23, 1870. It provided for the improvement of the village under the direction of a board of commissioners, to be elected annually, defining the limits of the town, as follows:

"Beginning at South River, in a line of lands between Randolph Low and John Culver, and running thence first up said line and on the same course to the centre of the road leading from Old Bridge to New Brunswick, near (formerly) Sheriff Bissett's house; second, following the centre of said road, the different courses thereof, to a line of lands between Charles Van Deventer and Messrs. Mesler's; third, down the said line, and a line of Garline and Abraham Van Deventer, to South River aforesaid; fourth, up said river, the courses thereof, to the place of beginning."

The first meeting of the commissioners was held May 12, 1870, at the public-house of B. B. Walker. The following have served as commissioners: Garret I. Snediker, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1875; James Bissett, 1870; Charles Whitehead, 1870-74, 1875-81; W. C. Barkelew, 1870, 1871; Maximilian Frommel, 1870, 1873; Daniel Morgan, 1871, 1874-76; William Van Zandt, 1871-73; Charles Connet, 1871; Frederick Stults, 1872, 1874-78; George E. Brown, 1872, 1876-81; Thomas Booraem, 1873-76; Jonathan H. Peterson, 1873; William H. Peterson, 1873; Isaac Blew, 1877-79; Isaac Barkelew, 1877-81; Charles Serviss, 1879-81; Daniel Selover, 1880, 1881.

The population of Washington is about 1200. It contains one extensive dry-goods and clothing-store, Jacob Levinson, proprietor, three large grocery and provision-stores, with Messrs. F. W. Bissett, Kleine & Thorburn, and C. W. Connet as proprietors, and a smaller store kept by Mrs. Phebe Tuttle, two hotels, several saloons, a liquor-store, a ship-yard, four brick-yards, a shirt-factory, the usual variety of small mechanics' shops, and a Methodist and an Episcopalian Church and two Baptist Churches.

SPOTTSWOOD is on the southeast border of the township, on South River, near the mouth of Machaponix Creek, and is a station on the Camden and Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles from South Amboy.

Among the earliest residents at or near there of whom any records are extant were Right Hon. David Carnegie (Lord Rosehill), John Lewis Johnston, James Rue, Samuel Neilson, David Stout, Richard Lott, James Abrahams, and Joseph and John Perrine, referred to in the charter of St. Peter's Church, granted Nov. 23, 1773, by William Franklin, the last royal Governor of New Jersey, as "all freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Spottswood," etc. There are at least two different accounts of the manner in which the village received its name, and there is a difference of opinion as to whether Spottswood should be spelled with one *t* or two. The historian inclines to the belief that John Lewis Johnston, of the ancient family of "Spottiswoode in Scotland," conferred the name upon the then small settlement which the village now bears in honor of his ancestral town, and that having been derived from such a source its correct modernized orthography is as it appears in these pages. In the charter referred to above Spottswood is described as being "in the South Ward of the city of Perth Amboy," and from the fact that Joseph and John Perrine, grandfather and father of Judge John Perrine, were both at that time located at Machaponix, now in Monroe, it would appear possible if not probable that the area known as Spottswood in 1773 was much more extensive than the present boundaries of the village. It is pretty certain some of those above mentioned did not remain at Spottswood as permanent residents. John Lewis Johnston or another member of his family whom he represented was in possession of much land at and adjacent to the present village.

Spottswood owes its existence as a village to the splendid water-power there and near there. It has been known as a manufacturing point since 1750 and perhaps longer. An association of three men named Perry, Corne, and Hays, and known as the "Forge Company," were manufacturing iron there for at least twenty-six years before the beginning of the Revolution, at which time or soon afterwards they are supposed to have fled to England, whence it is thought they had come, abandoning their property, which consisted, as is believed, of a grist-mill, a furnace with trip-hammer, a store, and several houses and other

buildings, and an extensive tract of land or numerous small tracts near each other. By a series of transfers the site of the active operations of these men has come into the possession of Isaac De Voe. During the Revolution there was a paper-mill in operation where the Tecumseh Snuff-Mills now are, in which it is authoritatively stated the paper was manufactured on which the Continental notes were printed. A still earlier mill-site was that where Outcalt's hominy-mills are located, where the half-Indian *Weech-queechley* had a saw-mill at a date too remote to be fixed at this time.

The supremacy which Spottswood thus early asserted as a manufacturing centre it has maintained steadily to the present, especially in certain departments of manufacturing industry, most prominent among which has for many years been snuff-making, nearly all the snuff-mills in New Jersey having been located there. From some time early in the present century until 1881 Messrs. Daniel Snowhill, William Dill, Andrew Snowhill, George H. Snowhill, John Appleby, William Appleby, Isaac De Voe, Augustus A. De Voe, John D. Outcalt, John Outcalt, John Browne, William Perrine, Leonard Appleby, George W. Helme, Phineas M. Skinners, William A. Skinners, Lewis E. Skinners, and others have all been extensively engaged in snuff manufacture, some of them adding a large business in the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco and cigars, involving an immense aggregated capital and affording employment to many persons of both sexes. The milling interest has always been prominent. It has been represented by many enterprising men, among them the "Forge Company," John Hilliker, John H. Disborough, George H. Snowhill, William Conover, John Appleby, Isaac De Voe, and Charles B. Hulit; the paper-making business by John H. Disborough and Disborough & Beebe; the tanning interest by Matthias Prest and George Lane; and the distilling interest by John Browne and John H. Disborough. The leading manufacturers of the present time are Isaac De Voe & Son, Skinners & Co., and George W. Helme, snuff manufacturers; Charles B. Hulit, miller; John Outcalt, hominy manufacturer; and Leonard Appleby, manager of Rothschild's shirt-factory, several others carrying on a variety of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits in shops in various portions of the village.

Merchants have been numerous in Spottswood, and some of them only remained in the village a short time, years since, and their names cannot now be recalled. Prominent tradesmen there have been the following: Messrs. Perry, Corne & Hays (the "Forge Company"), Daniel Snowhill, John Disborough, Stephen Smith, Jr., Richard Manny, Merrill Mundy, John Perrine, Remsen Appleby, George H. Snowhill, Orlando Perrine, John Appleby, James D. Farrington, Isaac De Voe, Male & Mathews, Stephen D. Smith, James L. Cole. The present merchants are

Messrs. E. Ayres, J. A. Charlton, Charles Breucker, L. A. Snowhill, W. A. Skinner & Son, C. B. Culver.

The following are the names of the principal physicians who have practiced at Spottswood: Drs. Cornelius Johnson, H. D. B. Lefferts, F. L. Wagner, H. J. Disbrow, and H. B. Garner, the present resident practitioner. The first public-house was built by Jacob Van Cleef, and kept by him for many years. After his death it was for a time presided over by his widow. Her successors have been Joseph Wallace, James Jernee, and the present landlord, John Vleit. Another tavern was kept by George Sharp, and later by James Jernee. It is now out of use. The Railroad House was built by some of the Snowhills, and completed soon after the construction of the railway through the village. It was kept by William Snowhill, and at a later date and until a few years since by his widow. William Sawyer succeeded to the management, and at his death was succeeded by his widow, Mrs. M. E. Sawyer, at present in charge.

Under the influence of the various manufacturing enterprises which have been carried on there, Spottswood long since became a place of note, and is now known throughout the Union as the oldest and one of the most important of the few snuff-manufacturing towns. The place has an air of thrift and comfort, and schools and the churches are well sustained there. The latter are three in number,—St. Peter's Episcopal, the Spottswood Methodist Episcopal, and the Reformed Dutch. The present postmaster is Stephen Smith.

OLD BRIDGE.—The village of Old Bridge derives its somewhat curious name from the fact that the first bridge spanning South River was built there, and after other bridges were built across the stream at other points became known as "the old bridge," and the settlement at that point early acquired and has since retained the name of "Old Bridge," though for a time it was by many called "Herbertsville," in honor of Gen. Obadiah Herbert, who was for many years, dating from early in the present century, a prominent man of business there, and the projector and proprietor of business enterprises which added to the importance and reputation of the locality.

Old Bridge is located at the head of navigation on South River, and is a station on the Camden and Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It early became a point at which immense quantities of produce, wood, and other merchandise was received and shipped by way of South River to New York, some of which was hauled many miles from neighborhoods far beyond the limits of Middlesex County.

A large tract of land at and near the village was early owned by the Van Wickle family, and some of it has descended by inheritance to heirs of the original purchasers, who hold it at this time. Another large tract of land there was, and some of it is now, owned by members of the Bissett family.

The site of the village was the scene of an incident of historical interest during the Revolutionary war. In the early part of 1777, when the British were in possession of New Brunswick and Amboy, quite a large force of their soldiery crossed the country to Old Bridge, destroying property and seizing cattle and desirable portable articles in their march, and were there met by a small detachment from Amboy, who conducted them to the latter place by *bateaux* *via* South River.

An early and enterprising resident of Old Bridge was Gen. James Morgan, who soon after the close of the Revolution, in company with Jacob Van Wickle, put a pottery in operation there which was continued until about 1828, a second establishment of a similar character having been started by some of the Bissetts about 1815, which was in operation till about 1830. Gen. Obadiah Herbert came to the place about 1810, and at once became a large property-owner, and a leading spirit in business and social life there. He opened a store and constructed docks and warehouses and engaged very extensively in the shipment of wood, produce, and other marketable merchandise to New York. The wood trade there was at one time immense, and it was a leading interest until within a few years. For the trade which he thus established he had several vessels built at Old Bridge, and a shipyard was in existence there for a few years.

The distillery established by James C. Stout about 1835, and now continued by his son, S. W. Stout; Van Wickle's fanning-mill factory, in operation about 1835-40, and that of Leonard Appleby and James C. Stout, about 1840-50, and the snuff-mill, operated successively by John and William Dill, about 1860-75, were prominent enterprises of the past in the line of manufacture. Stout's distillery, Dill's saw-mill, and Brown's clothing-factory are the principal manufacturing industries of the present time. J. H. Bloodgood has a wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop, and there are two or three other small repair-shops of different kinds.

The following physicians have at various times resided in Old Bridge: Drs. Lears, Jamison, H. D. B. Lefferts, and James Leighton. The present resident medical practitioner is Dr. S. M. Disbrow.

The following-named merchants have had stores in the village, either as sole proprietors or in company with others referred to at periods nearly coincident with the dates mentioned:

Charles Morgan, from soon after the Revolution until 1800; Gen. Obadiah Herbert, 1810-40; James C. Stout, 1826-60; Leonard Appleby, 1826-36; John Perrine, 1829-36; James Appleby, 1829-55; A. J. Disbrow (most of the time), 1836-61; Theodore Appleby, 1838-74; William Appleby, 1857-81 (most of the time); Jacob Waters, 1858-60; Thomas Vanderveer, 1860-65; R. S. Herbert, 1865-70; George Dobson, 1865-70; E. T. Brown, 1869-81; William P. Brown, 1874-77; J. H. Charlton, 1877-78; S. M.

Disbrow, 1877-81; John W. Davison, 1878-81. A man named Willis was for a time a partner of Gen. Herbert's. James Ricketts was an early merchant, and his son traded there in partnership with one Patton. Charles P. Hoffman, who began business there in 1881, S. M. Disbrow, and John W. Davison are the present merchants.

There are two churches in this village, the Independent Bethel Baptist and the Simpson Methodist Episcopal. The one hotel there is kept by Mrs. Rebecca Spencer. The postmaster since 1836 has been Judge A. J. Disbrow, now sheriff of Middlesex County.

MILLTOWN is a small but thrifty manufacturing village, mostly in North Brunswick but partially in this township, which owes its existence to the presence at that point of the factory of the Meyer Rubber Company. It was early known as Bergen's Mills, from the circumstance of the erection of an early grist-mill there, which later (sixty-five or seventy years ago) was owned by Jacob I. Bergen; but that, like the nucleus of the present village, was on the North Brunswick side of Lawrence's Brook. On the East Brunswick side there were only two or three houses as late as 1816. There are now a good number of substantial dwellings, most of which are occupied by operatives in the rubber-shoe factory and their families. A German Reformed Church, the stores of William Kuhlthau, George Roeder, and Philip Schlosser, two hotels, some small shops of different kinds, two meat-markets, a barber-shop and cigar manufactory, and the box-factory of the Meyer Rubber Company, whose principal works are in North Brunswick.

BLOOMFIELD MILLS, DUNHAM'S CORNERS, AND OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS.—Bloomfield Mills is the site of the extensive liquorice-factory of that name, and a flag-station on the Camden and Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dunham's Corners is a well-known cross-roads neighborhood, very near the centre of the township, which received its name from Capt. Jehu Dunham, the pioneer in that vicinity. The Central Hotel, where town-meetings have been sometimes held, was formerly called the "Franklin House." Former landlords there were — Applegate, Enos Ayres, and William Hoagland. Charles Culver is the present proprietor. Ryder's tavern, where Seaman F. Christian now lives, between New Brunswick and Washington, was long kept by "Widow Ryder," and was known as the "Swan Hotel." It was destroyed by fire. The old sign now swings before another hostelry near by.

Societies.—THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was organized Feb. 21, 1869, with the following charter members, twelve in number: Maximilian Frommel, Aloys Allgaier, John Brown, George Koch, Charles Kananssmenn, John Knab, Jacob Levinson, Gustav Wall, Peter Hoffman, John Adam, Frederick Tacke, and Henry Schroeder.



James De Vor

The principal officers of this society were as follows: President, Aloys Allgaier, 1869-70, Conrad Breuker, 1871; Vice-President, Charles Kananssmenn, 1869-70, John Adam, 1871; Secretary, Maximilian Frommel, 1869-71; Treasurer, Christopher Stoble, 1869-71.

Meetings were held in Peter Hoffman's hall, at the corner of Reed and Main Streets. Dissensions arose among the members and the society disbanded, and was reorganized two or three times under different names, for a time having an existence as a lodge of the Ancient Order of Druids (No. 21). Later it was known for a time by its original name, but finally ceased to be.

WHITNEY LODGE, No. 191, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 6, 1877, by A. B. Crane, P. G., as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey.

The first officers, as installed, were P. V. Petty, N. G.; W. H. Petty, V. G.; W. J. Bissett, Sec.; F. Beebe, Treas., all of Fidelity Lodge, No. 141, of Jamesburg, and D. W. Cozzens, Warden, from General Morgan Lodge, No. 96, of South Amboy. The above were also the charter members of the lodge.

At the first meeting six members were initiated. The lodge was established in a building near the railroad station, and removed to other and more suitable quarters in the spring of 1878. Only one death has occurred among the membership of the lodge since its institution. The present membership is forty-four, and the success of the lodge thus far warrants it in erecting a building near the centre of the village, which will be much more comfortable than its present place of meeting, and will also be of benefit to the community by affording a convenient and commodious assembly-room on the ground floor, which has been for a long time regarded as a necessity in Spottswood.

The successive Noble Grands have been P. V. Petty, W. H. Petty, W. H. Frishmuth, George W. Stanton, Charles Housel, Forman Matthews, and Augustus A. De Voe.

The following are the names of the present officers: Augustus A. De Voe, N. G.; James Riddle, V. G.; W. J. Bissett, Sec.; Francis Beebe, Treas.

An Incident.—The old Clarkson Brown grist-mill, now in the possession of Peter Jernee, on Tenant's Creek, below Old Bridge, is said to have been the scene of an incident that may as a reminiscence possess some interest for some of the readers of this work. It is stated that after the murder of the notorious Bill Poole in New York, officers from that city searched this mill and watched in the vicinity several days under the impression that his murderer was in hiding there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC DE VOE.

The name of De Voe was formerly spelled Deveaux, the family being of Huguenot descent. Its members fled from France to escape religious oppression, and passing through Alsace landed at Mannheim, Germany. Two of their number afterwards emigrated to the United States and settled in the vicinity of New York. Among the descendants of one of these brothers was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who resided on what was known as the Philip's Manor, within the present corporate bounds of New York City, before and during the war of the Revolution.

His son John, to whom this property was bequeathed, also made this his residence, and married his cousin, Rebecca De Voe. Their children were Isaac, John, Frederick, Daniel, James, William, Abram, Sarah, Alida, Jane, and Rebecca.

John, the second son, was born on the De Voe homestead, and later removed to what was then New York City (the family home being outside the city limits) and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Farrington, of Westchester County, N. Y., and had children,—Isaac, Thomas F., James, Moses, John A., George W., Frederick W., Susanna, and two who died in infancy.

Isaac, whose life is briefly reviewed in this sketch, was born Aug. 20, 1808, at the homestead on Philip's Manor. The first six years of his life were spent on the farm, after which he removed to New York. A brief period having been spent at school, he began a business career, first as clerk for his father, and later at King's Bridge. He removed to Spottswood in 1834, and engaged as clerk with John Appleby, of that village. After an association of several years, in which he exhibited a marked fidelity to the interests of his employer, he, in 1847, formed a copartnership with the latter's son, William A., and engaged in the manufacture of snuff. He has from that time to the present continued the business, having recently admitted his son, Augustus A., to a partnership in the enterprise.

Mr. De Voe was married in 1839 to Miss Mary, daughter of John Appleby, of Spottswood. To this union were born twelve children, of whom two, William H. H. and Augustus A., survive and reside in Spottswood.

Mrs. De Voe having died in 1866, he was a second time married, Dec. 26, 1871, to Miss Ann, daughter of Henry B. Appleford, who was of English extraction. Mr. De Voe was in politics formerly a Henry Clay Whig, but later changed his views and became a Democrat. He does not seek official honors, though

the office of justice of the peace has been filled with ability and discretion by him. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and senior warden of St. Peter's Church at Spottswood. Mr. De Voe has attained a position of independence and influence entirely by his own force of character and industry, and is still actively identified with the business interests of Spottswood, his residence.

LEONARD APPLEBY.

Mr. Appleby's life presents one of the marked examples of success as the reward of indefatigable industry. His family are of English descent, his grandfather having come from England and settled on Williams Manor, Westchester Co., N. Y. He had a numerous offspring, among whom was James, who located in New York and later removed to Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J. He married a Miss Crawford, of Westchester County, N. Y., and had children,—William, John, and Elizabeth. By a second marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Herbert, of Mount Pleasant, Monmouth Co., N. J., who was a surveyor, he had sons, Leonard and James, both of whom were born in New York City. The birth of their son Leonard occurred Oct. 4, 1798, in Duane Street, New York, where his early life was spent. He enjoyed but limited advantages of education, and when a lad engaged as clerk in a grocery-store on the corner of Morris and Greenwich Streets, after which he was apprenticed to a carpenter in the city of Brooklyn. He did not, however, complete this apprenticeship, but came to Old Bridge, Middlesex Co., and engaged as a clerk for his uncle, Obadiah Herbert. After the war of 1812 he embarked with John Appleby as a dealer in groceries at White's Landing, Middlesex Co. He was, on the 24th of October, 1821, united in marriage to Miss Ann Amanda Fitzallen Van Wickle, the ceremony having been performed by Bishop Cruise, of New Jersey.

Mrs. Appleby was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Morgan Van Wickle, of Old Bridge, the former having been for fifty-three years judge of Middlesex County. The Morgans were of Revolutionary stock, Mrs. Van Wickle having been a niece of Gen. Daniel Morgan. Their children were Stephen Van Wickle, born Nov. 19, 1822; Leonard Lafayette, whose birth occurred Sept. 9, 1824; Hyacinthia Adeline, born Oct. 31, 1826, who became Mrs. John S. Sutphen; Sarah Aurora Morgan, born Oct. 18, 1828 (deceased), who married George W. Bampton; Malvenah, born Oct. 29, 1830 (deceased); Margaret, born Nov. 30, 1832, now Mrs. George Helme; Ann Amanda, born July 11, 1834 (deceased); Jacob Charles, born July 4, 1836; Remsen, born March 31, 1838; Lyman, born Sept. 27, 1839 (deceased); and Julia, born Aug. 26, 1842, who became Mrs. John Outcalt.

In connection with the business in which he first engaged, Mr. Appleby began the purchase and ship-

ment of wood, having secured nearly all the Forge lands, of which George C. Thomas was the agent. He also dealt extensively in lime, and embarked in the manufacture of pottery and fanning-mills. He began soon after the snuff and tobacco business, two miles southwest of Spottswood, on the site of the present Railroad Mills, a portion of the mills erected by him being still in use.

Mr. Appleby in 1837 repaired to New York and engaged with William Allison in the business of dry-goods under the style of Appleby & Allison. Here he remained two years, after which he resumed the snuff trade, and also conducted a brokerage business. He was at this time a considerable owner of real estate, and largely engaged in its improvement and in the erection of buildings. In 1856 he removed to Spottswood, and having made extensive purchases of real estate at Perth Amboy devoted much of his time to the improvement or sale and transfer of property at this point. Mr. Appleby was also a practical engineer, which knowledge greatly aided him in his various business operations.

In politics he was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but later supported Stephen A. Douglas, and for the remainder of his life continued a Democrat. He was a strong party man, but without official aspirations. He was a man of integrity in all business transactions, and in the panic of 1837-38 met every obligation, as he did on all subsequent occasions. The death of Leonard Appleby occurred March 17, 1879, at Spottswood, in his eighty-second year. Here an imposing monument marks his last resting-place, the site being adjacent to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a cordial supporter.

COL. LEONARD L. F. APPLEBY.

Col. Appleby is the grandson of James Appleby, and the son of Leonard Appleby and his wife, Sarah Herbert. An extended sketch of the former appears elsewhere in this volume, and renders repetition here unnecessary. He was a man of remarkable business capacity, and transmitted these qualities in a marked degree to his children.

The birth of his son, Leonard L. F., occurred Sept. 9, 1824, at Old Bridge, Middlesex County, where the years of his boyhood were spent. After such advantages as were offered at the district schools of the township, he engaged with his father in business as a clerk, having begun this active career at the age of seventeen.

After a faithful service of four years he was admitted to a partnership with him in the snuff business and removed to New York City, where this branch of industry was conducted. From that date until the day of his death the business relations of father and son were most intimate. They were joint owners of property and together engaged in various commercial transactions.



L Appleby



Leonard S. F. Appleby



Andrew J. Disbrow

Col. Appleby was, on the 27th of January, 1847, united in marriage to Miss Harriet Amanda, daughter of John Appleby, of Spottswood, N. J., the ceremony having been performed at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Spottswood, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, of New Brunswick, N. J. To this marriage were born children,—Leonard, whose birth occurred April 30, 1849, in Spottswood; Charles Edgar, born in New York, Aug. 2, 1850, and who died Dec. 30, 1851; Sarah Farrington, born at Old Bridge, Oct. 27, 1855, and now Mrs. William Sawyer, of Spottswood.

The death of Mrs. Appleby having occurred Dec. 23, 1867, the colonel was again married on the 16th of July, 1872, to Miss Georgianna Jackson, granddaughter of Moses Wilcox, of New Brunswick, N. J. This marriage was also solemnized by Rev. Alfred Stubbs.

The politics of Col. Appleby were formerly of the school of Old-Line Whigs, but subsequent events changed his views and caused him to espouse the platform of the Democratic party, which he still indorses. He is not an aspirant for official honors, which have been frequently offered him, but has nevertheless been twice elected justice of the peace of his township, which office he still holds. He has been identified with the militia of the State, and has served on the staffs of both Governors Charles S. Olden and Theodore F. Randolph. He still manifests an active interest in the politics of the county and State, and frequently participates in the various campaigns to the extent of exerting his influence in favor of all measures for the public welfare. Though practically a gentleman of leisure, he is identified with the business interests of Spottswood, and the owner of an extensive shirt-factory, of which his son Leonard is manager. The colonel is in his religious preferences an Episcopalian, though he and his father were the principal contributors towards the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village. The cause of morality and religion, irrespective of denomination, finds in him a cordial helper and friend.

HON. ANDREW J. DISBROW.

The present incumbent of the office of sheriff of Middlesex County, Hon. A. J. Disbrow, is of sturdy English stock. His grandfather, John Disbrow, was a farmer, residing in Matchaponix, Middlesex Co., and served with the New Jersey light-horse cavalry at the battle of Monmouth during the Revolutionary war, after which he with others was detailed to bury those who had fallen in that sanguinary encounter. He was married to Susanna Morgan, of South Amboy, sister of Gen. James Morgan, and granddaughter of Nicholas Everson. Their children

were Daniel, who died unmarried, Nicholas Morgan, James Morgan, Charles Morgan, Hannah (Mrs. William I. Dey), Catherine (Mrs. Peter Burlew), and Elsie (Mrs. Alfred Letts).

Nicholas Morgan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Matchaponix, N. J., in 1783, and in early life removed to Matawan, N. J., where he acquired the trade of a hatter. There he married Mary, daughter of Cornelius P. Vanderhoef, and a descendant of the Hun family, who then occupied a position of much prominence in the State.

Their children are Stephen M., a physician residing at Farmingdale, N. J.; Andrew J.; John N., living at Matawan; Peter C., also at Matawan; Edwin C., of Ocean Grove; Mary (Mrs. John W. Denyse), deceased; Delia Ann (Mrs. Charles Fardon), of Holmdel, N. J.; Catherine (Mrs. Richard Van Brackel); and Edwin C. and Phebe, who died in infancy.

Andrew J. was born Feb. 29, 1816, at Matawan, N. J. His active career was begun as clerk in the post-office of the city of Brooklyn, and also as assistant in a book-store. He removed in 1834 to Old Bridge, as clerk for Leonard Appleby, with whom he remained six years, after which he succeeded to the business. He then acquired a knowledge of surveying and conveyancing, in which he has been engaged during his active business career. He was married in 1835 to Miss Susan, daughter of James Brown, who died soon after, and Mr. Disbrow was again married to Miss Margaret R., daughter of Mahlon G. Searle, of Philadelphia. They have had children,—Mary (Mrs. Joseph A. Charlton), Sarah (Mrs. S. W. South), Stephen M., Eureka, deceased, and one who died in infancy.

When a lad Mr. Disbrow was a fearless champion of the Democracy, though he later became a Whig, from which resulted his indorsement of the principles of the Republican party.

He has been actively identified with politics during the whole of his life, having been postmaster at Old Bridge, N. J., for a period of forty-six years, which commission he still holds. He has also served for forty-two years as justice of the peace, and has for years been commissioner of deeds for the township.

Mr. Disbrow held for five years the honorable position of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and at present fills the office of sheriff of the county of Middlesex. His excellent judgment and marked probity make his services much sought in the settlement of estates and in the duties devolving upon trustees and guardians.

Mr. Disbrow is in his religious preferences a Baptist. He contributed liberally towards the erection of the Baptist Church at Old Bridge, and has served as a member of its board of trustees.

CHAPTER C.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—South Brunswick is located in the southwestern part of Middlesex County. Its boundaries are formed by North Brunswick and East Brunswick on the north, East Brunswick, Monroe, and Cranbury on the east, Cranbury and West Windsor (Mercer County) on the south, and Princeton (Mercer County) and Franklin (Somerset County) on the west.

Descriptive.—The most extensive township in the county and one of the earlier in organization, South Brunswick has long been historically one of the most important of those lying south of the Raritan. Its nearness to Princeton and Trenton caused its territory to be occupied early, and the passage through it of the "straight" or Trenton turnpike and the more serpentine George's road, now known as the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike, have rendered its rolling surface long familiar to the travelers from New Brunswick southward. Friendship road and Ridge road are much traveled thoroughfares in the southern part. The great ditch in the northeastern part is evidence of time and money expended in the drainage of Pigeon Swamp, an extensive tract of marshland, long unreclaimed, and the "Indian Fields," near the southeastern corner, mark the location of an Indian encampment when settlement began.

The township is drained by Lawrence's Brook, which rises in the northern part, by Devil's Brook in the southwestern, and Heathcote's Brook in the western part, the latter two emptying into the Millstone River, which flows for some distance along its southern and western boundary.

The soil is good tillable land, abounding in different places in gravel, and containing much sandy and clayey loam.

The New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the township north and south, and at Monmouth Junction, a little west of the centre, connects with the Rocky Hill Railroad and the Western Extension of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal has its course, in a north and south direction, across the extreme western portion of the township, parallel with the Millstone, which it crosses by an aqueduct near Gray's Mills.

In 1880 the value of real estate in South Brunswick was \$1,280,966. The personal property was valued at \$257,958. The total taxable valuation was \$1,366,000. The number of voters was 675.

In 1840 the population was 2795; in 1850, 3389; in 1880, 2803.

Settlement.—The location of South Brunswick near Trenton and other old towns west and south,

and the passage through it of the roads traversed from Amboy and New Brunswick south and southwest, and early and long the principal stage-routes of this section of the State, were conducive to its early settlement. Along the stage-routes taverns were at a remote date established at Rhode Hall, at Dayton, and at Kingston, and about these houses of public entertainment settlements gradually grew up, which in time extended in all directions, until the township became generally populated. After the tavern-keepers it is thought that blacksmiths and wheelwrights were the next to locate at the "stage-houses" they had established, the large number of stages and horses used in the passenger transportation, in constant need respectively of reshoeing and repairs, giving them them ample employment. At Rhode Hall² the pioneer inn-keeper was David Williamson, from Bonnie Scotland, who bestowed upon the locality the appellation by which it has since been known, and gathered about him a little settlement of people, most of whom were Scotch by birth or descent.

Williamson came as early as 1730, and purchased a large tract of land. He had three daughters,—Mary, who married George Thompson and removed to New Brunswick, and after his death returned to Rhode Hall, and becoming the wife of Thomas McDowell lived and died there; Lydia, who married Stephen Jones and resided at Clarksville, N. J.; and Ann, who married James Schureman, of New Brunswick.

(1) Thomas McDowell located at Rhode Hall in 1774, and purchasing the estate of David Williamson engaged in farming and tavern-keeping. He was twice married, first to Mary Williamson, a daughter of David, and after her death to Catharine Lott, and had four sons,—Andrew, George T., John, and Thomas. (2) Andrew married Ann Wetherill and settled at Dayton. (3) George T. married Rachel Gulick, and bought and lived on the McDowell homestead, and was a somewhat extensive farmer. His children were Emeline, James, Thomas, Catherine, Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, and Agnes. Emeline married Jacob Owens, from New York, and settled at Rhode Hall; James, Amelia Freeman, locating and dying in New Brunswick; Thomas, Jane L. Martin, of Washington, where he is now living; Catharine, Israel H. Voorhees, of New Brunswick; Andrew, Mary Ann Conover, locating on a portion of the family homestead; Mary, Isaac S. Bennett, now a resident on part of the homestead; Susan, first, Reed Slover, and second, Daniel Griggs; and Agnes, Samuel Applegate, living in Ohio. Elizabeth recently died unmarried.

Simmons Smock, who married Lydia Schenck, of New Brunswick, located early at Rhode Hall, and engaged in farming and later in tavern-keeping, opening

² For an account of settlers at Rhode Hall not here mentioned, see the history of Monroe. The name Rhode Hall is applied to considerable territory surrounding the original settlement.

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.



Peter Cottetysow

the well-remembered "Stage Hall House," now kept by his son, John Snock. He had two sons, James and John, and three daughters. James married Rachel Gulick, and lives on the homestead. John, the hotel-keeper, married Emeline Gulick. One of the daughters, Catharine Ann, married and located in New Brunswick.

Jebu Pierson, a farmer, settled in the Rhode Hall neighborhood about 1760. He married Maria Vanderhoof, and had children named John Cornelius, Peter, Ellen, and William. John located at Washington, in East Brunswick. Cornelius married and remained at Rhode Hall and reared a family. John, his son, resides on the homestead. Peter was a farmer at Rhode Hall, where he married and had several children. Ellen died unmarried. William was a farmer, and lived and died at Rhode Hall. Another settler in this vicinity was John Probasco, a carpenter, who came about 1775, married there, and had children named Letitia, Sarah, John, and Maria, and died there about 1835.

About 1774, Farrington Barkelew was a settler at Rhode Hall, where he became an extensive landowner. His children were John, William, Sarah, Daniel, and Elizabeth. William married Rachel McDowell, and removed to Cranbury; Sarah became the wife of Richard Slover, of Rhode Hall, and bore him children named Mary, Elizabeth, Farrington B., and William R. Slover; Daniel lived on the old place and never married; Elizabeth married Cornelius Slover. Their children were named Mary, Margaret, John P., and Woodhull.

In the same vicinity Reuben Van Pelt located as early as 1774. He was a farmer, and married a Miss Griggs, and had children named Gilbert, John, Isaac, Sarah, Letitia, and Mary. None of his descendants are living in the township.

About 1800, Benjamin Petty, from Long Island, N. Y., located at Rhode Hall, and was a farmer. His children were Isaac, Benjamin, Absalom, Charity, James, Jason, and John. The family became scattered, and none of them now live in the township. Benjamin Petty and his wife both died in South Brunswick within a week, at the age of ninety-two, there being only fifteen days' difference in their ages.

The Van Dyke family settled here before the Revolution and were numerous. One of them, John Van Dyke, a farmer, married Catharine Reed, of Monmouth County. He had children named Sarah, Catharine, Henry, and Richard Reid. The daughters married and removed from the township. The sons remained on the homestead and became well known.

William Rue was a farmer at Rhode Hall at a comparatively early date, and died at the age of sixty-five.

John Rue lived in the township during the Revolution it is supposed.

The pioneer inn-keeper at Dayton was James Whitlock, who was there as early as 1750, and later sold

out to John Barricklo. The Terhune family were early settlers in that locality, and are supposed to have, some of them, been there as early as 1700, if not earlier. However, there is no means of ascertaining the date of their arrival. The earliest record of the family to be found is in the family Bible, where Garret Terhune is stated to have been born, as is thought, in South Brunswick, as now defined, in 1737. This relic of the past is one of the old-fashioned kind, bearing evidences of many years' use, and is now in the possession of Abraham Terhune, a grandson of Garret's, now advanced in life, and in whose family his sister, Mary Ann, is living, unmarried, aged about eighty. Garret Terhune was the owner of a large tract of land near Dayton, some of which was after his death owned by his descendants. He married Ellen Hoagland, who bore him children, as follows: John, Abraham, Cornelius, Garret, Isaac, Alchia, Helen, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catharine. Besides the facts above stated little can be learned of the Terhunes except that John died many years ago; Abraham married Mary Van Pelt; Cornelius married and removed to Princeton; Garret died, unmarried, at Dayton; Isaac married Jane McDowell and lived near the old homestead; and that the children of Abraham were Mary Ann, Eliza Jane, Garret, and Abraham, of whom Eliza Jane married M. R. Anderson, of Dayton, and after his death removed to and is living at Spottswood, while Garret died unmarried, and Abraham married Sarah McDowell, and is a hotel-keeper at Dayton.

At Kingston settlement began very early, and the names of few of the pioneers can be learned. Withington and Vantilburgh were the early landlords there. Vantilburgh's house was often honored by visits from Washington and the early Governors of the province, and Withington's was a great stage depot, and was one of the most famous inns in East New Jersey. There was a church in this settlement as early as 1723, but it was not in the present county of Middlesex, and Vantilburgh's was also across the line in Somerset County.

As early as 1700 (1) Jediah Higgins located near Kingston, on the road from New Brunswick to Bordentown, purchasing one thousand acres of land of the Indians for the amazingly low price of a sow and a litter of pigs. It seems inconceivable that the noble red men should have parted with so much soil for such a compensation. It may be that pork was scarce with them that year, or they may have known where some one had some red cloth and brass gewgaws to barter for a small herd of swine. If it could be ascertained that they had such a speculation as this in mind the wonder would not be so great. That an Indian should, in a country full of game, sell land enough to make four or five respectable farms for not enough pork to make a mouthful around at one tribal pow-wow seems incredible. If a bottle of the good old-fashioned unadulterated whisky which is said

to have been plentiful with the pioneers had been the price offered, any account of the transaction would be received as a matter of course by the average reader with even a traditional knowledge of the Indian's love for "fire-water."

The sons of Jediah Higgins were named Joshua, Jediah, and Joseph. Joseph and Jediah removed to Huntington and Monmouth Counties respectively. (1) Joshua married and remained on the homestead in South Brunswick, rearing a family of children named Samuel, Jediah, Mary, and Tunis. (2) Samuel married Rebecca Friese, and located near his father, having children named Samuel, Jr., James, Sarah, Stout, and Jediah. (3) Jediah married a Miss Putnam, and (4) Mary a member of the Gulick family, both living near Kingston. (5) Tunis was killed by accident at New Brunswick while in the line of march as a member of a military company during the last war with Great Britain. Accounts differ as to how the accident occurred. Samuel, Jr., son of Samuel, married Sarah Selover, and is living in South Brunswick; James, also a resident of the township, married Catherine Van Pelt, and after her death Margaret Smith. Sarah married Alexander Cook; Stout, Catharine Brown; and Jediah, Elmira Fisk, and all three removed to Somerset County.

Near Plainsboro, (1) Matthew Griggs was a resident in the latter part of the last century. His children were Matthew, Thomas, William, Sarah, Susan, Julia Ann, and David. (2) Matthew was a hatter by trade. After conducting a hat manufacturing business for a time at Princeton he removed to Ohio. (3) Thomas married Catharine Opdyke, and settled midway between Dayton and Plainsboro'. (4) William married a Miss Stout, and removed from this section. (5) Sarah married and went away. (6) Susan died in Indiana. (7) Julia Ann removed to New York State and died there. (8) David married Ann McDonald, and lived near Dayton. The children of Thomas were E. M., William, Charles H., Matthew, Johnson, Thomas, Julia Ann, and David. E. M. Griggs married Ruth Dean, and removed to Mercer County. William married Isabel Dean, and emigrated to Illinois. Charles H. married Elizabeth Longstreet, and lives in Cranbury. Matthew married a Miss Misseroll, and is a farmer in South Brunswick with a large family. Johnson, Julia, and David removed to Illinois. Thomas married into the Misseroll family, and resides near Dayton. James and Benjamin Griggs located in the township prior to or during the Revolution.

In 1780, John McCabe located at Plainsboro', and established himself as a tiller of the soil. He married Lydia Woodward, who bore him two children, who were named Apollo and Sarah. Apollo married Sarah Bunting, and lived on a part of his father's farm. Lydia, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, William, and Zedekiah were his children. Lydia married Charles Blake, and removed to East

Brunswick. John married Deborah Clayton, and lives near the place of his birth. Mary married Edward Cromwell, and removed to Trenton, later returning to Plainsboro', where he died. Elizabeth and Sarah never married. The former is dead; the latter lives in Cranbury. George, unmarried, lives on the homestead. William married Margaret Soden, and lives at Dayton. Zedekiah lives at Plainsboro'. Sarah, daughter of John and sister of Apollo McCabe, died young.

A family of Claytons have been quite numerous in the township. It is thought the first of the name there was John Clayton, soon after the Revolution.

Robert Davison was an early comer about a mile and a half north of Plainsboro', where he purchased an extensive tract of land and reared a somewhat numerous family. Many of his descendants are residents of South Brunswick and adjoining townships.

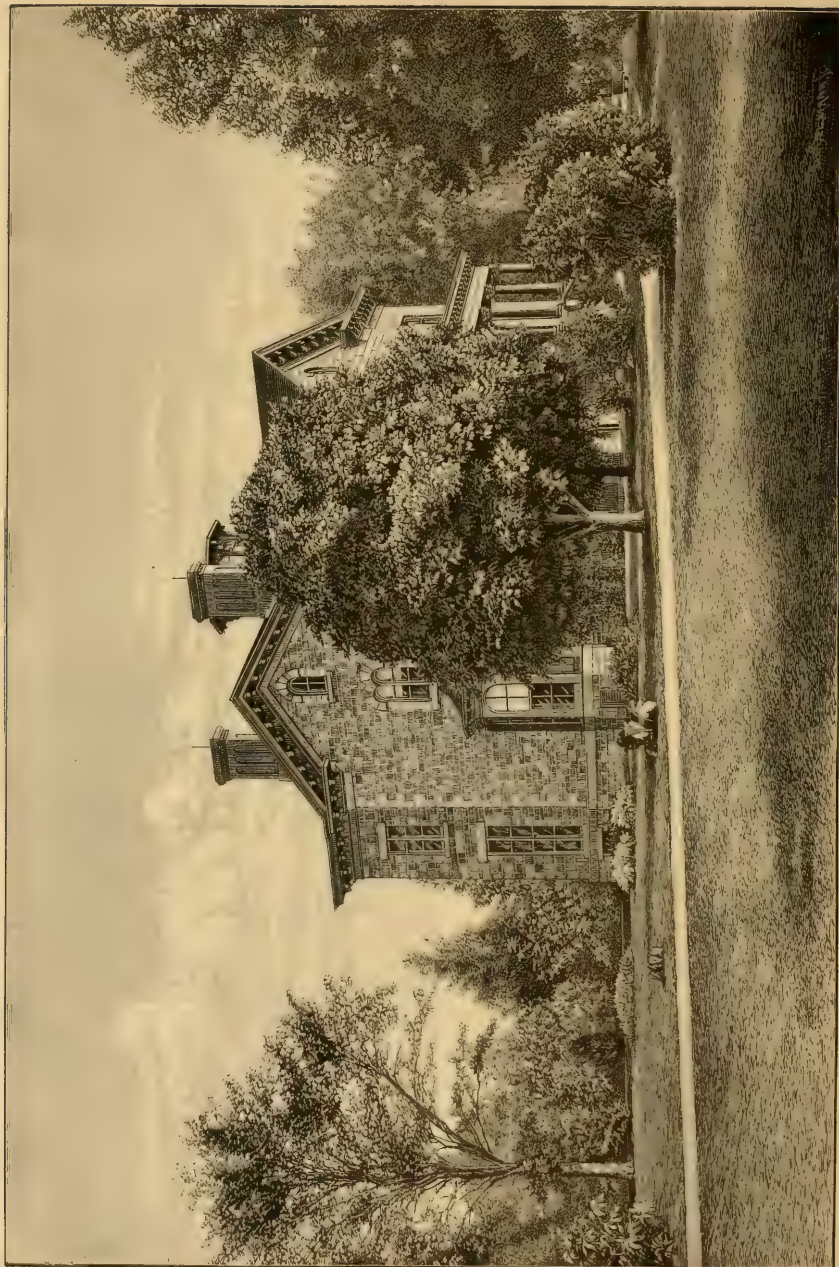
At Fresh Ponds Samuel Combs was a settler about 1780, buying much land and setting up what was doubtless the first distillery in the township. His sons, Jonathan, John, and James, became well known. John located at Washington, in East Brunswick, and became a merchant and leading business man there. Later he lived for a time in New York City, removing thence to Old Bridge, in East Brunswick, where he was for some little time manufacturing lime. His wife was a Miss Jaques. Jonathan was a farmer near his father, and James resided upon the homestead. It is more than probable that Samuel Combs was not the first of the name to locate in the county, and possible that John Combs, who was a chosen freeholder in North Brunswick in 1780 and a justice of the peace 1778-98, and Jonathan Combs, who was a justice of the peace 1785-98, were his brothers, if they were not of a generation earlier. At least the identity of their Christian names with those of two of Samuel's sons and the unvarying orthography of the surname would justify such a supposition. Isaac and Daniel Slover were early in the township. They were Holland Dutchmen, and came about 1785, then young men. Isaac married Ann Grigg and had children named James, John, Abraham, Isaac, Peter, and Sarah. John died unmarried. Abraham was twice married, the last time to a Miss Abrahams. Peter married Miss Vanderveer, and Sarah, Alexander Snediker, and both lived in the township. Daniel Slover married Mary Vanderhoof, and had children named Peter, James, Daniel Crommelin, and Mary, none of whom live in the township.

George Wrightmire had located here before the Revolution. Many of the same family name are to be found in this and adjoining townships at this time.

Such particulars have been given as are obtainable at this date regarding the early settlers of South Brunswick and their families. Below appear the names of persons who were residents of the township during the Revolution, and who claimed to have sustained loss or damage to property in consequence of



Scrimthorpe



RESIDENCE OF I. CHANDLER WITHINGTON,
KINGSTON, SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP, N. J.

the war, for which they sought reimbursement from government at a subsequent date, each one swearing to a bill in detail which footed up to the amount set opposite his or her name. Some of the persons named were members of families already mentioned, and of many of them no inhabitant of the township at this time has any knowledge. The property damaged and destroyed was mostly outbuildings and fences, and that carried away consisted of cattle, swine, sheep, and household stores, including cooked food and such movable property as soldiers marching or foraging through the country would be likely to confiscate for their immediate personal convenience and benefit; for it is related that many a red Britisher and many a hungry patriot sat down to dinners to which they had never been invited in South Brunswick, and ate many a roasted fowl and many an ear of roasted corn stolen from the scattered settlers along the roads through the township, which delicacies were prepared for consumption over fires made of the settlers' fences or sticks abstracted without undue ceremony from their wood-piles.

The following are the names of the claimants, with the amount claimed by each, expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
James Abrahams.....	23	17	4	John Morton.....	9	0	0
Robert Armstrong.....	4	12	0	Robert Nixon.....	81	14	0
John Bayles, Sr.....	13	3	0	James Patten.....	20	0	0
John Bayles, Jr.....	15	5	0	George Wrightmire.....	6	0	0
John Bickner.....	4	0	0	John Rue.....	76	0	0
Nicholas Britton.....	30	0	0	Margaret Simpson.....	40	17	6
Capt. David Chambers.....	14	16	7	Jacob Skillman.....	70	8	13
Abraham Crusier.....	57	10	0	John Snediker.....	2	15	0
William Davison.....	45	0	0	Isaac Snediker.....	10	0	0
Cornelius DeHart.....	24	0	0	Thomas Stillwell.....	44	2	3
James DeBow.....	54	12	6	John Story, Jr.....	5	0	0
Peter DeWitt.....	6	19	0	Peter Stothoff.....	68	15	0
William Dunn.....	38	11	12	Peter Stults.....	8	2	0
James Griggs.....	21	6	8	John Sunderland.....	25	12	6
Benjamin Grigg.....	15	0	0	Isaac Van Arsdale.....	24	0	4
John Groendike.....	11	4	0	John Van Dyke.....	201	19	8
John Gulick.....	4	7	0	Jacob Van Dyke.....	131	12	0
Foranult Gulick.....	36	9	6	Isaac Van Dyke.....	9	10	0
Joachim Gulick.....	1	1	6	Matthew Van Dyke.....	15	8	6
Barnet Hagerman.....	24	0	0	Matthias Van Dyke.....	115	13	6
James Higgins.....	30	1	0	John Van Dyke.....	2	7	7
Joshua Higgins.....	36	19	0	John Van Tine.....	62	15	0
Jediah Higgins.....	17	16	0	Sophia Van Tine.....	14	8	0
William Hiler.....	26	7	5	Ephraim Van Tine.....	39	1	4
Joel Jobs.....	75	11	4	Henry Wagner.....	3	13	1
Aaron Longstreet, Jr.....	34	10	9	John Wetherell.....	11	8	9
Benjamin Luker.....	7	12	6	Thomas Wetherell.....	70	9	0
Mary McCullough.....	6	15	6				

Organization.—Erected as an independent township at a period nearly contemporary with the organization of its sister townships, North Brunswick and South Amboy, South Brunswick formerly ranked in size with the largest townships in this section. Its area was reduced in 1872 by the formation from its territory of a portion of Cranbury. From its extreme eastern point to its extreme western point it measures about eleven miles. Its greatest length north and south is a little more than eight miles.

Civil List.—An act was passed by the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey in 1841 authorizing the inhabitants of South Brunswick to vote by ballot at township-meetings. Previous to that date the voters met and appointed a moderator, who conducted

the election by standing a candidate in a conspicuous place and demanding that such voters as were in favor of his election to a specified office should station themselves on a given side of the road, and those opposed to his being so elected upon the opposite side. The fate of the candidate was decided by an enumeration by the moderator of his adherents and opponents, and his choice or defeat was duly declared. This method of voting was locally known as "running off."

The following list of the freeholders representing South Brunswick from 1778 to 1881, inclusive, was extracted with much labor from the records of the Middlesex County board of chosen freeholders at New Brunswick:

David Williamson, 1778-85, 1788-91, 1793-97.	Dean Britton, 1841-46, 1850-54, 1859, 1863.
Joachim Gulick, 1780-82.	Thomas S. Snediker, 1843, 1844, 1851-54.
William Williamson, 1778.	John I. Davison, 1844-50, 1855, 1856, 1860-62, 1864, 1865.
James Abrahams, 1782.	Elias W. Conover, 1847-49.
John Wetherell, 1781, 1785, 1788.	Andrew McDowell, 1855-62, 1866.
John Wetherell, 1783, 1786-92.	William G. Bayles, 1857, 1858.
Andrew McDowell, 1793, 1794, 1798, 1799, 1800-10, 1812-24, 1827-35.	Elias Dey, 1863-68.
John Bailey, 1796, 1797.	James Scudder, 1867-70.
Christopher Longstreet, 1798, 1800, 1801.	Aaron Dean, 1869-73.
Aaron Longstreet, 1801-10, 1812.	John Smock, 1871, 1872.
Andrew Rowan, 1811.	Gabriel M. Tenbroeck, 1873.
Ellison Ely, 1811.	Thomas W. Schenck, 1873, 1874, 1880, 1881.
John Key—, 1813-18.	Isaac S. Snediker, 1874, 1875.
Abraham Gulick, 1819-24.	C. M. Slack, 1875, 1876.
Samuel Gulick, 1825-30.	Frederick Farr, 1876.
Joseph McChesney, 1825, 1826.	John L. Suydam, 1877, 1878.
Isaac Story, 1831-36.	David D. Applegate, 1878, 1879.
John T. McDowell, 1836-42.	
Abraham Crusier, 1837-40.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Abrahams, of South Brunswick, is mentioned in the records of the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex County as having been a justice of the peace in 1780. The old records of South Brunswick were burned with the house of Richard McDowell, then township clerk, in 1844, and the records covering the period 1844-54 have never been in the possession of the present clerk and their whereabouts is unknown. Therefore this civil list is as nearly complete as it can be made. The election of the following-named justices of the peace are duly recorded in such records as remain:

William A. Wakely, 1861-65.	Henry H. Stults, 1867.
Charles Shann, 1861-66.	William H. Bergen, 1870.
James Higgins, 1861, 1871-81.	James H. Wheeler, 1871.
James Van Nostrand, 1860.	James L. Ferris, 1873, 1878.
William Schenck, 1859.	Richard McDowell, 1874.
Samuel Higgins, 1866.	C. H. Stout, 1876.
William Hutchinson, 1866.	George I. McDowell, 1876.
William C. Clark, 1867-71.	C. L. Stout, 1881.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Robert D. Montgomery, 1854, 1855.	George Logan, 1867, 1869-74, 1876, 1877.
William N. Stults, 1855-60, 1863.	William Dean, 1868.
John J. Davidson, Jr., 1861, 1862, 1865, 1866.	William V. Wilson, 1874.
William A. Wakely, 1864.	George D. Vanderveer, 1878-81.

¹ Resident in what is now Cranbury township.

ASSESSORS.

William Hutchinson, 1854.	J. G. Van Dyke, 1865-69.
Richard Perrin, 1855, 1856.	John H. Stults, 1870.
William M. Cox, 1857-63.	Henry M. Griggs, 1871-74, 1876-81.
Ralph C. Stults, 1864.	John Smock, 1874.

COLLECTORS.

Ezekiel Silvers, 1854-56, 1858, 1859.	Charles Shann, 1866.
Vincent W. Mount, 1857.	John W. Dey, 1867-77.
John J. Davidson, 1860.	Abraham Britton, 1878.
Ralph C. Stults, 1861, 1862.	Aaron D. Britton, 1879-81.
Henry M. Griggs, 1863-65.	

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

John G. Stults, 1854, 1863.	John G. Stults, 1866-70.
Peter Cortelyou, 1854-59, 1871-72, 1874, 1878.	George T. McDowell, 1866.
Ralph E. Stults, 1854-55.	William Hutchinson, 1866-67.
James P. DeHart, 1854.	John Smock, 1867-68.
John C. Morris, 1854-55.	S. H. Gulick, 1869-70, 1872-74.
William A. Pierce, 1855-56.	Henry H. Stults, 1869-70.
George T. McDowell, 1855.	I. D. Barclay, 1870-71.
Jacob B. Wrightmire, 1855-57, 1860-62, 1867-68, 1874.	Isaac Sneediker, 1871.
Vincent W. Mount, 1850.	Peter Barclay, 1872, 1875.
Dean Britton, 1856.	Henry C. Messeroll, 1873.
John H. Stults, 1857-60, 1862, 1864, 1868, 1878-79.	George W. Dutcher, 1873.
Aaron Lane, 1857-58, 1863.	Jacob W. Suydam, 1874.
Thomas Applegate, 1859.	John L. Suydam, 1875.
Robert Stockton, 1858-59.	John Hunt, 1875.
Martin Crusier, 1858, 1863, 1875-78.	Henry McDowell, 1875.
Isaac See, 1859-60, 1862, 1865.	George I. McDowell, 1876.
John R. Holmes, 1859.	Robert Gulick, 1876.
John G. Van Dyke, 1860.	J. S. Bennett, 1876-77.
James Scudder, 1861-62.	John W. Dey, 1876-77.
George C. Van Dyke, 1861.	William A. Robinson, 1877.
Aaron Dean, 1864.	Richard Farr, 1877.
John B. Thompson, 1864.	William H. Giles, 1878-80.
Abraham B. Wyckoff, 1864-65.	Abraham S. Meyrick, 1878-79.
R. C. Stults, 1865-74.	Abijah E. Chamberlain, 1880-81.
	George R. Dey, 1880.
	J. C. Dean, 1881.
	John S. Voorhees, 1881.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Elijah Brown, 1854.	George I. McDowell, 1868.
Andrew McDowell, 1854-55, 1865.	John Smock, 1869-70.
Jacob B. Wrightmire, 1854.	Charles E. Everette, 1870.
William A. Peirce, 1855.	Charles Groves, 1871-74.
Jeremiah J. Buckley, 1855.	Jacob W. Hagermann, 1871, 1874, 1877.
William G. Bayles, 1856-57, 1860-66.	James P. De Hart, 1871.
William Dean, 1856-57.	Peter Cortelyou, 1873.
Horatio S. Disbrow, 1858.	Samuel Pullen, 1873-74.
John J. Lake, 1858, 1860-62, 1867, 1870.	John Riverson, 1875.
Henry M. Griggs, 1858-59.	George W. Schenck, 1875.
John G. Van Dyke, 1859, 1864.	J. H. Bergen, 1875.
Joseph W. Reed, 1859.	J. H. Stults, 1876.
James Scudder, 1860.	Alexander Bayles, 1876, 1881.
Benjamin Budd, 1861-62.	Gilbert H. Perrine, 1876, 1878.
A. W. Baldwin, 1863.	James N. Shann, 1877, 1879-80.
John J. Conover, 1863.	Richard McDowell, 1877-78.
John Applegate, 1864.	Samuel W. Shann, 1878.
Samuel Grovenden, 1865, 1868-69.	Jacob Wrightmire, Jr., 1879.
Jonathan Emmons, 1866.	W. A. Robinson, 1879.
William Hutchinson, 1866.	R. C. Stults, 1880-81.
Thomas W. Schenck, 1867-69, 1871-72.	J. S. Bennett, 1880-81.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN.

Jeremiah J. Buckley, 1854-55, 1857.	William A. Peirce, 1855-56.
Isaac See, 1854.	James D. Hubbard, 1856-57.
Thomas Potts, 1854.	William A. Stults, 1856.
William P. Letts, 1855.	Benjamin Budd, 1857.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

C. R. Holmes, 1858.	H. S. Clow, 1863.
Jeremiah Buckley, 1859-63, 1865-69.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Richard McDowell, 1854.	James Higgins, 1859-74, 1876-81.
Henry McDonald, 1855-56.	Aaron Dean, 1869.
John H. Martin, 1857-58.	J. R. Hunt, 1875.

Educational.—Undoubtedly the first school in this township or south of New Brunswick, in the western part of Middlesex County, was that at Kingston. The early school history of that time-honored village is very imperfect. It is known that a church existed there in 1723, and it is fairly presumable that then or a little later there was a school connected with it. The first school-house of which any information can be obtained was built in the northern part of the present site of the village (in Somerset County) in 1776. Twenty years later it was torn down, and another was built in the southern part, in Middlesex County, which in 1831 was converted into a dwelling, and another erected about fifty yards from the site of the present school-house. The latter is a very neat structure, erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. There were early schools at Cross-Roads (now Dayton) and in the Rhode Hall neighborhood. At Dayton a new school-house was built by the railroad company to replace one which it was necessary to remove in constructing the present New York Division of the Pennsylvania Road through that hamlet.

Previous to the adoption of the provisions of the common school law the *modus operandi* of organizing schools in South Brunswick was for the trustees to canvass around the township among the heads of families, each of whom signed an agreement to send such a number of children to school as he or she had of the school age or could spare from home, and to pay a certain specified amount per scholar. The teachers boarded around, stopping a week more or less with each family who patronized his school. For a time the money voted at the annual township-meetings for school purposes and received from the surplus State fund was apportioned to the trustees to the heads of families, and by them paid to the teachers as tuition at so much per scholar, and afterwards it was paid by the trustees directly to the teachers and credited to the parents; but the present system did away with these and other inconvenient methods, which are recalled by the older residents simply as reminiscences of the days when the inhabitants of the township were struggling along under still more serious inconveniences than any connected with the schools.

The township is divided into twelve school districts, known as Six-Mile Run District, No. 40; Sand Hills District, No. 41; George's Road District, No. 42; Fresh Ponds District, No. 43; Ridge District, No. 44; Dayton District, No. 45; Rhode Hall District, No. 46; Mapleton District, No. 47; Little Rocky Hill District, No. 48; Scott's Corners District, No. 50; Pleasant Hill District, No. 51; and Kingston District, No. 55.

In 1852 the number of school districts was 17;



Thos L Sneed

number of children between five and eighteen, 1098; number of children taught, 640; average time schools were kept, 10 months; total amount appropriated for school purposes, \$1692.28.

In 1880 the total amount received by the several school districts in South Brunswick from all sources for school purposes was as follows: In Districts Nos. 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, and 51, \$300 each; in District No. 42, \$412.09; in District No. 45, \$440.18; in District No. 46, \$460; and in District No. 55, \$746.13. The value of school property in the township was \$17,100, divided as follows among the several districts: Districts Nos. 40 and 45, \$2000 each; District No. 41, \$200; District No. 42, \$1400; District No. 43, \$400; Districts Nos. 44 and 50, \$900 each; District No. 46, \$1900; District No. 47, \$1500; District No. 48, \$600; District No. 51, \$300; and District No. 55, \$5000. The number of children in the township of the school age was 1189, of whom 89 belonged to District No. 40; 74 to District No. 41; 131 to District No. 42; 58 to District No. 43; 82 to District No. 44; 128 to District No. 45; 69 to District No. 46; 235 to District No. 55; 46 to District No. 47; 49 to District No. 48; and 64 each to Districts Nos. 50 and 51. It was estimated that 28 in the township attended private schools, and that 148 did not attend schools. Schools were kept open an average of ten months during the year, affording employment to one male and thirteen female teachers, the former at a monthly salary of \$50, the latter at an average monthly salary of \$28.30. District No. 41 has a school library of 41 volumes. Funds are being established in Districts Nos. 47 and 55 for the same purpose.

Industrial Pursuits.¹—AN ANCIENT GRIST-MILL.

—Gray's grist-mill, at Gray's Mills, on the Millstone, in the southwestern part of the township, is one of the successors of a mill which stood there, as is supposed, many years before the Revolution, and was for a time known as "Aqueduct Mill," on account of its proximity to an aqueduct carrying the Delaware and Raritan Canal over the Millstone River. The earliest proprietor of whom any knowledge can be gained was a man named Cooley, who was a pre-Revolutionary operator there. During the war the mill was burned, and soon afterwards was rebuilt by Cooley. After a while it was purchased by a man named Scudder, and later it had several successive owners until it was purchased by Dr. Hunt, who tore it down and rebuilt it, finally selling it to Alexander Gray, since whose death it has been owned by his widow.

THE DEAN MILL.—About 1810, Abraham Dean built a saw-mill at what is now Dean's Station, and carried on a lumbering business there until succeeded by his son Aaron, who conducted it about twenty years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Dean. From Thomas Dean the business passed to the latter's son, Aaron Dean, who erected a grist-mill

adjacent to the saw-mill, and has continued the business to the present.

DISTILLERIES.—Samuel Combs had a distillery in the Fresh Ponds neighborhood in the latter part of the last century, which was probably the pioneer in its line. In 1852, John H. Martin established a distillery at Dean's Station, and soon sold it to William Hammell, who died in 1877, and was succeeded in the business by his son, James H. Hammell.

J. C. Powers has had a distillery just below Gray's Mills.

HAY-PRESSES.—Wheeler & Thomas erected a hay-press at Dean's Station in 1873, where they established a business, which, in 1875, they sold to S. I. Snediker. The machine has a capacity of six tons per day. The baled hay is shipped to New York. At Dayton a similar business was started by S. I. Snediker, which is now owned by the Reynolds Brothers.

MECHANICS' SHOPS.—At Plainsboro' are the wagon-shop of John E. Shultz (established in 1850) and the blacksmith-shop of William Wilson; at Gray's Mills Charles Williamson has a blacksmith-shop, and E. S. Williamson a wheelwright-shop. The blacksmith-shop of John Owens at Kingston was established in 1880, and the wheelwright-shop of J. W. Shann some years earlier. There is a blacksmith-shop at Dayton.

QUARRIES.—North of Mapletown on the river are some excellent quarries of freestone, a fine gray, with portions of no sandstone, streaked with small veins of quartz. It works well under the hammer, and was used in constructing the locks of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Between Gray's Mills and Kingston is a quarry where considerable stone has been taken out, and which is known as the Crusier quarry.

Burial-Places.—Much interest attaches to the first death, the first funeral, and the first grave in any locality. If settlement begun at an early date, the certainty that all earthly things have an end is strongly impressed on the mind of the wanderer in the old graveyard by the thought that the people who prepared the occupant of the first grave for burial, the man who made the first rude coffin, the man who dug the lonely grave, first opening Mother Earth in the vicinity for the reception of one of her children, the minister who officiated at the first funeral, the sorrowing friends who lowered the departed into his long home, the bereaved household, to whom that spot became an attraction that endeared the neighborhood to them during their lives, and every sympathetic or curious person who stood by, all lie in other graves around it or elsewhere, an old and weather-worn, often partially, sometimes wholly, illegible headstone, if there be one at all, being the only remaining evidence to any living person of the event which it commemorates.

The early graves were made on the lands of the settlers; the early coffins were roughly fashioned out

¹ See sketch of Mapletown for a mention of industries there.

of unsuitable material with few tools by unskilled hands; there were no plumed hearses, and the funerals were conducted without formality, often providing opportunity for the blunt and unconventional preachers of the early days to preach effective sermons, which would otherwise have fallen unheeded upon the callous ears of their auditors; for death had then been stripped of little of its awe, and by the pioneer preachers was literally brandished before the mental vision of their auditors as an admonition that the time for repentance was neither long nor certain. It is related of one stalwart circuit rider, with whom the settlers were long familiar, that on one occasion he said, "There's a certain class that won't come to preaching. My only chance at some of them is when I am addressing them as mourners at the funeral of some member of their family. When I do get them there where they can't leave I make the best of my opportunity." This may have been taking an unfair advantage, and it is an open question whether much grace and mercy and charity was inculcated in that way; but perhaps the dominie was honest in his intent, and has long since received his reward accordingly.

It was not an uncommon thing for a man to save a few good boards of suitable wood for years, with the design of having his coffin made out of them, and there have been instances related, one at least of an early resident of South Brunswick, of men's making their own coffins and putting them carefully away until they should be needed. The earliest burials were made near the houses of the settlers, and all traces of the graves have long since disappeared from view. Many who have died in the township have from an early date been buried at Cranbury and in the cemetery at Kingston, on the north side of the road forming the county line at that place, and consequently in Somerset County.

In the graveyard of the Baptist Church at Dayton are about one hundred graves visible, many having doubtless become indistinguishable. There are many graves entirely unmarked; some are marked with wooden headboards, and others with headstones, the inscriptions on which are in various degrees of legibility. The oldest of the latter is that of John T., son of Samuel and Mary Ann Disbrow, who died Feb. 23, 1854.

There is an old burying-ground at Fresh Ponds, the inscriptions on some of the headstones there being undecipherable. It covers an area of about three-quarters of an acre, and there are about thirty graves to be seen. The oldest legible memorial here is as follows: "In memory of Farrand Jacobs, who departed this life in the full hope of a glorious immortality, May 24th, 1844."

Villages and Hamlets.—KINGSTON, three miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersection of the old New York and Philadelphia turnpike with the Delaware and Raritan Canal, is a station on the Rocky

Hill Railroad, located mostly in Franklin township (Somerset County), a small portion in South Brunswick, and its western extremity in Princeton township (Mercer County), and contains five hundred inhabitants, a school-house, two churches, two hotels, a sash and blind factory, a lumber-yard, a blacksmith-shop and wheelwright-shop, some stores, and a goodly number of dwellings. Here was one of the earliest settlements in the country around about, and it is stated that there was a church there as early as 1723, and considered probable that a school was opened there at a date not much later.

Vantilburgh's inn, which stood in Somerset County, on the north side of the road dividing that county at that point from Middlesex County, was long known as the favorite stopping-place of Washington and the Governors of New Jersey in passing from the eastern towns to the State capital.

It was at this village that Washington, with the American troops, eluded the British on the day of the battle of Princeton by filing off to the left at the church, down the narrow road leading to Rocky Hill, while the enemy in pursuit, supposing he had gone to New Brunswick to destroy their winter stores, kept on the main road.

The old Withington tavern, now known as the Kingston House, was built previous to 1776, its earliest occupant, so far as is known, having been Phineas Withington. Before the era of railroads Kingston was on the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia, and it is related that the stage travel was so large between the two cities that forty-nine stages loaded with passengers have halted at the same time at Withington's, four hundred harnessed horses standing before the house. Those must have been lively times in Kingston, and since then some of its citizens may be pardoned if they have sighed in idle hours for "the good old days" of bustle, activity, and excitement which have long been signally lacking there, the place having settled down to the usual monotonous every-day experiences of other villages of its size. "Mine host" Withington is spoken of as having been a very popular landlord, who did his utmost to please his guests, having a sufficiency for all in both larder and cellar, and a private fish-pond, which he constructed at considerable expense in order to furnish his table with "trout right out of the water," as he expressed it. Some of his descendants are now prominent residents and property-owners at Kingston. The old house, many times repaired and renovated, having passing through the hands of numerous landlords, is now, under its modern name, kept by J. B. Titus.

That portion of Kingston lying within the borders of South Brunswick contains the stores of Cornelius Van Duyn, postmaster, and C. B. Moore, the Kingston House, the school-house belonging to District No. 55, and a few dwellings.

The post-office was in the Somerset County part of



Stryker Howland



Andrew Rowland

the village until 1870, when Cornelius Van Duyn was appointed postmaster, succeeding C. B. Moore, and removed it across the line into Middlesex County.

The first merchant in Kingston, in South Brunswick, was Joseph C. Higgins, who opened a store there in 1867. Mr. C. B. Moore formerly had a store in the northern part of the village, and removed to the South Brunswick side of the road a few years ago. Higgins was not long in trade, and Ezra De Hart, P. Robinson, James Gray, and a man named Thorne each had stores there for a short time.

MAPLETOWN, which received its name from the Maple family formerly resident there, is a somewhat ancient hamlet on the "straight" turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick, now nearly connected with Kingston by a continuation of dwellings. Gordon mentions it in his "Gazetteer," published in 1832, as follows: "A hamlet on Millstone River, a short distance above the mouth of Stony Brook, two miles southeast of Princeton and fifteen miles from New Brunswick, containing a fine grist-mill and saw-mill and fulling-mill, and four or five dwellings."

DAYTON, formerly known as Cross-Roads, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, southeast of the centre of the township, at the intersection of the Kingston road, the Plainsboro' road, and the Rhode Hall road with the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike, and was named in honor of William L. Dayton, of Trenton, the change having been necessitated by the frequent miscarriage of mails intended for that locality, there being another post-office in the State called Cross-Roads. Mr. Dayton, who was attorney for the railroad company at the time of the construction of the line, had favored the citizens by securing them, at the railroad company's expense, a new school-house in place of an old one which it was necessary to move in order to clear the way for the track-layers, and later contributed liberally towards building the Presbyterian Church there.

The first public-house at Dayton was kept by James Whitlock as early as 1750, and after a time sold to John Barricklo, who occupied it many years, during which it was known as the Barricklo tavern. Of Barricklo William L. Schenck bought it and kept it about thirty years, and was succeeded by his son, William B. Schenck, who remodeled the building for use as a dwelling, and later converted a portion of it into a store. Thomas Wetherell built a public-house at Dayton during the latter part of the last century, and kept a tavern there until 1817 or 1818, when he died, and was succeeded by his daughter, Mrs. Ann McDowell. The tavern many times changed hands until 1880, when it passed into the possession of Frederick Farr, the present occupant. The Exchange Hotel was built by its present proprietor, Abraham Terhune, in 1860.

The first store at the Cross-Roads was kept by Mrs. Abigail Van Pelt. It was a small concern, and the

stock of no particular kind of merchandise was at all extensive, but there were many kinds, including whisky, and it is said "Mother" Van Pelt was able to furnish a customer with about anything that could by any possibility be required. A still earlier store stood on the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike, south of the Corners, the name of whose proprietor cannot be learned. W. B. Schenck kept a store in the old Barricklo tavern building for some years, and was succeeded by J. C. Vanderveer and others. Thomas W. Schenck has had a store in the village about thirty years, during the past few years in the old Barricklo building. George F. Vanderveer has been a merchant there since 1877.

J. C. Vanderveer, insurance agent, is, and for a number years has been, postmaster. The village contains two stores, two churches, a school-house, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, a hay-pressing establishment, and thirty-five dwellings.

DEAN'S STATION, on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a hamlet on the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike and near the headwaters of Lawrence's Brook, in the northern part of the township. The locality was early known as "Dean's," in honor of Abraham Dean, who built a saw-mill there in 1810, and was a prominent business man there until succeeded by other members of his family. About 1845, John H. Martin had built several houses and opened a store there, and from that time onward until after the erection of the depot and the establishment of a regular railway station there to supersede a flag-station the hamlet was known as Martinsville, and by some is so called to this day; but when the station was opened the railroad company named it Dean's Station, and from it the hamlet received the name by which it is commonly known.

John H. Martin had several successors in the mercantile business, one after another, and his former store has been occupied since 1878 by William A. Wines, and is owned by Samuel Giles. Besides the store the place contains a distillery, a hay-pressing establishment, and twelve dwellings. Formerly there was a blacksmith's shop.

PLAINSBO'RO'.—This hamlet is located on the line between South Brunswick and Cranbury, on the Princeton turnpike, and contains a hotel, two stores, a blacksmith's shop, a wheelwright-shop, two churches, and a number of dwellings.

The Plainsboro' tavern was erected about 1800, and the first occupant of whom any information is obtainable was Mrs. Mary Gulick, who perhaps was the successor there of a deceased husband. About 1820 the stand passed into other hands, and the changes of proprietors and occupants have been frequent. The present landlord is Arthur Ruding. John D. Van Doren is a merchant, and has for a year been postmaster. Another merchant is William Schooley.

GRAY'S MILLS, at the western extremity of South Brunswick, on Millstone River, and near the aque-

duct of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, is a hamlet of six houses, named in honor of Alexander Gray, and was settled before the Revolution, its nucleus having been the ancient grist-mill elsewhere referred to. Besides the mill there are in the settlement a wheelwright-shop and a blacksmith-shop.

MONMOUTH JUNCTION.—This is a hamlet containing a church, a store and post-office, a hotel, a railway station, and fourteen dwellings, located on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at its junction with the Jamesburg and Freehold Railroad and the Rocky Hill extension of the same. The first merchant was Stryker Rowland. The only store now is that of H. B. Groves, opened in 1879. The first postmaster was Charles O. Greggs, about 1878; the present is H. B. Groves.

The first and only public-house was built in 1871, by John H. Martin, and was occupied by John Shreeve until 1876. At the latter date James S. Higgins bought the property, and has since conducted the business.

FRANKLIN PARK.—The above is the name of a hamlet of twenty dwellings, more or less, a hotel, a school-house, and a store and post-office, at the northern limit of the township, and partially in Somerset County. The store is kept by C. C. Beekman, who is also postmaster.

FRESH PONDS.—A hamlet of a dozen houses, a church, and a school-house, known variously as Pigeon Swamp, Woodville, Woodside, and Fresh Ponds, is located at a cross-roads in the northeast part of the township. It has been long called as above, on account of the proximity in former years of several marshy ponds, known collectively as "Pigeon Swamp," since partially drained by an improvement called the "Great Ditch."

RHODE HALL is a neighborhood on the boundary line between Monroe and South Brunswick, and contains a store, a hotel, and several dwellings. It is an old settlement, the early residents having been several Scotch families, some of the descendants of whom have risen to distinction in various walks of life.

The nucleus of the settlement was an old tavern, formerly known as the "Half-way House," which was often a scene of much activity in the old staging days, and was first kept, probably as early as 1730, by David Williamson, who gave the locality its name. Williamson was succeeded by Thomas McDowell about 1774. A public-house is now kept at Rhode Hall by John Smock, who succeeded his father, Simmons Smock, as landlord at the latter's death. A race-course, known as the Rhode Hall Driving Park, was made there.

Churches.—**THE BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH OF PLAINSBORO'.**—This church was erected by subscription in 1812, the land on which it stands having been donated to a Methodist society then formed in the neighborhood by Robert Davison, Jr. (a zealous Methodist), with the provision that in case the church

to be built thereon at any time ceased to belong to and be used by the Methodist denomination, the lot should revert to him, his heirs, or his legal representatives.

The first preacher who held meetings in the building is reasonably supposed to have been Rev. Joseph Totten, who closed his labors there about 1814 or 1815. Much aid towards the erection of the church was rendered by Mr. Davison, in the hope of establishing a Methodist Church there. This hope was never realized, though the few Methodists in the vicinity have maintained a class organization to the present, thus retaining the control of the house of worship, which has been used by all Christian denominations irregularly, without aiding to form a church of any sect in the neighborhood. In course of time it became dilapidated and was unserviceable for a number of years. It was repaired and reopened in 1850, and has been kept up by contributions from people in the vicinity, prominent among whom was Mrs. Charlotte Zeff, a granddaughter of the giver of the lot.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF DAYTON.—The ground upon which stands the Baptist Church at Dayton was deeded to the trustees of the Baptist Church of Dayton by William Jones, and services were first held in the church in 1848, immediately after its completion, by Rev. Jacob Gessner. The last pastor was Rev. Morgan Cox, who severed his connection with it in 1874.

The church is located on the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike, opposite the Presbyterian Church, and is a wooden building forty-five feet by thirty-three. Prior to the erection of the Presbyterian Church the Presbyterians held frequent meetings in it.

A legal organization is preserved, and the present trustees are James Higgins, Andrew Rowland, N. B. Guire, and Charles Groves. No records of this church are known to be in existence.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DAYTON.—One of the numerous outlying stations of the Cranbury pastors was Dayton, where a regular service was maintained for some time previous to the organization of the Presbyterian Church there. About 1867, as the result of prayer-meetings and exhortations, there was a religious awakening that led to many conversions, and soon afterward the demand for a church organization became apparent.

Oct. 16, 1869, the Presbytery of New Brunswick organized a church at Dayton with the following-named members (fifty-eight in number): Richard McDowell, Abbie McDowell, Thomas W. Schenck, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Schenck, William B. Schenck, Mrs. Emmeline Schenck, John C. Vanderveer, Mrs. John C. Vanderveer, William Dean, Mrs. Jane Dean, Rufus Conover, Mrs. Caroline Conover, George W. Schenck, Mrs. Mary Ann Schenck, William B. Miller, Mrs. Mary J. Miller, Daniel D. Applegate, Mrs. Roxannah Applegate, Peter Rogers, Mrs. Parmelia Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth Perrine, Mrs. Margaret Hig-



William G Bayley

gins, Charles Everett, Mrs. Julia Ann Everett, Mrs. Sarah F. Burlew, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowland, Mrs. Eliza Ann Conover, Miss Celia J. Conover, Mrs. Harriet N. Anderson, Miss Louisa Anderson, John McDowell, Mrs. Adeline H. McDowell, Addison H. McDowell, Mrs. Sarah Terhune, Cornelia J. Stults, John P. Stults, Andrew B. McDowell, Mrs. Matilda McDowell, Mrs. Rachel Griggs, Mrs. Mary I. Grover, Anne McDonald, Daniel Davison, Mrs. Mattie Davison, Isaac B. Rowland, Mrs. Catharine Higgins, Mrs. Mary E. Anderson, Mrs. Mary A. S. Hagerman, Jacob W. Hagerman, Sarah S. Van Dorne, Mrs. John H. Allendorph, Benjamin Miller, Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Andrew Rowland, Ann Van Pelt, Mrs. Adeline Robbins, Louise Rowland, and Mrs. Ellen Soden.

Forty-six of these constituent members were from the two churches at Cranbury. Those churches having reached the critical period of "full and flourishing," the pastors and people fully agreed to give the new enterprise a hearty godspeed and substantial assistance. Two consequences followed: the young church started self-sustaining, and in six months more than twice as many had been added to the parent churches as they had dismissed.

The elders chosen at the organization of the church and now in service are Richard McDowell, Thomas W. Schenck, John W. Hagerman, and Lewis Rowland.

For a time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. H. Schofield. In May, 1870, Rev. J. W. Hubbard was installed first pastor. In December, 1875, Rev. A. Westveer was installed. The present pastor, Rev. S. J. Rowland, was installed in July, 1880.

Early meetings were held in the Baptist Church. The erection of a house of worship had been begun prior to the organization, which was completed and dedicated in August, 1870. A parsonage was built the same year. The house of worship is located north of the centre of the village, and with the other property vested in the church is valued at about ten thousand dollars.

THE CHURCH AT MONMOUTH JUNCTION.—A frame church was erected at Monmouth Junction in 1879 by James Hunt, which is often referred to as the Methodist Church, but is devoted to the use of all Christian denominations.

"THE OLD CHURCH," PLAINSBORO'.—In Plainsboro', on a hill near the school-house, stands the "Old Church" (bearing date 1779). It is the first house of worship of an organization of that name and date, and chooses to be called the "Old Church" as claiming a primitive simplicity in its beliefs. A second "Old Church" is forming in Princeton, where already a still larger building has been put up. These organizations are under the care of Rev. John Miller, who by the action of his Presbytery was obliged to withdraw from the Presbyterian body for difference of doctrine. He makes no attempt to join any other denomination, but prefers a Presbyterian order, only he decrees

that morality has dropped out too much from the teachings of religion.¹

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF FRESH PONDS.—At Fresh Ponds is an old wooden church, which was erected many years ago, and had served as a mission church under the auspices of the Methodist Protestant denomination, meetings having formerly been held there once a week, and later semi-monthly. During the past few years there have been no regular services.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM G. BAYLES.

John Bayles, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was of English birth, and resided in Somerset County, N. J. He was united in marriage to a Miss Davidson, and had children,—Robert, Samuel, John, Rachel, and Susan. His wife having died, he married a second time a Mrs. Bergen, to whom were born several children.

The death of Mr. Bayles occurred about the year 1820. Robert, one of his sons, was born in South Brunswick, and during a portion of his life resided in Somerset County. He later removed to the township of his birth, where his death occurred.

He married Rebecca, daughter of Maj. John Gulick, and had children,—William G., Susan A. (Mrs. Dr. Dunn), George, James, Margaretta M., Emma (Mrs. William McCauley), Maria E., John G., a physician, and Alexander.

Their son, William G., was born Nov. 9, 1802, in Somerset County (now Mercer County), and spent his boyhood with his parents. After a brief residence at Princeton, N. J., the family removed to Kingston, Middlesex Co., when William G. was sent to Lawrenceville, and later to Princeton, to pursue his studies.

On his return he for a while assisted his father, and also became interested in a line of stages running between Philadelphia and New York, and known as the Union Line.

¹ It is believed that this is the first publication designed for permanent use in which this new religious sect (which in time possibly may become more numerous) has been represented. A brief account of the creed and differences taught by Rev. Mr. Miller may be deemed of interest. Mr. Miller teaches (1) total depravity; (2) the deity of Christ; (3) vicarious atonement; (4) regeneration; (5) the necessity of faith; (6) the inspiration of the Scriptures; (7) eternal rewards and punishments. His differences are six in number:

(1) There is no Trinity. The one personal God is incarnate in Christ, and is the Holy Ghost.

(2) There is no child not of Adam. Christ was made sinless by the power of His Godhead through the grace of His intended sacrifice.

(3) There is no grace not moral. Faith is a moral grace, and it is the eye of conscience that is opened in believing.

(4) There is no imputed obedience. Christ's sufferings are imputed, and it is an obedience of our own that is the fruit of our redemption.

(5) There is no perseverance promised in conversion. Election unto life is of those who endure unto the end.

(6) There are no disembodied souls. Men die in death, and wake in the resurrection.

He was married on the 24th of September, 1827, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Judge Frederick Cruser, of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., and had children,—Robert, who is president of the Market National Bank of New York City; Martha, George A., Frederick C., William H., and Westley H., all the sons with the exception of George A. being residents of New York City. The death of Mrs. Bayles occurred April 22, 1877.

Mr. Bayles is in his political sympathies a Republican, and has always been a strong advocate of the principles of his party. He has served as freeholder of his township, and held various minor offices, but has neither sought nor desired such honors.

He has officiated as director of the Princeton National Bank, as did also his father. He has been for years identified with the educational interests of the township, and filled the office of trustee of the public school of the district where he resides.

His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian denomination, the church at Kingston having numbered him among its worshippers and its board of trustees.

PETER CORTELYOU.

The Cortelyou family (sometimes written Cortilean) are of French extraction, the progenitor in America having been Jaques Cortelyou, who arrived in New Amsterdam (now New York) about 1651, together with his wife, Neltje Van Duyn, she being also of French lineage. His children were Jaques, Peter, Cornelius, William, Helena, and Maria.

In a direct line of descent from Jaques Cortelyou was Henry, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1761, and married to Elizabeth Nevius, whose birth occurred in 1762. The death of Henry Cortelyou took place March 14, 1841, and that of his wife Jan. 22, 1848. Their only son, Peter, was born Sept. 27, 1796, in the township of South Brunswick, where his youth was spent upon the farm of his father. At a later period he removed to New York, and began mercantile life as a clerk. He continued business in Griggstown, but ultimately returned to the farm, which became his by inheritance on the death of his father. Here he followed agricultural employments during the remainder of his life, the homestead being still occupied by his son.

Mr. Cortelyou was married Sept. 23, 1820, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Cornelius Gulick, of Ten-Mile Run, Middlesex Co. Their children are Elizabeth, born Aug. 25, 1821; Henry P., whose birth occurred Dec. 4, 1823, and two who died in early childhood. Mrs. Cortelyou's death took place Sept. 21, 1831, and he was again married on the 21st of November, 1844, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Garret Beekman, of Griggstown. They had one son, Peter, above mentioned as the owner of the paternal estate.

Mr. Cortelyou was in politics a Republican, having during the late civil war abandoned the principles of the Democracy which he had formerly espoused. He was for many years freeholder of the township, and held other less important offices. He was for a long period an active and exemplary member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Franklin Park, and one of its liberal supporters. The death of Peter Cortelyou occurred Aug. 25, 1879, in his eighty-third year. His life was a bright example of integrity and purity of character, and won for him the respect of all who were associated with him.

I. CHANDLER WITHINGTON.

Mr. Withington is descended from an old New England family, the progenitor of whom was Elder Henry Withington, of Dorchester, Mass., who emigrated from England in 1635, the subject of this biographical sketch having represented the eighth generation of the family. During the early settlement of Dorchester, which was the third Puritan colony (Plymouth being the first and Salem the second), the Withingtons appear prominent in affairs of church and State, and were allied by marriage to many of the older New England families. Phineas Withington, the father of Isaac Chandler, was born April 13, 1790, at Jamaica Plain, now Roxbury, Mass., and in 1810, when twenty years of age, came to Kingston, Middlesex Co., N. J. He was well known as one of the proprietors of the old Union Stage Line, running between New York and Philadelphia, which was afterwards merged into the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and controlled that portion of the route between New Brunswick and Kingston. He was, Oct. 26, 1815, united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Skillman) Gulick, of Kingston, N. J. Phineas Withington was a man of indomitable energy and enterprise, and added greatly by his extensive business connections to the growth and prosperity of the village of his residence. He was to his family a kind protector, to the poor a steadfast friend, and to the community generally a valuable citizen. His death occurred Nov. 21, 1834, at the early age of forty-four years.

His son, Isaac Chandler, was the second of four children,—Amanda B., Isaac C., Henry G., and Hiram R. He was born at Kingston, Jan. 29, 1820, and was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's decease.

His early years were spent in school at Burlington, N. J., after which he became a clerk in the post-office at Princeton, N. J., and later assistant postmaster at Trenton, N. J.

On the death of his mother, in 1842, he purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters in the homestead farm, and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. On the 18th of September, 1844, he was married to Miss Maria Roshore, daughter of George

W. and Eliza Roshore Platt, of New York City. He entered into business relations with Mr. Platt, which were continued until the death of the latter, in 1881. In 1850, the State of New Jersey having purchased the land embraced in the homestead farm with a view to locating a House of Refuge, Mr. Withington removed to New York, and made the city his permanent residence. The project was, however, abandoned in 1852, and he repurchased the property, added to its dimensions, and in 1857 erected a spacious and elegant mansion surrounded by broad avenues and expansive lawns.

The cultivation and improvement of this property was a source of great pleasure to Mr. Withington, and the summer months were invariably spent on his country estate. He was a thorough, practical, careful, and intelligent farmer, and eager to avail himself of all the modern appliances which added to the success of his efforts.

He cared little for public honors, was unostentatious in his life, and while high-minded and sensitive in his nature, was invariably courteous and genial in his bearing. These qualities, added to an unusually distinguished physique and a certain quality of personal magnetism, rendered his presence always commanding and impressive.

He affiliated in religion with the Presbyterian denomination, and was for many years identified with the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Withington were the parents of four sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was George Platt, who died at the age of five years. The survivors are Charles Sumner, who graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1868, was admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and is now in active practice; Laura Elliott, Annie Louise, Irving Platt, who graduated at Princeton in 1880; Chandler, who graduates during the present year from the John E. Green School of Science, Princeton College; Marea Roshore, and Eliza Platt. The death of Mr. Withington occurred Nov. 22, 1881, in his sixty-second year, at his residence in New York. His remains were interred in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

THOMAS S. SNEDEKER.

Garret Snedeker came from Long Island about 1766 and settled in South Brunswick township, Middlesex County, N. J., where he became the possessor of several hundred acres of land. He was a man of quite large means and influence, and was known as "Gentleman Garret." He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Cranbury, and in his will, dated 1791, he left £150 to the theological seminary at Princeton, and divided the balance of his property among his children. He died Aug. 1, 1825. His wife, by whom he had issue, was Margaret, sister of Col. David Chambers, who served in the Revolutionary war.

She was born Feb. 23, 1746, and died May 9, 1791. His children were Alexander, Abram, Rose, Isaac, Maria, and Craige. The third son, Isaac, was born Oct. 2, 1782. He succeeded to a part of the homestead, and was a farmer during his active business life. He died in Cranbury, Feb. 22, 1862, where he retired after leaving his farm. He was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church at Cranbury for twenty-four years. His wife, Anne Salter, bore him children,—Getty, wife of Dominicus Mershon; Garret, resides in Washington. S. R., Thomas Salter; and Margaret Chambers, who became the wife of James Buckalew, of Jamesburg.

Thomas Salter, second son of Isaac Snedeker, is the subject of our sketch, and was born on the homestead, June 9, 1809. He succeeded to that part of the homestead called the "Bennett tract," containing some four hundred acres, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, which has remained the homestead since. As a farmer, a merchant at New Brunswick, and a large dealer in timber, he spent an active business life. He was a man of good judgment, sterling integrity, and unsolicitous of public place or the emoluments of office. He was an active and influential member of the Whig and Republican parties, a zealous supporter of the Union cause in the late civil war, and during the war and for three years afterwards he filled the place of revenue assessor and inspector. Then he was succeeded by his son Isaac, who held the office until a change was made in the district. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church at Hightstown for thirteen years, was one of the founders of Peddie Institute of that place, and for a time a member of its board of trustees, and he was frequently selected to administer upon estates. He died Aug. 3, 1868.

His wife was Sarah Stryker, a daughter of John I. Bergen and Mary Mershon, of Cranbury. She is a descendant in the seventh generation from Hans Hansen Bergen, a native of Bergen, Norway, who removed to Holland, and came to New Amsterdam in 1633. Her great-grandfather, George Bergen, in 1720 settled from Long Island upon a plantation in Middlesex County, N. J., which, with its families of negroes, descended to his son, John B. Bergen, who was born March 27, 1739, and died June 2, 1808; served with the Jersey Blues in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Princeton. John B. Bergen had for his insignia of office a long staff with a spear and slender battle-axe attached, which he preserved during his life. Mrs. Thomas S. Snedeker survives in 1882. Her children are Mary A., wife of Austin I. Richardson, residing upon a part of the homestead; Sarah E., wife of R. Baxter Konover, of Trenton; Emeline, wife of Abigail Chamberlin, residing upon a part of the homestead; Isaac S., a grain and hay merchant and farmer at Dayton, N. J., and a manufacturer of edge-tools at Newark, N. J., married Miss Mamie Ten Broeck; and the youngest child, Willard, who died at the age of nine years.

ANDREW ROWLAND.

The Rowlands, as elsewhere stated, are of French extraction, the subject of this biographical sketch being the great-grandson of James Rowland and his wife, Letty Guest. Among their children was William, born March 13, 1780, and married to Miss Catherine Stryker, who had eleven children, among whom was James, born in New Brunswick and married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew McDowell, of South Brunswick. Their children were William, Andrew, Adeline (Mrs. Robbins), Catherine, Richard, and Charles. William resides in Brooklyn, while Charles and Richard are residents of Dayton, N. J. Andrew was born Sept. 28, 1829, on the homestead farm at present occupied by Stryker Rowland. The village of Dayton afforded him the earliest advantages of education, after which he removed to Brooklyn, and acquired the trade of a ship-joiner. This business he carried on for a number of years successfully, in connection with his brother William, in New York and Brooklyn.

Having a taste for country life and the labors of the agriculturist, he removed to South Brunswick in 1864, and has since followed farming pursuits. He was married Oct. 20, 1853, to Miss Mary F., daughter of James Foster, of Brooklyn, where he followed the trade of a ship-joiner, his father having been a ship-captain. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are James Andrew, born Aug. 2, 1854; Sarah L. (Mrs. Harvey B. Groves), born May 10, 1856; William F., born May 28, 1864; Clarence S., whose birth occurred Aug. 18, 1867; and Sylvester Hill, born Oct. 6, 1873. The death of Mrs. Rowland occurred March 30, 1881. Her memory is tenderly cherished by a devoted husband and children. In politics Mr. Rowland may be classed in the ranks of the Republicans, though he takes but little interest in the conflicts of party, and has never sought official position.

He is a Presbyterian, and one of the founders of the church at Dayton, of which he was formerly a trustee and is now an elder. Mrs. Rowland was a member of the First Church at Green Point.

STRYKER ROWLAND.

The name of Rowland is intimately associated with French history, and it is probable that the ancestors of Stryker Rowland were of French descent. His grandfather, James Rowland, was born Aug. 18, 1755, and married to Miss Letty Guest, whose birth occurred Jan. 12, 1756. Their children were Elizabeth, William, Catharine, James, Charles, Letty, Sarah, Richard, John, and Susannah.

William, the second of these children in the order of birth, was born March 13, 1780, in New Brunswick, and later removed to Penn's Neck, Mercer Co., where he was a popular landlord, and also engaged in carting for the government during the war of 1812. He subsequently became a resident of South

Brunswick and engaged in farming occupations. He married Miss Catharine Stryker, and had children,—Elizabeth S., James, William, Letty A., Charles S., Lewis D., William (second), Adeline, Richard, Catherine, and Stryker. Mr. Rowland was a man of strong force of character and of exceptional ability. He was a lifelong Democrat, participated actively in public affairs, and held for years the office of justice of the peace of the township. His death occurred July 26, 1857, in his seventy-eighth year, and that of his wife Jan. 31, 1845, in her sixty-sixth year.

Their son Stryker was born Oct. 25, 1818, and after obtaining the rudiments of an education at the village school at Dayton, in the township, engaged in agricultural employments on the farm of his father, which is still occupied by him, and known as the Long Bridge farm.

He was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Isaac Bogert, of South Brunswick, on the 25th of April, 1841. Their children are Isaac B., born in 1843; James E., whose birth occurred in 1847; and Anne E. (Mrs. Philip H. Allendorf), born in 1850. Isaac has two children,—Anne J. and Charles S.; James has one daughter, Ella D.; and Mrs. Allendorf has two daughters, Nettie S. and Millie L. Mr. Rowland has always been a strong Democrat in his political predilections, and though not in any sense a politician, has been for several years postmaster of Monmouth Junction. He has devoted himself during his lifetime to farming employments. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Mrs. Rowland having been a member of the church of the same denomination at Cranbury.

JOHN STRYKER CRUSER.

The family of Crusers originally settled on Staten Island, where Abraham Cruser, grandfather of John Stryker, resided. He was born June 1, 1733, and married to Martha Doolhagen, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. Mr. Eaton on the 5th of April, 1758. Their children were Helena, born in 1759; Rachel, in 1761; Martha, in 1764; Frederick, in 1766; Cornelius, in 1769; and John, in 1778. Abraham Cruser removed at a later period to the family property, which was partly inherited by his wife, and the remainder purchased by him. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was active in preventing the landing of the British off Sandy Hook. He was an influential citizen, and accumulated a fortune in farming pursuits.

His death occurred April 2, 1819, in his eighty-sixth year. His son John was born July 24, 1778, and was married to Cornelia, daughter of John Stryker, on the 14th of February, 1797, by Rev. Samuel Snowden, of Princeton. Their children were Abraham, born May 5, 1798; John Stryker, whose birth occurred Sept. 25, 1799, deceased; John Stryker (2d), born Oct. 26, 1800; Cornelia (Mrs. Voorhees),



John Struser

born Feb. 8, 1803; James McRee, born July 7, 1804; Jaquish V., Aug. 13, 1806; Frederick, Feb. 14, 1808; Van Cleef, Feb. 13, 1810; Catherine, May 11, 1811.

John Cruser died April 5, 1816, and the death of his wife occurred Jan. 28, 1852. Their son, John Stryker, who is the subject of this sketch, remained upon the homestead until his twenty-eighth year, after which, having sold his portion of the property to his brother, he removed to his present residence and continued farming occupations. He has been during his lifetime a strong Democrat and a firm party adherent. He received the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and declined the honor, but has served as justice of the peace, and held other township offices. He has been largely identified with county politics, and exercised no small influence on the annual elections. The Cruser family have always been identified with the religious interests of the community. Abraham Cruser assisted in rebuilding the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, and John Stryker Cruser was formerly a member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, and one of its trustees, and a member of its building committee. He is now associated with the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

CHAPTER CI.

MONROE.

Situation and Boundaries.—Monroe is the southernmost township in Middlesex County, and is bounded north by East Brunswick, east by Madison and Manalapan (Monmouth County), south by Manalapan (Monmouth County) and East Windsor (Mercer County), and west by Cranbury and South Brunswick.

Natural Features.—Like most of the stretch of country south of the Raritan, between New York and Philadelphia, the surface of Monroe is rolling. The soil is measurably productive, and contains clayey and sandy loam in considerable quantities. It is watered centrally by the Manalapan Creek, and along a portion of its eastern border by Matchaponix Creek, which unite at its northern extremity, forming South River. These streams were so named by the Indians in description of the country through which they flow as it was regarded by them, *manalapan* signifying a good country producing good bread, and *matchaponix* poor land not producing anything out of which good bread may be made. At Jamesburg the Manalapan affords a fine water-power, which was first utilized in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The southern part is drained by Cranbury Brook, which has its source in Cedar Brook and other small streams in Monroe, traverses Cranbury town-

ship centrally, and near its western limit flows into Millstone River. The Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the northwestern part of the township, forming a junction at Jamesburg with the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, and the extension of the latter to Monmouth Junction in South Brunswick.

The area of Monroe is 22,000 acres. In 1880 its real estate was valued at \$1,029,000; its personal property at \$395,200; the total taxable valuation being \$1,129,000. The voters numbered 635. The county tax was \$6815; the school tax, \$2237. In 1840, two years after its organization, its population was 2453, and ten years later it was 3004. In 1880 it was 3016.

Early Settlement and Pioneer Life.²—In colonial days, when the first settlements were made in this vicinity of which we now find any mention, New Jersey was divided into the provinces of East and West Jersey, and the Duke of York, under date of March 14, 1682, had confirmed the sale of the province of East Jersey to the twenty-four proprietors, including James, the Earl of Perth, and Robert Barclay, from whom the title to a part of Edmund Rue's farm was acquired, with only three intermediate changes. The representatives of the proprietors appear to have been very active in disseminating favorable accounts of this section, and the first settlers were very enthusiastic in their descriptions of their new homes and prospects.

Further inducements were made by the proprietors in 1684, granting fifty acres to each head of a family settling in the province, and twenty-five acres for each of the other members of his household. Under this provision James Johnstone came from Edinburgh in December, 1685, and settled on the southeastern bank of the Manalapan, near Spottswood, and within the present borders of Monroe. He soon purchased additional land, extending towards the Matchaponix, and was doubtless the first person to reclaim land in the township.

A little later William Davison, son of Robert Davison, also from Scotland, settled on a tract of land commencing about two hundred feet southeast of the residence of Isaac S. Buckelew, in Jamesburg, extending beyond Daniel R. Schenck's and including most of the land now known as the Davison tract. His descendants have been numerous, and have done much towards improving the land and advancing the agricultural interests of that vicinity. His nephew,³ Paul Davison, who died seven or eight years ago, was well known, and the widow of his son, William W.

² In the preparation of this chapter, as elsewhere, the historian has, by permission, made free use of the historical address delivered by T. Wiltou Hill, Esq., at Jamesburg, July 4, 1876.

³ Some statements above regarding the relationship of William Davison to members of the family of a later generation conflict somewhat with the version given in Mr. Hill's address. Peter V. Davison is authority for the change, the family Bible seemingly confirming its propriety.

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

Davison, the venerable Sarah Davison, is still living in the family of the late Abram S. Davison, of which her grandson, Peter V. Davison, is the nominal head. Abram S. Davison and his sisters, Nancy, Margaret, and Rebecca, were children of William W. Davison. Abram S. married a daughter of Peter Voorhees. His children, Peter V., Benjamin D., Isaac S., William H., Sarah V., and Anna M., are all living at and near Jamesburg.

The letters written by the first settlers to their friends at home describing the country and offering inducements for the latter to follow them were quaintly interesting. The following is a specimen:

"Wolves are so far from troubling men, that if a man should lay a glove upon a carcass or their prey they will yell but not come nigh it. You cannot come nigh a rattlesnake but they will rattle with their tail, whereby a man is advertised either to kill them or go by them. They frequently charm the squirrels or other little beasts off the tops of the trees into their mouth, and that without touching them with their teeth, which if they did they would poison themselves. The flea that is troublesome on the low and marshy grounds is not found on the uplands. I am mightily well pleased with my coming over, neither do I think I could live again in Scotland. It is a place that produces many fine fruits and physic herbs. The woods are stored with wild deers, conies, wolves, bears, raccoons, some beavers, and several other beasts which have fine furs, and fish and water-fowl for the killing. The timber are mostly oak of all sorts, walnut and chestnut. Strawberries grow very thick upon the ground amongst the trees, so that some places in the woods are in summer, as it were, covered with a red cloth. The land is exceeding good which is yet to take up, much better than what is inhabited. There is very much 'syder' here which is our principal drink. The Indian natives are not troublesome any way if we do them no harm, but are a kind and loving people. The men do nothing but hunt, and the women they plant corn and work at home. They come and trade among the Christians with skins or venison, and in the summer-time they and their wives come down the rivers in their canoes, which they make themselves of a piece of a great tree like a little boat, and there they fish and take oysters. What I most earnestly desire of you for the encouragement of this plantation is that you would be instrumental to send us over some ministers, who I dare engage shall ever afterwards be thankful."

Little is to be learned of interest in reference to the development of the lands mentioned prior to the beginning of this century. The old building standing on the State Reform School farm remains as a link connecting the eighteenth century with the present. Tradition alone tells us that it was built during the French war of 1754-56, and used for the detention of French prisoners. In the old graveyard attached to it are found some old headstones bearing date previous to that time. On the Monroe side of the Manalapan there can still be seen the remnants of a dam that was in use by the Forge Company, Messrs. Perry, Corne & Hays, before the Revolution. This side of the brook the land was included in what was known as the Faulkner tract, and as late as 1758 was inhabited mostly by Indians; the patent line, reaching from a point marked by a peculiar stone, still well preserved, on the farm of Edmund Rue, at the edge of Manalapan Brook, thence along the farm of Alexander Redmond and others, may still be traced to the Delaware River.

On the farm of Alexander Redmond and adjoining the land of the Widow Lane was the Brainerd settlement, and there was the scene of the distinguished

labors of the great missionary. Rev. Mr. Brainerd first preached to the Indians in the woods between Stockbridge and Albany, N. Y., but without much apparent success. He then about 1745 turned his attention to the Indians at the forks of the Delaware and at Crossweeksung, this section, where his labors were crowned with remarkable success. He and his brother John also at one time labored in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. "His 'Life and Diary Among the Indians,'" wrote an eminent English divine, "exhibits a perfect pattern of the qualities which should distinguish the instructor of rude and barbarous tribes,—the most invincible patience and self-denial, the profoundest humility, exquisite prudence, indefatigable industry, and such a devotedness to God, or rather such an absorption of the whole soul in zeal for the divine glory and salvation of men, as is scarcely paralleled since the age of the apostles." Imagination pictures Brainerd, earnest in purpose, eloquent in speech, gracious in manner, persuasive in conversation, doing his work among the Indians in the primitive forests of Monroe, interested solely for their spiritual and mental development and the consequent improvement in their temporal affairs, and his name seems, like those of Heckewelder and Eliot, a reproach upon the "Indian policy" now pursued by a powerful government towards the remnant of a once numerous and in many respects admirable people.

When Alexander Redmond purchased the property in 1841 many cellars, showing the former location of houses in the Brainerd settlement, were visible, and he long retained stones that had been used as hearths, as well as many relics of the Indians exhumed there. The old apple- and cherry-trees of the settlement were then quite numerous. Some of the apple-trees still remain. The brook from which this grove takes its name was called by them "Wigwam Brook," and has its source in springs located in their settlement. In the life of John Brainerd, published by the Presbyterian Board, the year 1754 is spoken of as one of great despondency for the missionary, as "Bethel, to procure which as their permanent home David Brainerd had paid the debts of the Indians, amounting to some ninety pounds, and aided them to clear its forests with his own labor, was now passing from their hands forever." A short time after the Scotch society which had supported him in his missionary field withdrew that assistance, and Brainerd sought other service. In this connection it is interesting to read an old deed in the possession of Mr. Alexander Redmond, by which it appears that on the 12th of July, 1754 (the year above mentioned), the Rev. John Brainerd conveyed to Peter Deremer the land adjacent to Wigwam Brook, including lands now owned by Mrs. James Redmond, Alexander Redmond, Edmund Rue, and the estate of James Buckelew. The historic character of this locality becomes still more interesting when we remember that Brainerd's help-

mate was the Rev. William Tennent, at that time the remarkable and powerful pastor of the old Tennent Church in Monmouth County. After Brainerd went to Newark, in 1755, the Scotch society made an agreement to give him twenty-five pounds per annum for visiting the congregation once a week, catechising their children, and sometimes administering the communion on the Lord's day, hoping thereby to keep the Indian congregation together.¹ Previous to 1738 some Presbyterians, mostly from the Cranbury neighborhood, and certain members of the Church of England owned a house of worship conjointly which stood in School District No. 32, in Monroe, where the "Old Church" school-house now is. The two sects are thought to have separated in the years mentioned, and nothing later is known of the church or its Episcopalian worshipers, who about that time seem to have become sole owners.²

Tice Mount, of English descent, located very early at Matchaponix, now known locally as "Texas," in the northeastern part of the township, and died there at an advanced age. His sons were Joseph and Hugh Taylor Mount, and he had daughters named Catharine and Rebecca. Joseph married a daughter of Henry Dellatosh, and located on the Alexander Redmond farm, near Jamesburg. His children were quite numerous, but only one son, Morgan, lived to manhood. Of his daughters, Elsie married Joseph Cosner, Polly married Benjamin Hayes, and lives at Freehold, and Catharine is unmarried. Hugh Taylor Mount married Catharine, daughter of Cornelius Johnson, and both lived to a ripe old age. Their children were named Cornelius J., Catharine, Tice, Joseph, Rachel, and Ellen. Cornelius J. married Nancy Davison, daughter of William Davison, and both are living, he aged eighty-three, she aged seventy-five. Their sons, John, Alfred, and William H. Mount, are well known. The former married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Day; the latter, Amanda, daughter of Paul Davison.

Peter Mount, who has been dead many years, was another early settler at Matchaponix, as was John Rue, who owned a good deal of land, and was often referred to as "rich Johnny Rue." His sons were named Isaac, Joseph, and John, and none of them are now living there. Tice Rue was another early comer in that neighborhood. His sons were Tice, Joseph, Matthias, and John. Matthias' death was so sudden, and the circumstances surrounding it so strange, that it will long be remembered how he was taken suddenly ill in the court-room at New Brunswick years ago and died almost immediately. John, a son of Matthias, is living at Matchaponix. Edmund, a son of John and a grandson of Tice Rue, resides near Jamesburg. Cornelius Johnson was an early resident in the same section, and was a man of some

prominence, taking a leading part in matters of importance. We find his name among those of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the Presbyterian Church at Cranbury, which was pledged between 1785 and 1788. He had sons named William, Cornelius, Reuben, and Tice. William married Rebecca Tone. Cornelius became a physician, and for many years lived and practiced his profession in Spottswood. He married into the Schureman family of New Brunswick. Reuben married Phebe De Witt, of Cranbury; Tice (first wife), Ann, daughter of James Cottrell; and John, Polly Tone, a sister of William's wife.

Another family of Mounts than the one previously mentioned are quite numerous in Monroe. They are the descendants of (1) Joseph B. Mount, who died about 1840 at the age of eighty-four. His children were named William, Samuel, Brittain, John, Joseph, David, Lewis, Barbara, Mary Ann, Catharine, Susan, Lucinda, Lydia A., and Hannah. (2) William lived and died in the township a few years ago, aged ninety-six. His sons were Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Augustus, and William, some of whom are dead, and none of whom live in Monroe. He had daughters named Mary Ann, Barbara, Hannah, and Elizabeth. (3) Samuel went West and died there, leaving no family. (4) Brittain also went West and married there, and at his death left two sons. (5) John married Sarah Bennett, by whom he had children named Joseph B., Aaron, John, Henry, Brittain, Ursula, Hannah, Sarah Ann, and Helen. Joseph B. married Margaret Applegate, and is living in Monroe. His son, John H. Mount, is a farmer. Another, Daniel A., is a wheelwright at Half-Acre. Other sons of his are named Charles B., William, and George, and he has daughters named Eleanor, Sarah, Caroline, and Anna. (6) Joseph is a resident of Monmouth County. (7) David married Elizabeth A., daughter of Furman Applegate, and is a farmer and resident of Monroe, having children named Joseph H., John A., Benjamin L., Hannah L., Ann, Amelia, Irene, and Sarah L. (8) Lewis is a resident of Canada, and there married.

William Day settled in Monmouth County in 1720. He had two sons, John and William. The former located early in Monroe, and reared a family there. The latter remained in Monmouth County, and his sons settled in Monroe, where the descendants of both are numerous.

At Matchaponix Joseph Perrine was an early settler. He was a descendant of one of two brothers, who were the progenitors, as is supposed, of all of the name in America. They were named Henry and Daniel Perrine, and were natives of France. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) they fled from La Rochelle, Lower Charente, France, and in company with others embarked for America, the hope of the Huguenots, in a large sailing-vessel named the "Caledonia," which entered the bay at

¹ For further mention of Brainerd and his own account of some of his meetings, see the history of Cranbury.

² See history of Cranbury.

Amboy in so dilapidated a condition as to be unable to make a landing and stranded, and was abandoned on the southeastern shore of Staten Island. Joseph Perrine, who was a large landowner at Matchaponix, had six sons, one of whom, John, inherited a portion of the tract and settled on it. He had eight children, of whom one is John, known as ex-Judge Perrine, now, at the age of eighty-four, a resident at Bloomfield Mills, in East Brunswick, near Spottswood. He was early and long a surveyor and conveyancer, and at different times and places a merchant for nearly forty years. Elected a justice of the peace in 1825, he served more than thirty years. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Council in 1834; was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County, 1837-64, serving much of the time as presiding judge; was appointed a master in chancery in 1851, and was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1866-67. His sons are prominent business men of South Amboy.

(1) Peter Vanderhoof settled at Rhode Hall¹ about 1775, and was a farmer and a prominent man in his day, holding the office of justice of the peace many years. His children were named David, John, Peter, Michael, and Ann. (2) David married Mary Barclay and located across the present township line in South Brunswick, near the homestead, and had a son named Alfred, and two daughters named Margaret Ellen and Mary Ellen. (3) John died a bachelor. (4) Peter married and settled at New Brunswick. (5) Michael married Margaret Van Pelt and remained on the family homestead at Rhode Hall, and his sons, David, John, and Peter, all lived there.

Early in the last century (1) James Gulick settled at Rhode Hall, and became a farmer and blacksmith. He married Elizabeth Snediker, and had a family of five sons and a daughter. The sons were named David, Moses, Aaron, James, and Isaac. The daughter was named Rachel. (2) David married Catharine Scott and removed to New York, where he was a merchant until 1828, when he purchased the place in South Brunswick since known as the Gulick farm, where he lived until his death, about 1835. His family consisted of a son named Alexander and four daughters named Eliza, Mary, Jane, and Nancy. Eliza married Henry Van Aken and resides on the farm. (3) Moses removed to New York and died without issue. (4) Aaron married Agnes Force and resided on the homestead, keeping a public-house, and dying there at the age of ninety-two. His children were Eliza, Mary, David, Sarah, Rachel, and Emeline. Rachel married George T. McDowell, and lived and died at the old homestead. (5) James went to New York and engaged in the mercantile business, and served the city five years as recorder and two years as chief engineer of the fire department. He

was also superintendent of the Croton water-works, and died at the age of seventy-five. (6) Isaac married Millicent Calvin, and was in trade in New York.

The McDowell family, mentioned in the history of South Brunswick, had as their progenitor Thomas McDowell, who located at Rhode Hall in 1774, and who, after marrying Mary Thompson, *née* Williamson, kept the old Williamson tavern. His descendants are numerous, and some of them have attained prominence. E. A. McDowell, a well-known actor, is a great-grandson of his, and a son of his grandson, Thomas McDowell, of Washington.

At a date considerably anterior to the Revolution (1) Anthony Applegate located in the southern part of the township, on the road from Hightstown to Englishtown, and near the "Red Tavern." During the war he was awakened in the night by some one at the door demanding entrance. Leaping from his bed, he hastily threw open the door, when he was shot by a band of desperadoes outside. Who they were and in what manner Applegate had incurred their enmity was never ascertained. He was a quiet and unobtrusive man, and had not taken a decided stand either for or against the colonies, and could hardly have been marked as a victim on political grounds. Two of his children were named Thomas and Abigail. (2) Thomas married Sarah Baird, who died, more than one hundred years of age, in 1881, and lived on the place where his father settled, and reared a family of seven children, named Lydia, Anthony, David B., Thomas, Sarah, Abigail, and John. (3) Lydia married John Wycoff and lived in Mercer County. (4) Anthony espoused Helen Riggs, and after her death Edna Perrine. His children were Cornelia, who married Stephen Box and removed to Indiana; John, Kenneth, Mary Ann, and Ida, all of whom died young; Thomas, who married Helena Voorhees and emigrated to Nebraska; Helena, who became Mrs. Luther Dey, and after his death Mrs. Egbert Brown, removing to Cranbury; Sarah Ann, who married Frederick Applegate and resides in the "Red Tavern" neighborhood; Harriet, who is the wife of Thomas C. Mount, of Cranbury; Abbie, who married Levi Opydie and lives in East Brunswick; David B., who married Rebecca Hutchinson and lives at Red Tavern; and John P., Disbrow, and Gertrude, who live on the homestead.

James Snediker, of Holland Dutch nativity, located near the South Brunswick line, where he was an extensive farmer, and lived to the age of one hundred years. He reared a large family, some of whom are residents of the township.

(1) Cornelius Van Dorne located near Prospect Plains (now so called) at an early date. His wife was Sophia Snediker. Their children were Cornelius, Jr., Grace, Elizabeth, Henry, Isaac, Sophia, Sarah Ann, and Eliza. (2) Cornelius, Jr., died unmarried. (3) Grace became the wife of Daniel Voorhees, now of Piscataway. (5) Elizabeth married Michael Camp,

¹ For an account of other settlers at Rhode Hall than those here mentioned, see the history of South Brunswick.

and both died in the township. (6) Henry married Elizabeth Stults and located at Prospect Plains. Cornelius, James, William, John H., Gideon, Ellen, Sophia, Mary, and Elizabeth were their children. The only one of these now resident in Monroe is Mary, now Mrs. Daniel I. Day, living at an advanced age at Union Valley. (7) Isaac married Ruth Rudd and removed to Toms River, N. J. (8) Sophia died young. (9) Sarah Ann married Martin Nevius and removed to New Brunswick. (10) Eliza espoused John Vanderhoof and lived near Prospect Plains.

Another settler in the vicinity of Prospect Plains was Henry Stults, who located there in the latter part of the last century. He married Ellen Cortelyou. Their children were Albert, Peter, Jacob, William, Ralph C., Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Kate. Albert married Martha Van Dorne; Peter, Charity Salters; Jacob, Margaret Snediker; William, Eliza Snediker; Ralph C., Hannah Dey; Henry, Rose Snediker; Elizabeth, Henry Van Dorne; Kate, Lewis Dey. All of these lived in the township and reared families. Ellen died unmarried; Mary married Asa Applegate and lived at New Brunswick.

Items of War History.—In 1778, when the British evacuated Philadelphia and the American army pursued, the memorable days, June 26th to 28th, found the inhabitants of this township alert, especially as Washington's army passed almost within hailing distance from the locality of Jamesburg.

"William Lyon, a Continental soldier, died in this township in 1841. He served throughout the war of the Revolution, and was in most of the actions in which the Jersey troops were engaged. About the time of the battle of Trenton, as he was marching with his feet bare and bloody over the frozen ground, he took from a clothes-line near a dwelling a pair of stockings. The lady of the house came out and reproached him for the act. He answered her by simply pointing to his lacerated feet. Further argument was unnecessary. She went back in tears. Washington saw him, and tapping him on the shoulder said, "My brave boy, you deserve a better fate!"

"Ah," replied the heroic soldier, "there is no danger of my feet freezing as long as the blood runs!"¹

The war of 1812-14 had its patriots from Monroe, and pensioners of that war lived there many years.

The soldiers' monument in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church at Cranbury bears the names of heroes from Monroe who gave their lives in their country's service during the Rebellion. It is remembered, to the honor and credit alike of Monroe and the committee who had the matter in charge, that in response to the demand of the President for the township's quota of soldiers in 1864 a subscription was raised to defray the expense of placing the requisite number of men in the field, and so generous was the response that only fifty per cent. of the money

subscribed was required, and the remainder was returned to the subscribers *pro rata*. The committee consisted of Ezekiel Silvers, Gilbert S. Davison, and Isaac L. Buckelew.

Organization.—By authority of the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey it was enacted, Feb. 23, 1838, that all that portion of the township of South Amboy lying west of the Matchaponix and South Rivers be established a separate township, to be known as Monroe, and the inhabitants of the territory designated were constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of "the Inhabitants of the Township of Monroe, in the County of Middlesex."

Provisions were made in the act for the assumption of assets and liabilities by the townships of South Amboy and Monroe in the proportion of the taxable property and inhabitants within the limits of their territory respectively, and for the division between the two towns of the paupers chargeable to South Amboy prior to the erection of Madison from its territory. It was provided that the poor-house farm, previously belonging to the township of South Amboy, with the buildings and improvements thereon, should thenceforth belong to the townships of Monroe and South Amboy in the proportion of the tax assessed to the inhabitants residing within the bounds of each on the last duplicate, to be held by them in common. The first town-meeting of Monroe was appointed to be held "at the house of Jacob Vancleef, inn-keeper, on the second Monday of April, 1838." A portion of East Brunswick was taken from Monroe in 1860, and a portion of Cranbury in 1872.

Civil List.—Below will be found a complete list of all the principal township officials chosen in Monroe each year from 1838 to the present time. The records of the township are in excellent condition, complete, and well kept, reflecting much credit on Mr. Robert R. Vandenberg, who has been township clerk continuously since 1850.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Adam Smith, 1839-49.	Jacob Wyckoff, 1869-72.
John Baird, 1839-50.	Joseph C. Magee, 1870-71.
William Perrine, 1850-54, 1856-62.	S. L. Vandenberg, 1872-75, 1880-81.
Anthony Applegate, 1851-58.	
Leonard Appleby, 1855-56.	David M. Perrine, 1873-76.
John B. Applegate, 1859-68.	Thomas A. Wyckoff, 1876-78.
Peter Voorhees, 1863.	Vincent W. Mount, 1877.
George Perrine, 1864-69.	Charles G. Hoffman, 1878-79.

ASSESSORS.

George A. McDowell, 1838.	John B. Applegate, 1851-55.
Aaron Gulick, 1839-41.	Alexander Laird, 1858-59.
Jacob O. Burt, 1842-43.	Abijah Applegate, 1860-66.
Peter W. Dey, 1844-45.	David Mount, 1867-71.
Edward Paxton, 1846-48, 1856-57.	David McL. Voorhees, 1872-75.
Jacob Wyckoff, 1851.	William S. Dey, 1876-77.
Peter Voorhees, 1851.	Elias D. Applegate, 1878-81.

COLLECTORS.

James Buckalew, 1838-42.	Abijah Applegate, 1858-59.
John A. Davison, 1843-49.	William S. Dey, 1862-69.
Peter Voorhees, 1848.	John Gibson, 1870-71.
Stephen M. Van Wickle, 1850-53, 1860-61.	George B. Perrine, 1872-66.
John H. Johnson, 1854-55.	George Van Arsdalen, 1877.
Joseph C. Magee, 1856-57.	David McL. Voorhees, 1878-81.

¹ New Jersey Historical Collections, Barber and Howe, 1844.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

John A. Davison, 1838-42.
Jacob S. Brumaghin, 1843-49.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

David R. Schenck, 1838.
Jacob Van Cleef, 1839-46.
William Longstreet, 1847-49.
Peter Voorhees, 1850-54.
Elias Dey, 1851-52.
Stephen M. Van Winkle, 1855-59.
Garrett A. Snediker, 1860-66.
Derrick G. Davison, 1869.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Aaron Gulick, 1838.
Peter W. Dey, 1838, 1860.
John Applegate, 1838, 1847.
Lewis Riggs, 1838-40.
Thomas Potts, 1838, 1839.
Stephen Van Winkle, 1839.
Peter Wyckoff, 1839-44, 1850-51.
Andrew Snowhill, 1839.
Isaac Rue, 1840.
William Paxton, 1840, 1842, 1849-51, 1853-55, 1862-64.
Enoch Perrine, 1841, 1843-45.
John N. Applegate, 1841-47.
Thomas Ely, 1841-51, 1853-54.
John Paxton, Jr., 1841.
Daniel R. Schenck, 1842-48.
David K. Perrine, 1845-46, 1852.
William D. Jamison, 1846.
Charles Abrahams, 1847-48.
Eleazar Ayers, 1848.
John R. Wetherill, 1848.
James Applegate, 1849, 1854, 1856-57, 1870.
John L. Rue, 1849-51, 1853-54.
Samuel R. Forman, 1849.
Enoch Pullen, 1850-51.
Peter Voorhees, 1852, 1856-57, 1859.
William I. Reed, 1852.
William C. Rue, 1852.
Peter C. Stryker, 1852.
Garrit A. Snediker, 1853-54.
Henry H. Stults, 1853-54.
John D. Buckelew, 1855-56.
Derrick G. Davison, 1855.
Orlando Perrine, 1855.
Gilbert W. Mount, 1856-59, 1860.
James Paxton, 1856.
John P. Voorhees, 1860.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

John I. Voorhees, 1838-41.
Thomas Hoffman, 1838.
Andrew Snowhill, 1838.
Peter J. Dey, 1839-44.
Peter Voorhees, Sr., 1839.
Henry H. Stults, 1840-47, 1855, 1859-64.
Thomas Ely, 1842-57.
John R. Wetherill, 1845-47.
Elias Riggs, 1848-51.
George McDowell, 1848-54, 1856-60.
John Appleby, 1852.
John S. Davison, 1853.
Isaac De Vos, 1854.
George Sharp, 1855.
Anthony Applegate, 1856-58.
William H. Stults, 1858.
Garret A. Snediker, 1859-63.
John B. Wyckoff, 1861-63.
Ezekiel Silvers, 1864-67.

Robert R. Vandenberg, 1850-81.

James Ives, 1870-71.
Richard C. Dey,¹ 1872-74, 1878-79.
Jacob Wyckoff,¹ 1875-77.
Joseph C. Magee, 1877-79.
John H. Dey, 1880.
William Redmon, 1880-81.
Cornelius B. Hoagland, 1881.

William A. Applegate, 1857-59.
J. B. Wyckoff, 1857-59.
A. J. Applegate, 1858-62.
Nelson Thompson, 1860-63, 1872-75.
Edward Rue, 1860.
Daniel Davison, 1860.
Aaron Bennett, 1861-65.
Isaac S. Stults, 1862-66.
Gilbert S. Davison, 1863-64.
Thomas S. Hulit, 1864, 1866.
E. Silvers, 1865-69.
F. L. Buckelew, 1865-67, 1870-71, 1876-78.
Edward Paxton, 1865-67.
Thomas A. Wyckoff, 1867-68, 1870-71, 1873-74.
Richard C. Dey, 1867-69.
Peter W. Applegate, 1868-71.
Thomas E. Perrine, 1868-69.
David Applegate, 1870.
Joseph B. Mount, 1871-72.
Samuel E. Perrine, 1871-72.
Elias D. Applegate, 1872-75.
William Redmond, 1872-75.
William H. Clayton, 1873-76.
John E. Rue, 1875-76.
Jacob Applegate, 1876.
C. G. Hoffman, 1876-77.
Joseph K. Mount, 1877.
A. I. Richardson, 1877-78.
John N. Paxton, 1877.
Benjamin Vandenberg, 1878.
William H. Hoffman, 1878.
C. B. Stults, 1878-81.
Peter V. Davison, 1879-81.
Alfred Davison, 1879-81.
William G. Mount, 1880.

Peter W. Dey, 1864-68.
David K. Perrine, 1865-70.
Isaac Covert, 1868-79.
Alfred M. Perrine, 1869-71.
Peter Farr, 1871.
Charles H. Perrine, 1871.
Jacob Applegate, 1872-75.
Thomas A. Wyckoff, 1872, 1881.
Joseph C. Magee, 1872-75.
Derrick G. Davison, 1873-75.
William H. Hoffman, 1876-77.
Vincent W. Perrine, 1876, 1878.
Andrew D. Perrine, 1876.
Lewis C. Perrine, 1877-78.
William D. Perrine, 1877.
William E. Paxton, 1878.
William S. Dey, 1879.
Samuel E. Perrine, 1879-81.
Lewis P. Dey, 1879.
Cornelius B. Hoagland, 1880.
Samuel Marryott, 1880-81.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

John Perrine, Jr., 1847-48.
John H. Manning, 1849-52.
R. J. Brumaghin, 1853.

George H. Snowhill, 1858.
James Ives, 1859-61, 1863-67.
Rodger G. Isham, 1862.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Perrine, 1850, 1855.
George McDowell, 1850-51.
Matthew A. Rue, 1850.
Thomas Hoffman, 1850-60.
Peter Duncan, 1851.²
John Flemming, 1855.
John Dey, 1856.
William W. Clark, 1858, 1865.

William A. Appleby, 1859.³
Edward Paxton, 1860-70.
Robert R. Vandenberg, 1862-81.
Jacob Wyckoff, 1865-81.
Charles H. Perrine, 1870.
Samuel Marryott, 1872.
Alfred Davison, 1874.⁴
Gilbert W. Mount, 1874-75.

Educational.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There are in Monroe eight school districts, known as Jamesburg District, No. 56; Matchaponix District, No. 57; Prospect Plains District, No. 58; Monroe District, No. 59; Gravel Hill District, No. 60; Old Church District, No. 62; Grove District, No. 63; and Pleasant Grove District, No. 64.

The first school-house in the Jamesburg District was located about half a mile from the mill, on the road to Englishtown. It had slab seats and straight benches, and was abandoned in 1847, and a new two-story brick building of more modern construction was erected by James Buckelew, on a lot owned by him near the Presbyterian Church, which for a number of years he permitted the district to use without rent. In 1864 the school-room on the ground floor was furnished with improved desks, and in 1866, to make room for the Presbyterian parsonage, the building was removed to its present site, at the corner of Church Street and Gatzner Avenue. In August, 1875, the heirs of James Buckelew deeded the house and lot to the district, and by the expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars the building was enlarged, remodeled, and re-furnished. The improvements made were of the most substantial character, within and without, and the district now has a valuable property. In 1846 there was a division of this district because the trustees refused to admit a colored boy to the school. One faction built the school-house now in Monroe District, and Jamesburg was supplied by the school-house erected, as above stated, by James Buckelew.

The early schools at Matchaponix are said to have been established far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The fathers of men now past fourscore were taught in them. They were of the kind usually denominated "pay-schools," and at first do not appear to have been kept in any regular school-house. The first school-houses remembered were log structures of a truly primitive style. The teachers were men who came into the neighborhood prospecting, or without any regular employment, and who, to have something to do and turn an honest penny, opened schools by subscription. Some of them were smart, passably educated young Irishmen, who were trying their for-

² To fill unexpired term of Matthew A. Rue.

³ To fill the unexpired term of John Perrine.

⁴ To fill the unexpired term of Edward Paxton.

¹ In the first polling district.

tunes in the new country, and had not yet settled upon what their occupation was to be and where they should locate. The oft-told stories of "lockings out," "barring in," etc., which seem to have had foundation in nearly every pioneer section, had their counterparts in events which occurred at Matchaponix. It is said that at one time the scholars locked the teacher out, and in retaliation he clambered to the roof and placed a slab over the chimney, with the design of smoking out the scholars. This they soon dislodged, seeing which the teacher again went up and put the slab on the chimney and sat on it, with the expectation that the scholars would soon have to open the door to get air. But they were no less determined than he, and taking a rail or large strong pole of some sort which was fortunately at hand, several of the big boys literally "bounced" the slab and the surprised pedagogue off the roof and into an adjacent snow-bank. At another time, it is related, a teacher, having been "barred out," barred the scholars in and kept them there several days, during which their parents, who enjoyed the joke, carried them provisions, which they received through an opening so small as to forbid ingress or egress, the resolute and unyielding "master of the birch" meanwhile standing guard outside.

There was an early school in the Rhode Hall neighborhood; nothing of particular interest can be learned of the other schools. The following statistics show the status of the schools of Monroe in 1880: Number of school-houses in the township, 8, in fair condition. Total valuation of school property, \$7300, divided among the several districts as follows: District No. 56, \$3000; No. 57, \$600; No. 58, \$1500; No. 60, \$300; No. 64, \$400; Nos. 59, 62, and 63, \$500 each. Number of children of the school age in District No. 56, 134; No. 57, 50; No. 58, 87; No. 59, 61; No. 60, 56; No. 62, 75; No. 63, 40; No. 64, 41; total in the township, 553. Estimated number attending private schools, 32; attending no schools, 161. Number of teachers employed: males, 4; females, 5. Average monthly salary of males, \$32; of females, \$30.50; average number of months schools were kept open, 10; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$3246.76; amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$2864.26; amount raised by taxation for the support of district schools, \$382.50. Districts Nos. 56 and 57 have libraries containing respectively 22 and 36 volumes. In Districts Nos. 60 and 63 movements are on foot looking to the establishment of libraries.

THE JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A desire on the part of many citizens for a more advanced system of education than that afforded in the public schools led the Messrs. Buckelew, in 1873, to erect a building for the use of an academic school to be known by the above name. The institute was opened in the fall of that year by Mr. M. Oakey with a class of young men. His labors were appreciated and encouraged

to such an extent as to render the enterprise a success.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—In 1865 the Legislature of New Jersey enacted a law providing for the establishment of a reform farm school for juvenile delinquents, to which boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years were to be sent with a view to their instruction and amendment of life. A farm of four hundred and ninety acres was purchased in 1866 near Jamesburg. Buildings were erected and the school opened by the reception of the first pupil July 6, 1867. There are now about two hundred and seventy-five scholars, who are instructed in the elementary branches of learning and accustomed to agriculture and other branches of labor, with an allowance of time for youthful recreation. When regarded as having been fitted for removal (in not less than a year after admission to the school), good homes are sought for them either with their friends or by indenture to proper persons, the board of trustees continuing their guardianship over them during their minority.

The board of control of this institution consists of Governor George C. Ludlow, Chancellor Theodore Runyon, and Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. The trustees are Messrs. Samuel Allinson, of Yardville, Mercer Co.; Nathan T. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co.; Nathaniel S. Rose, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth Co.; David Ripley, of Newark, Essex Co.; M. S. Higbee, of South Amboy; and George W. Helme, of Jersey City.

The establishment is in charge of James H. Eastman, superintendent, Samuel L. McFadden, assistant superintendent, and Elizabeth F. Eastman, matron.

The receipts from the Reform School farm and from the mechanical industries in 1881 were \$50,722.67, of which \$33,000 was from the State, \$15,492.16 from the labor of boys in the shirt manufactory, \$1978.82 from produce, material, and stock sold, and \$251.09 from miscellaneous sources.

The disbursements were \$56,392.24, of which \$40,835.07 were for salaries, provisions, labor, fuel, clothing, and other expenses for the use of the institution, \$11,459.67 for machinery, farm implements, boilers and boiler-house, pumps and fire apparatus, furniture, repairs and improvements to buildings, and labor and machinery at brick-yard, and \$4097.50 for new barns.

Villages and Hamlets.—**JAMESBURG** is located on Manalapan Creek, in the northeast part of the township. "Upper" and "Lower" Jamesburg are local names distinguishing the two extremities of the village. The grist-mill, saw-mill, and fulling-mill at the present site of Jamesburg had been established previous to the year 1792, and, together with one or two buildings for residences and a small store, con-

¹ In this sketch the writer has again, by permission, drawn quite largely upon the historical address by T. Wilton Hill, Esq., delivered at Jamesburg July 4, 1876.

stituted what was then known as Ensley's Mills. Billy West's tavern stood on the corner of the Half-acre road, just inside Mr. J. D. Buckelew's present inclosure, and the last of it was taken down nine or ten years ago, it having for a year previously been used as a canning-factory. Nov. 15, 1800, John Mount bought the mill property of George Rossell, and it was for eighteen years afterward known as Mount's Mills. Mount prospered, and added to his lands from time to time until he owned most of the land on the west side of Manalapan Brook lying between the present lands of Alexander Redmond and the estate of Abraham S. Davison. In 1818 the mill property was turned over to William Gordon, who married the only child of John Mount, after which the place was called Gordon's Mills until Nov. 10, 1832, when Mr. James Buckelew purchased Mount's entire interest, from which date it was known as Buckelew's Mills.

At that time the property consisted of the saw-mill, still preserved; the grist-mill, since enlarged and improved; the fulling-mill, standing at the easterly end of the grist-mill, long since destroyed; the dwelling-house, now the enlarged and remodeled residence of Mrs. James Buckelew; also the dwelling since occupied by Mrs. Marsh, then standing near the centre of the present road, one end being used as a store, and the dwelling since occupied by James D. Browne. On the west side of the brook opposite the saw-mill stood a small house, now on the south side of Willow Street. The old Gwinnip house stood on the lot at the corner of Church Street and Gatzmer Avenue.

Simon Van Meker's old residence, later the house of Nelson B. Smock, stood near its present site, while the old Peter Deremer house, since metamorphosed into the residence of James Redmond, was suggestive of a generation familiar with Brainerd and his Indian friends. Opposite was the farm-house of William W. Davison, built in 1807, since removed by his son, the late Abraham S. Davison, to the site of the present family homestead. At West's tavern were three log houses, and at the other end of the settlement, within the present limits of Col. I. S. Buckelew's lawn, was the dwelling of Daniel Davison, afterwards moved and changed into the house since occupied by Mrs. Mahala Mount.

James Farrington kept the store for some time, and was succeeded by James Buckelew, followed by John A. Davison, and in 1848 by James Redmond. The building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad (1830-33) formed an epoch in the history of this vicinity. James Buckelew's interests were at an early period largely identified with that road, he no doubt anticipating therefrom great advantages for his embryo village.

The first trains were drawn by horses, and though it seems strange that an accident of a serious nature could occur to a train with such a motive-power, a fatal accident did occur within the village limits, a

passenger being killed by the upsetting of a car near the station, then called "West's Turnout." He was a stranger, and the last sad offices for the dead were reverently performed by the villagers at West's tavern. The railroad, as originally laid out, followed the present line of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, diverging therefrom near the present engine-house, crossing Gatzmer Avenue on a curve, passing a little north of the L. Cox residence, and thence at an angle across a lot formerly occupied by Buckelew's canning-factory, and entering the present road near the John Bennett place. The granite stones upon which the bed of the road was originally laid are still occasionally unearthed along the line. The first station in the village stood near the willow-trees opposite the Charles West residence, and was a one-story building. In 1850 the railroad was straightened and the station built on its present site. When, Jan. 1, 1872, the Camden and Amboy Railroad was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the branches from Bordentown to Trenton and from Jamesburg to Monmouth Junction, it was constituted the Amboy Division, and Isaac S. Buckelew appointed superintendent.

The name Jamesburg was first applied to the district school in honor of James Buckelew, who erected and granted to the district the use of a school-house, as has been stated, and at once, in honor of the man by whose untiring perseverance, energy, shrewdness, and sound judgment the place owed its prospects for future advancement, was given by common consent to the village, which was duly christened by the insertion of a tablet in the gable of the school-house bearing the inscription, "Jamesburg, 1847."

It was several years before the railroad company thought it advantageous to stop for passengers at the village, and after they concluded to do so the name was not at first popular on the railroad. Perhaps the company wanted to use up the old tickets marked "West's;" at any rate the conductor would call "West's," and then in an undertone, "Jamesburg."

July 21, 1845, James Buckelew and Nathaniel S. Rue established a stage line between Freehold and Jamesburg, connecting with the railroad for New York, carrying in the second year of their enterprise five thousand and seventy-four through passengers, the fare being eighty-seven and a half cents. Afterwards they established a through line from Philadelphia to Long Branch, often sending out from here as many as thirty coaches and wagons to accommodate their patrons. This gave way to the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, which, surveyed in 1851 by Col. I. S. Buckelew, under direction of Gen. William Cook, chief engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was completed so that trains commenced running regularly from Freehold July 18, 1853.

The first regular morning train left Freehold at 6.30, running through to South Amboy, and connecting there with the New Brunswick boat for New

York, Charles Worts, of Jamesburg, being the engineer.

About this time there arose a demand for increased mail facilities, Spottswood being the nearest post-office, and sharing with Cranbury the distribution of mail matter for the intermediate country. It is said that often two weeks were required to transmit a letter from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Jamesburg. In 1848, soon after succeeding John A. Davison in the mercantile business, James Redmond was commissioned postmaster, retaining his commission until 1853, though from 1850 onward his brother William was the acting postmaster. In 1833, James C. Stout had built a small store building near the present crossing of Gatzmer Avenue with the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, which had been unoccupied for some time, when, in 1851, Mr. J. C. Magee renovated it and opened a store in it. In 1853, Mr. Magee relinquished this store and opened one in the building erected by Mr. Buckelew for that purpose not far from the mill, but on the opposite side of the street, and succeeded Mr. Redmond, becoming the second village postmaster, which position he retained for nearly fifteen years. He was succeeded by George Van Artsdalen, who, in the spring of 1878, turned over his trust to the present postmaster, Harrison W. Crosby. It was not until after Mr. Magee had been postmaster some two years that he succeeded in having a direct mail from Philadelphia and New York. Previous to that time all local mail matter from the cities was sent via Freehold, and was two or three days in transit.

In 1866, Mr. Magee removed his store to the upper part of the village, and is now senior partner in the firm of Magee & Davison, lumber shippers and merchants in coal and hardware. Other merchants in the village are Paxton & Buckelew, George Van Artsdalen, Harrison W. Crosby, Thomas Charlton, and I. S. Bennett. Benjamin Arber has a boot and shoe store, and F. H. Pownall an undertaking establishment. There are two tin-shops and stores, kept by Adam Schellbacher and Albert Keinze respectively.

The Jamesburg House was erected in 1856 by James Buckelew. Richard Fleming was the first occupant and landlord. It has several times changed hands, and in 1881 was purchased by the present proprietor, David C. Bowne.

In 1855 the village contained thirty houses and two hundred inhabitants. Its present population, inclusive of operatives in the shirt-factory of Downs & Finch, is estimated at nearly one thousand. Since about 1866 the growth has been rapid, and new dwellings are constantly appearing in all directions. The immense business of Messrs. Downs & Finch has given an added impetus to the material advancement of the place. Another powerful aid has been the Mutual Building and Loan Association. This was organized Feb. 18, 1869, and 349 shares were issued. A second series was started in October, 1872, with 543

shares; a third series in November, 1876, with 251 shares; a fourth series in November, 1879, with 443 shares; and a fifth series in November, 1881, with 267 shares. The first officers of the association were J. C. Magee, president; C. S. Worts, vice-president; A. P. Knapen, secretary; Benjamin Snyder, treasurer; W. H. Courter, solicitor. The directors were F. L. Buckelew, J. D. Buckelew, W. H. Courter, J. D. Heath, Isaac Brown, Samuel Marryott, and H. A. Perrine. The present officers are J. C. Magee, president; Samuel Marryott, vice-president; John D. Courter, secretary; T. Wilton Hill, treasurer; W. H. Courter, solicitor. The directors are George A. Shultz, William H. Williams, James D. Bowne, Charles E. Paxton, and Isaac S. Davison.

There are in the village the usual variety of small mechanics' shops.

UNION VALLEY is a hamlet in the southwest part of the township, containing a store, one church, and about fifteen dwellings. The first store there was opened by Samuel Mace in 1855. He was soon succeeded by Edgar W. Reed; he in 1860 by Charles Perrine; he in 1862 by George Wader; and he in 1864 by William Doty, who continued in business there until 1865. The old store building is still standing, at the intersection of the Cranbury and English-town roads.

HALF-ACRE.—This is an abbreviation of a flippancy name of a sulphurous suggestiveness by which is known a settlement in the west part of Monroe, about two miles and a half southerly from Jamesburg, containing a store, a hotel, a wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop, and a few dwellings. Years ago the locality was called "the Devil's half-acre," on account, it is said, of having gotten into bad odor with the public as a consequence of frequent unseemly orgies and hand-to-hand encounters at the old tavern there, in the days when a resort to arms is stated to have been a favorite mode of adjusting personal misunderstandings, and "hard hitters" are supposed to have been plenty everywhere. There is another version of the manner in which the place came to be called Half-Acre, which totally ignores the supposititious connection of the Evil One with the locality. It is to the effect that there were two wagon roads passing the ancient hostelry, one in front and the other just at its rear, and that the latter road was fenced up by the then proprietor in such a manner as to form an inclosure behind the tavern of half an acre of land, which circumstance caused the name "Half-Acre House" to attach to the hotel, and in time to the immediate neighborhood.

The tavern at Half-Acre is now known as the Monroe House, and was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The earliest-remembered occupant was Daniel Lott, who, it is claimed, fenced up the back road as above mentioned. Joseph Schenck was his successor, till the property was purchased by Samuel Wetherell, who leased it to various occu-

pants. After his death, about 1832, it was purchased by Thomas Hoffman, who also rented it to transient keepers. About 1860 it was bought by Nelson Thompson, who in about a year was succeeded by E. A. Thompson, since whose death, in July, 1881, it has been managed by his widow, Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, and his son, John N. Thompson.

The blacksmith-shop has been in charge of Nelson Barkeley. D. A. Mount, wheelwright, began business there in 1878. The store of Mrs. H. A. Mount, wife of the latter, was opened in 1877. The store and the two shops mentioned are the property of George Morse.

RED TAVERN.—A hamlet in the southern part of the township derived the above name from an old tavern there, which was kept during the Revolution, and perhaps earlier. Col. Jones, who was the proprietor in 1800, had probably then been some time there. Jones had many and frequent successors till 1853, when the property was purchased by S. D. Vandenberg. It stands on the road leading from Hightstown to Englishtown, and its long-familiar red exterior has for some time been obscured by paint of a different hue.

Cook & Jones established a store there about 1857 in a building which has been since their time occupied by several merchants for longer or shorter periods. The present proprietor is Anthony Applegate.

Besides the tavern and the store there are two wheelwright-shops, owned by William and Ellison Everingham respectively, and a dozen houses, more or less.

PROSPECT PLAINS is the name of a railroad station, post-office, and hamlet located on the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, near the western border of the township, south from the centre, containing a store, a hotel, a school-house, a blacksmith-shop, a hay-pressing and shipping establishment, and a shirt laundry.

The store at Prospect Plains was opened by Davison & Stonaker in 1832, and kept by them till 1833. It has been since kept by Garret S. Davison until his death in 1845; by his widow and son, J. S. Davison, until 1850; by J. S. and D. G. Davison until 1860; and by D. G. Davison to this date. The post-office was established in 1851, with D. G. Davison as postmaster. He has held the office continuously to the present.

The Railroad House was built in 1832 for a dwelling-house by William Stults. In 1862 it was converted into a hotel. The present proprietor, George D. Bergen, purchased it in 1878, previous to which time it had had several occupants.

A blacksmith-shop was long the property of the Davison family, its first owners having been J. S. and D. G. Davison. It was rented to several successive wielders of the hammer, the first of whom was Gilbert Perrine. The shop at present in use is the prop-

erty of the A. J. Hoffman estate. The "smithy" is Nathaniel Cox.

The shirt laundry is managed by D. G. Davison, employing twenty-four hands.

The hay-press was set up in 1876 by Gedney & Hoffman. It is now operated by A. W. Dey.

HOFFMAN AND TRACY STATIONS are flag-stations located on the Freehold Railroad, in the easterly and extreme eastern portions of the township respectively.

RHODE HALL is a hamlet containing a hotel (one of the oldest in the section), a store, and several dwellings, lying mostly in South Brunswick, but partially in the northwestern portion of Monroe.

Industrial Enterprises.—**THE DOWNS & FINCH SHIRT-FACTORY.**—The fancy shirt manufactory of Downs & Finch was founded in 1871, by Finley, Gourlay & Finch, in which firm Mr. Downs, of the present firm of Downs & Finch, was a special partner. In 1874, Finley, Gourlay & Finch were succeeded by Downs, Gourlay & Finch, and the latter firm by Downs & Finch in 1876. The factory at first consisted of a single building about seventy feet by thirty, with a capacity to turn out fifty to one hundred dozen shirts per week, and gave employment to about one hundred hands. Since that time the business has grown to be the most extensive of its kind in the world, having overleaped the limits of the village of Jamesburg in its rapid development and necessitated the establishment of a branch at Bordentown as large as the parent factory, a second branch at Hightstown, and a third at Trenton. The aggregate capacity of the three factories, which have their headquarters at Jamesburg, is between 4000 and 5000 dozen shirts and 15,000 to 20,000 dozen collars and cuffs per week. The firm has 3500 hands on its pay-rolls, and \$15,000 to \$20,000 is disbursed each semi-monthly pay-day. About 7,500,000 yards of cloth and spool-cotton, to the value of \$30,000, are consumed annually in the manufacture of shirts, and the firm buys starch for use in their laundries in lots of four or five car-loads of fifteen tons each.

Additions to the works at Jamesburg have been made by the erection of new buildings from year to year as the growing business has required. The main building, known as "No. 1," is an imposing brick structure with two wings, making a frontage of 170 feet by 50 feet depth, three stories high, with a slightly five-story entrance-tower in front, containing staircases leading to the several floors and extending two stories above the main building. At the rear of the eastern wing is a two-story brick extension about seventy feet by thirty-five, which is occupied as a laundry. At the rear of the main building is a boiler and engine-room. The third floor of the main building is occupied as a cutting-room, the second floor as a sewing-room, and the first floor, in connection with the extension above referred to, as an ironing and stock-room. About three hundred feet to the rear of

the main building is factory building "No. 10," occupied as a laundry for one class of shirts. Across the water-way which supplies power to the factories is located a building about forty feet by thirty, which contains the general offices of the firm, in which is a telegraph-office and a telephone connecting with the three other factories, enabling the firm to control its complicated business with a facility that before the invention of the telephone would have been impossible. At Upper Jamesburg are located the firm's box-factories, which occupy three large buildings, employ about thirty-five hands, and produce on an average 10,000 boxes per week.

MAGEE & BUCKELEW'S FOUNDRY.—The foundry of Magee & Buckelew at Upper Jamesburg was built in 1878, and enlarged to its present capacity in 1879. It was operated by C. J. Crosby & Brother until 1880, and since then has been under the personal management of Magee & Buckelew, who do a large business, shipping the products of the works throughout the Middle States, and to some extent beyond.

DISTILLERIES.—From 1822 to 1834, Garret S. Davison had a distillery at Prospect Plains. Charles P. Mount put a distillery in operation at Red Tavern about twenty years ago, and continued the business about ten years. The establishment passed into the possession of Joseph Chamberlain about 1872, and in 1876 into that of the present proprietor, S. D. Vandenberg, who had previously leased it a year, and who has since continued the business. The works consist of a still-house twenty-two feet by eighteen, and a three-story and a basement building thirty-five feet by thirty, in which are carried on various other processes necessary to the production of such liquors as are made there.

George McDowell established a distillery near Union Valley, which he operated a number of years until it was purchased by D. M. Perrine, who removed it to a point near Half-Acre, and continued the business until 1880. In the southwestern part of the township A. Petty established a distillery, now continued by his estate. At different times others in the township have been more or less extensively engaged in the manufacture of peach and apple brandy and apple whisky, for which this section has considerable reputation.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.—Appleby's drug-and-spice-mill, on Matchaponix Brook, on the northern boundary of the township, was for some time, until a comparatively recent date, an enterprise of importance.

The farmers in the vicinity of Prospect Plains in 1826 and later made brick, which was carted to Princeton. A brick-yard, now idle, on the Buckelew estate, northwest of Jamesburg, was established by James Buckelew about twenty years ago, and brick was manufactured there quite extensively for a number of years.

The steam saw-mill of Edward Snediker at Jamesburg was built in 1881, and furnishes employment to three men. Much lumber is sawed there for Magee & Davison, who are shippers of large quantities.

The First National Bank of Jamesburg.—In our modern system success in finances is closely allied with sound banking institutions. The founder of Jamesburg, early in the history of national banks, took the steps essential towards supplying that need, and in January, 1864, in connection with his sons, Isaac S., John D., and F. Lemuel Buckelew, Mr. Joseph C. McGee, John G. Schultz, and Nathaniel W. Morris (who were the first board of directors), and some twenty of their neighbors, formed the two hundred and eighty-eighth national bank, styled the First National Bank of Jamesburg.

The officers and directors of this institution are as follows: President, Isaac S. Buckelew; Cashier, T. Wilton Hill; Directors, Isaac S. Buckelew, Joseph C. McGee, T. Wilton Hill, George H. Townsend, and F. Lemuel Buckelew.

Former directors not now in service have been James Buckelew, Nathaniel W. Morris, John D. Buckelew, John G. Stults, and James Applegate. William H. Courter and Benjamin Snyder were former cashiers.

The following statement shows the condition of this bank at the close of business Jan. 4, 1882:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$110,904.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	43,587.00
Due from approved reserve agent.....	17,792.38
Due from other national banks	8,593.11
Checks and other cash items.....	698.05
Bills of other banks	2,700.00
Specie.....	1,596.22
Legal tender notes	6,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,375.00
	\$270,745.91
Liabilities.	
Capital stock.....	\$75,000.00
Surplus fund.....	21,000.00
Undivided profits.....	3,927.61
Circulation	67,500.00
Individual deposits.....	100,169.71
Due to other national banks.....	3,148.59
	\$270,745.91

Burial-Places.—The burying-ground on the State Reform School farm, near the ancient traditional prison-house, is undoubtedly the oldest graveyard in Monroe. Here and there about the township are spots where one or two graves have been made which are still visible, and doubtless others have disappeared entirely. Near Hoffman Station are some graves of members of the Hoffman family and others. At Union Valley is a burying-ground containing about fifty graves, the first of which was opened early in July, 1852. This ground was given to the Methodist Protestant Church by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stults.

FERNWOOD CEMETERY.—Fernwood Cemetery, adjacent to Wigwam Grove, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of a fine landscape, hallowed by its associations with the work of the devoted and

faithful Brainerds, is most appropriately set apart for its sacred purpose.

The original association was formed in 1853, and the first land selected for cemetery purposes was on the north side of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile west of the present depot. Objection being made to its location, by consent of its lot-holders it was changed to its present site in 1859 and its removal was sanctioned by the New Jersey Legislature, which in 1861 passed the act which created the present "Fernwood Cemetery Association."

Under its present charter Messrs. T. S. Snedeker, J. C. Magee, W. H. Courter, J. B. Thompson, and C. W. Johnson were its first board of trustees, and Mr. J. D. Buckelew treasurer.

The plot of ground, containing a little over three acres, was generously donated to the association by Mr. James Buckelew. Among the first family plots selected and improved was one by Mr. Buckelew. On the shaft erected to his memory is the simple inscription, "Born August 13, 1801. Died May 30, 1869."

The association is officered as follows: President, John D. Buckelew; Treasurer and Secretary, F. L. Buckelew; Trustees, John D. Buckelew, William H. Courter, C. W. Johnson, W. H. Mount, and T. Wilton Hill.

Associations and Societies.—THE JAMESBURG SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION ASSOCIATION.—The Jamesburg Sunday-School Convention was founded in 1866 by Mr. J. D. Buckelew, superintendent of the Jamesburg Sunday-school, in connection with Mr. Franklin Dey, of Mercer County, and other superintendents and friends of the Sunday-school cause, for the purpose of giving the scholars an annual picnic, and at the same time furnishing them and their friends with exercises and addresses calculated to both instruct and enhance the interest in Sunday-schools, and has grown to such magnitude as to require the management of a thoroughly systematized organization, which is supplied in the board of officers and teachers of the Jamesburg Sunday-school, who are now recognized as *ex officio* the Jamesburg Sunday-School Convention Association. The general committee in 1881 was organized as follows: T. Wilton Hill, chairman; John D. Courter, secretary; Rev. B. S. Everitt, John D. Buckelew, Alfred Davison, Joseph C. Magee, J. B. Tallman, F. L. Buckelew, William H. Courter, William H. Mount, L. E. Riddle, A. I. Richardson, Alfred W. Dye.

The annual convention is held in Wigwam Grove on the fourth Wednesday in August, and strenuous efforts are made to secure addresses from able and popular Sunday-school workers (representing various Christian denominations), illustrations of the most improved methods in teaching, together with attractive and inspiring music. It has been estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons have often attended the annual conventions.

THE JAMESBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Jamesburg Agricultural Society was formally organized on the 27th of April, 1853, with Mr. James Buckelew as president, and Joseph C. Magee and William H. Courter as secretaries. The society was nominally in existence the previous year, and consisted of James Buckelew, Alexander Redmond, Aaron Gulick, Samuel R. Forman, Charles Middleton, Thomas S. Snedeker, Ralph C. Stults, Frederick Farr, and Stephen Van Wickle.

These gentlemen organized and held an agricultural fair Oct. 6, 1852, for the sale, purchase, and exhibition of stock, farming implements, and produce, offering no premiums, but giving every opportunity for a free and complete exhibit of everything useful to the farmer. The fair was a success, and resulted in the formation of the society, having for its object the benefit and improvement of the farming community.

Fairs were held at Jamesburg for five years, attracting many visitors and disseminating much good. The society was the first of its kind organized in the county,—in fact, for a number of years the only society. Of late years it has confined its labors to the distribution of seeds and miscellaneous documents through its corresponding secretary, William H. Courter.

FIDELITY LODGE, I. O. O. F., of Jamesburg, was organized July 6, 1870, with the following charter members and principal officers: William H. Coulter, N. G.; Charles P. Clymer, V. G.; Charles E. Liming, Sec.; Isaac S. Buckelew, Treas.; and John H. Heath, William J. Courter, and Charles E. Woolley.

The present officers are F. Nodocker, N. G.; Henry Jobs, V. G.; John D. Courter, Sec.; C. M. Davison, Treas.

This lodge has a membership of ninety-one, and is represented in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey by one of its members, George S. Courter, Grand Master. The lodge-room is in the second story of the building containing the offices of the First National Bank of Jamesburg, and regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

MATILDA LODGE, No. 28, was instituted April 6, 1871, and the following officers were installed: John H. Heath, N. G.; Sarah E. Smock, V. G.; William H. Courter, Sec.; Jennie Smock, Treas.; C. B. Clymer, O. G.; C. G. Cox, I. G.; George Smock, W.; N. B. Smock, C. The present officers are Thomas P. Ryan, N. G.; Mrs. Joseph P. Eler, V. G.; John D. Courter, Sec.; Miss A. Golden, Treas.

ENCAMPMENT No. 51, I. O. O. F., of Jamesburg. Instituted Jan. 3, 1879, this encampment comprised the following charter members: Charles S. Brown, J. D. Browne, George S. Courter, Frank H. Dey, John H. Heath, John N. Heath, F. McNamee, F. Nodocker, P. V. Petty, W. H. Petty, George Van Artsdalen, and William G. Mount. The members number thirty-four. Regular meetings are held Friday evening of each week. The present officers of this



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encampment are as follows: James D. Browne, C. P.; John H. Elliott, H. P.; J. Albert Keinzle, S. W.; C. M. Davison, Sec.; William H. Courter, Treas.

EVERITT LODGE, I. O. G. T.—About 1870 a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, named as above, was organized at Jamesburg.

Churches.—EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.¹—After the days of Brainerd the first religious services in the township were probably held at the beginning of or very early in this century in the old school-house at Jamesburg, and there was early preaching, too, in the Matchaponix neighborhood. Though this section was from the first settled by those whose predilections were Presbyterian, yet the earliest services were generally held by ministers of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Fountain, living near what is now "Texas," preached occasionally at Jamesburg, and during one year every two weeks. The people expressed great satisfaction with his services, gathering from distances of three or four miles, and giving him flour, meal, and other products as his pay. However, the next year, when an effort was made to raise money for him and the people were called on to contribute the same, there is said to have been a great diminution in attendance, for produce was the more easily obtainable than cash. At John Hoffman's, toward Englishtown, the Methodists held regular Sunday evening services, and the scattered inhabitants were glad to walk even from as far as Jamesburg to attend.

Although thus early in possession of the field, the Methodists failed to occupy it fully, and Rev. Mr. Rice, of Spottswood, and after him Rev. William R. S. Betts, of the same church, Rev. Mr. Woodhull, of Tennent Church, in Monmouth County, and his son, Rev. Spafford Woodhull, and perhaps other Presbyterian clergymen, preached occasionally at Jamesburg, and later Rev. Luther Van Doren, of Tennent Church, and Rev. Symmes Henry, of Cranbury. Rev. Mr. Blythe also came, and Mr. Vincent W. Mount, who led the singing. The people were not satisfied, however, with such occasional services as were thus brought to them, but attended meetings in neighboring settlements. Some, especially the Van Wickle family, and that of William W. Davison, went to Cranbury First Church, and a little later Alexander Redmond's and S. R. Freeman's families in the same direction, though more went to Spottswood. This was after the railroad was constructed. A flat car, provided with temporary seats for the purpose, was drawn by a mule, and often thirty or forty persons would thus go to Spottswood to church. When the Second Presbyterian Church of Cranbury was organized a number of families, among them James Buckelew's and C. G. Suediker's, became identified with it, and continued for several years to attend services there.

When the second school-house at Jamesburg was

built by Mr. James Buckelew, in 1847, to meet the want of religious worshippers, a room was partitioned off in it, and provided with pulpit and seats, and connected with folding-doors with the school-room. Here Revs. Henry and Blythe, of Cranbury, held occasional services, with now and then others, till in the spring of 1850, Rev. George C. Bush, who was preaching at South Amboy and South River, came regularly to preach at Jamesburg every other Sabbath evening, and found (as he has said) good congregations and attentive hearers. After about nine months' service he yielded the work to Rev. John A. Annin, then just leaving the seminary at Princeton. During Mr. Bush's labors about twelve were converted, and with these he expected about twelve from other churches were ready to enter a church organization which had been talked of for a time and then took more promising form. Mr. Bush wrote: "I shall never forget the kindness with which the people of Jamesburg treated me. They sent a team to Washington for me, and gave me a good home among them, and worked and prayed with me, giving opportunity for conversation and prayer with their families. They were quick to discern the time to build and organize."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMESBURG.²—Although the prospects when Rev. John A. Annin took charge of the work at Jamesburg were hopeful, his services continued but three months, to July, 1851, after which there seems to have been no regular supply, and services were held with much irregularity. The matter was not allowed to rest, and the next tangible thing was in the beginning of the year 1853, when a subscription was circulated for securing funds for a church building, which succeeded so well that March 3, 1853, a meeting of the subscribers was held, and William Johnson, Alexander Redmond, Aaron Gulick, Edmund Rue, Joseph C. Magee, I. S. Buckelew, and S. R. Foreman were elected trustees, thus completing a legal organization.

At the same time a petition was signed by seventeen members of other churches and twenty-nine persons not members asking the Presbytery of New Brunswick to organize a church at Jamesburg, in response to which a committee consisting of Revs. S. C. Henry, J. W. Blythe, L. H. Van Doren, and S. D. Alexander met June 6, 1854, and organized the church with eleven members: John C. Vandever and Hannah, his wife; Samuel Maryott and Ann Maria, his wife; James Mount and Mahala, his wife; Margaret C. Buckelew, C. J. Applegate, Sarah Davison, J. B. Johnson, and David C. Bastido. John C. Vandever and John B. Johnson were elected elders.

A building committee, consisting of J. D. Buckelew, J. C. Magee, and S. M. Van Wickle, had, under instructions from the congregation and trustees, proceeded to erect a church building on Church Street,

¹ Condensed from the introductory portion of the history of the Presbyterian Church of Jamesburg, by Rev. B. S. Everitt, 1876.

² Partially, in a condensed form, from the history of the Presbyterian Church of Jamesburg, by Rev. B. S. Everitt, its present pastor.

to which it gave its name, the corner-stone being laid Sept. 7, 1853, Rev. George C. Bush, of Stewartsville, and Rev. S. D. Alexander, of Freehold, conducting the exercises. The building was dedicated June 26, 1854, Rev. S. D. Alexander preaching the sermon.

Now regular Sunday services were inaugurated, and the church began at once to raise money for paying supplies, the subscription list showing thirty-nine contributors and the amount \$194 for the first quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1854. The supplies were largely students of the theological seminary at Princeton, although the names of Drs. J. C. Moffat, L. Atwater, J. McDonald, Charles Hodge, and Rev. J. W. Blythe, among those of supplies, show that some of the leading ministers of the day preached there. These supplies were paid, and June 30, 1855, the report of the treasurer showed that \$503.32 had been raised for the year, being an excess of \$148.59 over what had been paid for supplies, which, with a fund subsequently raised by the trustees, was appropriated to paying a debt of \$400 still due on the house of worship.

The church, now convinced of its ability to support a pastor, called Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, Feb. 2, 1855, at a salary of \$550, and he was ordained and installed May 30th, when Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., presided, Rev. John Hall, D.D., preached, Rev. W. H. Green, D.D., charged the pastor, and Rev. J. M. McDonald, D.D., charged the people. The new church then began its full work with sixteen members and the following official organization: Rev. J. H. Carroll, pastor; J. C. Vandever, Aaron Gulick, and J. Bergen Thompson, elders; J. B. Thomson, president of trustees; Joseph C. Magee, secretary; J. D. Buckelew, treasurer; Thomas S. Mershon, James Mount, I. S. Buckelew, Alexander Redmond, and S. R. Foreman, trustees; William H. Courter had charge of collecting salary and renting pews; Charles A. Craig was chorister; Samuel Marryott, sexton; and J. D. Buckelew, Sunday-school superintendent.

Mr. Carroll was pastor until Feb. 2, 1858. Rev. William M. Wells, of the theological seminary, Princeton, was called August 10th following, at a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars, and ordained and installed November 4th, Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D.D., preaching, Rev. T. D. Hoover charging the pastor, and Rev. R. Taylor the people. Rev. Mr. Wells ended his pastorate July 1, 1869. Rev. B. S. Everitt, of Montclair, N. J., was called Nov. 2, 1869, and installed Jan. 4, 1870, Rev. J. L. Kehoe, Rev. A. P. Cobb, and Rev. F. Chandler taking part in the exercises.

During Rev. Mr. Carroll's pastorate the church prospered, and at its close had a membership of one hundred and twenty-nine. Notwithstanding that during the first two years of his connection with the church twenty members were dismissed and four died, the labors of Rev. Mr. Wells were so successful that in the third year of his pastorate the church num-

bered one hundred and thirty-five, and at the time of his departure one hundred and sixty members, though during his stay sixty-five had united with other churches and twenty-six had died. In 1864 the present parsonage was purchased, and in 1867 the church was enlarged at an expense of about twenty-five hundred dollars, and Feb. 8, 1868, rededicated by Rev. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia. As a result of the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Everitt the membership of the church has been increased to three hundred and ninety-eight. The parsonage has been enlarged and repaired, the seating capacity of the main audience-room of the church has been increased, and the lecture- and Sunday-school rooms built in 1871 and dedicated November 30th, at an expense of about five thousand dollars, and a considerable sum in the aggregate has been otherwise expended in improving and beautifying the church property, which is now valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

The present elders are Joseph C. Magee, William H. Courter, C. W. Johnson, John Pierson, Alfred W. Dey, James P. De Hart, J. B. Tallman, and William H. Mount. The trustees are T. Wilton Hill, president; John D. Courter, secretary and treasurer; and Nelson B. Smock, Garret G. Davison, James Vanderripe, and Robert M. Cole.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school was organized in 1847, with Alexander Redmond as superintendent. John D. Buckelew has been superintendent since 1854. The membership is one hundred and sixty-five, exclusive of officers and teachers. The library contains about three hundred and fifty volumes. William H. Courter is first and J. C. Morgan second assistant superintendent. John D. Courter is secretary and treasurer, and Thomas J. Parks librarian.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, UNION VALLEY.—Rev. (better known years ago as "Daddy") Perkins, a circuit preacher, organized a class at Union Valley in 1840, with the following named persons as members: Brittain Clayton, Eliza Clayton, Lydia Robbins, Maria Rue, Matilda Jamison, Alfred Jamison, David Dey, Sarah Ann Dey, Mary Dey, Eliza Laning, Caroline Laning, and Daniel I. Dey.

During the ensuing year the class met weekly at the house of Daniel I. Dey, and services were led by Mr. Perkins. Local preachers held meetings more or less frequently during the succeeding five years, and in 1846 a wooden church, thirty feet by twenty-two, was built by subscription at a cost of about five hundred dollars. The present house of worship, a wooden building forty-four feet by thirty-six, was erected in 1866-67, also by subscription. The pulpit was filled by local preachers until 1867, when Rev. Elias D. Stults became pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Leuppie, the present pastor, about three years since. The membership is eighty. The trustees are J. W. Stults, R. Applegate, J. L. Brown, G. McDowell, T. Hult, George Dey, and R. I. Reed. John Wolf, George McDowell, and John M. Stults are stewards.



John Paxton

ST. JAMES THE LESS CATHOLIC CHURCH, JAMESBURG.—This church, on Lincoln Avenue, Jamesburg, was erected in 1878, on a lot donated for that purpose by the Buckelew estate, and consecrated in December that year by Bishop Corrigan, now Archbishop of New York. The congregation was organized in 1865, and then consisted of ten families, including those of Richard Lewis, Patrick Pierce, John Coyne, Patrick Connaty, John Connaty, John Breene, and John Callahan, and meetings were held in private houses until the erection of the church. The congregation now numbers forty families.

The successive pastors have been Fathers O'Donnell, Moran, Kivolitz, and Joseph Russing.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1879 with fifty scholars. John Pierce was the first superintendent. The present superintendent is William Breene. The library contains one hundred and fifty volumes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN PAXTON.

Edward Paxton, the grandfather of John, whose life is here briefly sketched, was of Irish birth, and having decided to seek a home on American shores, left his native city of Dublin and sailed (probably in the "Mayflower") for the New World. He chose Trenton, N. J., as a place of settlement, and there located as a shoemaker. He was married to Elizabeth Cunningham, of Trenton, and had children, nine in number, as follows: William, David, Hugh, Edward, John, Mary (Mrs. Clun), Elizabeth (Mrs. Lockard), Catherine, and Sally.

Edward, of this number, joined Gen. Montgomery's expedition, having as its purpose the storming of Quebec, and was while *en route* accidentally killed at St. John's by the bursting of a bomb.

John was born at Allentown, Monmouth Co., and after being apprenticed to a tailor removed to New York, where he pursued his trade. He later returned to Allentown and followed the same industry. Mr. Paxton was married to Theodosia Tindall, of New Jersey, and had children,—Catherine (Mrs. J. V. Anderson), Mary (Mrs. Peter Casler), Margaret, Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Casler), William, Edward, John, and James. Mr. Paxton finally abandoned his trade and followed farming pursuits at Matchaponix, where he reared his family of children and lived until his death.

His son John was born at the latter place, May 3, 1813, and remained with his parents until his twenty-eighth year, having been engaged in labor upon the farm. He then decided upon the purchase of land, and with a capital of four hundred dollars secured a farm valued at two thousand four hundred dollars. Industry and frugality soon enabled him to liquidate

the indebtedness upon the property, which he subsequently sold and removed to Trenton. Here he made a second purchase, and after a residence of eight years disposed of the land at an advance of thirteen thousand dollars. He then removed to Matchaponix, now Monroe township, Middlesex Co., where he still resides and is actively engaged in agricultural employments.

Mr. Paxton was married March 4, 1846, to Miss Theodosia, daughter of Daniel Ivins, of Mercer County, who is the mother of three children,—Eveline (Mrs. C. M. Johnson), Mary E. (Mrs. David Kirkpatrick), and Rebecca V.

Mr. Paxton is in his political views a Republican, and while a strong advocate of the principles of his party, is never an aspirant for party favors, his time and energies being given rather to his daily routine of farming avocations. The family worship at the Reformed (Dutch) Church at Spottswood, of which the daughters are members.

HON. JOSEPH C. MAGEE.

Mr. Magee's progenitors were for many years residents of the north of Ireland, his grandfather having been Richard Magee, whose children were James, Erick, John, Jonathan, and Barbara, who became Mrs. Emmons.

Jonathan, one of these sons, was born near Freehold, Monmouth Co., and married Miss Mary Hulse, of the same county. Their children were Margaret, (Mrs. Stultze), James, William, Lydia (Mrs. Taylor), and Alfred.

Mr. Magee spent his life in farming pursuits, but at a later period removed to the home of his son in Jamesburg, where his death occurred.

Joseph C. Magee was born in Monmouth County, Oct. 8, 1821, and at the age of nine months was deprived by death of the tender care of a mother. His boyhood was passed with his father on the farm until his twelfth year, when he was apprenticed to Elias C. Clayton, of Manalapan, Monmouth Co. After a service of six years, and on attaining his eighteenth year, he engaged as a clerk for the same gentleman, and at the expiration of five years was admitted to a partnership. After a business connection of four years with Mr. Clayton he formed a copartnership with John E. Hunt, and three years later removed to Jamesburg, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Magee was married in March, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Van Arnsdalen, of West Philadelphia, Pa., to whom were born children,—Harriet C. (Mrs. Perrine), Mary E. (Mrs. Finley), deceased, Eugene V., Anna B., and George, who died in infancy.

The death of Mrs. Magee occurred in 1866, and Mr. Magee was again married in April, 1871, to Mrs. Eleanor B. Perrine, of Monmouth County, who is the mother of one daughter, Alice.

Mr. Magee has during the whole of his life, and particularly since his residence in Jamesburg, been an active business man. He has contributed largely to the growth and enterprise of the place, having been instrumental in the erection of many of its dwellings.

In politics he may be mentioned as an Andrew Jackson Democrat. He was during the years 1874-75 a member of the State Legislature, and served on the important Committee on Railroads and Canals, of which he was chairman during the last year of his official service.

He has been for two years chosen freeholder of Monroe township, and held various other minor offices. He is president of the Jamesburg Mutual Building and Loan Association, a director of the Princeton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also one of the founders and a director of the First National Bank of Jamesburg. He has been active in the temperance organization of the village, and one of the chief promoters of the cause of temperance in the township.

Mr. Magee is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamesburg, of which he is both elder and trustee.

JAMES BUCKELEW.

The Buckelew family is of Scotch extraction, their progenitor in America having been Frederick Buckelew, a Scotch emigrant, who fled from his native land to avoid religious persecution. He sailed from Inverness, Scotland, in 1715, on the ship "Caledonia." It will be remembered that in 1711, shortly after the union of England and Scotland, patronage in the Presbyterian Church was re-established by royal command, ministers of the Church of Scotland being appointed by the government in the same manner as in the Church of England. Frederick Buckelew became identified with those who objected to the taking away of a right that the Scotch Church had enjoyed for over a century, and rather than be subjected to what he believed to be a wrong determined to leave his native land. He landed at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, and a short time afterwards selected a permanent settlement near the present village of Jamesburg, Middlesex Co. His two sons were Frederick and John, the latter of whom was also born in Scotland, Feb. 14, 1705, and ten years of age when his father sailed to America. John subsequently married Isabel Dove, a Scotch lady, who was a passenger on the same vessel with the elder Frederick's family to America. Their children were Abram, James, Thomas, John, Samuel, Frederick, Jane, who became Mrs. Gilland; Percilla, who was Mrs. Westlack; and Mary, who became Mrs. Hollingshead.

Of this number Frederick was born Feb. 14, 1756, upon the fifty-first anniversary of his father's birth.

He married Margaret, daughter of William Dunn, of Staten Island, March 4, 1784, just after the close of the Revolution. They had eleven children,—Nancy, Frederick, Margaret, Mary, James, Robert, and five who died in childhood. James, who is the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 13, 1801, in that portion of South Amboy township now known as Monroe township, Middlesex County. His early advantages of education were limited to the ordinary instruction afforded at a country school.

He entered into business at the age of twenty, and after eight years of experience married, Dec. 12, 1829, Margaret, daughter of Isaac G. Snedeker and Ann Salter, of Cranbury, N. J. Their children are Isaac Snedeker, John Dunn, Margaret S. (deceased), Frederick Lemuel, Mary G., married to George H. Townsend, of New Haven, Conn., and Ida (deceased).

James Buckelew at first engaged in milling and farming operations at the homestead bordering the Manalapan stream, four miles above Jamesburg, and in 1832 purchased the property at Jamesburg then known as "Gorden's Mills," and afterward called Buckelew's Mills until 1847. In 1846 the school district was divided, the trustees having refused to admit a colored boy to the school. This was a violation of Mr. Buckelew's views on a subject which a quarter of a century afterwards caused the great civil war, and he erected at his own expense a brick school-house, which was used by the district free of charge during his life. In it a stone was placed bearing the inscription, "Jamesburg," in honor of Mr. Buckelew's Christian name James.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad was being built when he removed to Jamesburg, and Mr. Buckelew was one of its few early friends. While the enemies of the road cried monopoly and ridiculed what they thought a wild and visionary scheme, he with the remarkable foresight that characterized so many acts of his life saw in the railroad the great civilizer of the nineteenth century, and welcomed the arrival of the iron horse.

Mr. Buckelew's milling and farming operations proved to be financially successful. His early introduction of that great New Jersey fertilizer, marl, on his farm lands in and around Jamesburg added greatly to the value of the many acres that he gradually accumulated. The marl was conveyed from the Squankum marl pits, near Farmingdale, about twenty miles from Jamesburg, and during the winter months one hundred mules were often employed in carting this valuable fertilizer to different portions of the Buckelew farms. With the completion of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal, in 1834, the tide of passenger travel from Philadelphia to New York *via* South Amboy, and the carrying of freight by canal *via* Bordentown, New Brunswick, to New York, began, and during the next five or six years the business rapidly developed. In 1840, Mr. Buckelew obtained the contract for team-towing on



Joseph C. Maguire

the canal, which he continued for twenty-five years. This business increased proportionally with the great freight traffic on the canal, and at the time of his transfer of interest to other parties in 1866 seven hundred mules were employed on the forty-three miles of tow-path between Bordentown and New Brunswick. In 1845 he in connection with Nathaniel S. Rue, Esq., now President of the First National Bank of Hightstown, N. J., established a stage-route between Jamesburg and Freehold, it being the first link in the chain of the great route from Philadelphia to Manasquan, Ocean Grove, and Long Branch.

This became a very popular route, and carried five thousand and seventy-four passengers during the second year, as many as thirty coaches being run in one day during the height of the summer travel between Philadelphia and Long Branch. His ideas of personal advancement, even in this particular, yielded to the public good, and in 1851 he was first and foremost in his efforts to establish the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, giving it the right to his stage-route in 1853, when the road was opened, free of charge. As time advanced the value of marl as a fertilizer began to be realized by the farming community, and the demand for it by persons living at a distance led him to undertake the construction of a railroad from Freehold, nine miles, to the Squankum marl pits. This road was opened for travel in 1869, after a most bitter opposition from those who were not willing to sacrifice personal interest for a great public good. At the beginning of the war Mr. Buckelew placed himself on the roll of earnest friends of the government.

When the national banking law went into effect, in 1862, he was among the first to see its advantages, and in 1864 established the First National Bank of Jamesburg, of which institution he was a director until the day of his death. Mr. Buckelew was also a pioneer in the cultivation of cranberries, which has developed into one of the most important industries of the State. The extensive bogs, which during the picking season afford employment to hundreds of persons, are on the north side of the railroad from Jamesburg to South Amboy, and embrace perhaps the largest single tract of land now in cranberry culture in the State. These were laid out and cultivated to a limited extent during Mr. Buckelew's lifetime, and have become one of the most valuable legacies to his children. Mr. Buckelew possessed a well-balanced mind, an indomitable will, and a firmness of purpose which, in the Scotch character, is nearly allied to stubbornness. He was a man of much public spirit, and all projects which resulted in benefit to the public received hearty encouragement from him. In his efforts for the public good he was

frequently involved in legal contests, and his advanced ideas did not at all times receive the cordial sympathy they merited. A man of deeds rather than words, the utility of his various projects was demonstrated more by successful accomplishment than plausible argument.

Liberal without ostentation, the land for the Presbyterian Church parsonage and cemetery were among his gifts to Jamesburg. Among his friends, of whom he had many, his advice and counsel was frequently asked, and his residence at Jamesburg was for many years the headquarters where were frequently assembled those who were prominent and instrumental in the construction of railroads and other improvements. About his table were discussed many of the early plans of the managers of the pioneer railway between New York and Philadelphia, the direct management of which was given to his son, Col. Isaac S. Buckelew, when the Pennsylvania Railroad leased the United Railways of New Jersey in 1871, and who was superintendent of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railway from the date of its completion.

The historian who desires to record the acts of the men who are identified with the progress of the times is apt to select those whose political experience, scientific knowledge, or early surroundings have placed them upon a plane higher than their fellows. The subject of this sketch, however, rose to a place in the front rank of the citizens of Middlesex County without any of these substantial aids. While having strong political convictions, being first a Whig and then a Republican, he never aspired to place or power, though the aid he rendered the cause which he espoused was valuable, and recognized as such by his political friends. His advantages of education, while of the most ordinary character, were sufficient to develop a kind of mental strength peculiar in character, but invaluable to those who are endowed with it, a discernment by which he was able to judge in advance and act in accordance with his judgment.

With no distinguished ancestry to point to with pride, he chose to earn the esteem of his contemporaries and to point to the future consummation of his plans. In all his business relations he observed the strictest probity, and at his death on the 30th of May, 1869, had amassed a considerable fortune, which he accumulated by unusual sagacity in his financial operations. Not one cent of this came to him by means that were ever questionable.

Mr. Buckelew's remains were interred at Fernwood Cemetery, in Jamesburg, on the land that originally belonged to his great-grandfather. A substantial monument marks the last resting-place of one to whom the people of Middlesex and adjoining counties owe much of the prosperity which they enjoy.

CHAPTER CII.

MADISON.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—Madison is situated on the eastern border of Middlesex County, somewhat south of the centre, and is a little more than eight miles long, measuring from its northern to its southeastern extremity, its average width being four miles or thereabout. It is bounded north by South Amboy and Raritan Bay; southeast by Matawan, Marlborough, and Manalapan townships, Monmouth County; southwest by Monroe; and northwest by East Brunswick and South Amboy.

Physical Features.—The area of Madison is 19,560 acres, and much of it is quite heavily wooded. The surface is rolling, and broken by several streams.

The largest stream flowing through any portion of the township is Cheesquake Creek, rising in the northern part and emptying into the Raritan at the northwestern corner, forming for a short distance the boundary line between Madison and South Amboy. The Cheesquake has its source in several smaller streams rising about Jacksonville and flowing together a little north of that village, and is navigable nearly to its head-waters.

Deep Run, a mill stream of considerable importance, is fed by several little streams rising or having their sources mostly in the eastern part of the township, their confluence being within a short distance of their several sources. This creek affords good water-power in the western part of Madison, and empties its waters into South River just northwest of the township line.

Tenant's Creek rises south of Jacksonville, and flowing northwest empties into South River near where the latter receives Deep Run, providing a good water-power not far from the boundary line.

Iresick Brook is formed by the confluence of Grog Brook and another unimportant rivulet southwest of Deep Run, and flows into South River near the Brookfield Mills.

Matchaponix Creek and South River wash about two-thirds of the western border of the township, and the juxtaposition of the latter has been a source of material prosperity to its inhabitants.

Barclay's Brook is a small tributary to the Matchaponix, near the southern extremity of the township.

That portion of Madison bordering on Monmouth County is considerably elevated above those portions lying contiguous to South Amboy, East Brunswick, and Monroe, and the land there is more valuable for agricultural purposes than that watered by the streams referred to. The soil is composed of red shale and sandy loam, and west of Cheesquake Creek are located some extensive and valuable beds of fire and potter's clay, which is a leading article of commerce.

The timber native to Madison is pine, cedar, maple,

ash, and nearly all the various kinds of oak. Some of it has been found well adapted to ship-building purposes, and has at times commanded a ready and profitable sale. The smaller trees have been extensively cut into wood, and so sold in immense quantities.

The Camden and Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the northwestern border of the township for quite a distance, Old Bridge, Spotswood, and Bloomfield Mills being convenient stations.

The two principal highways are the Mount Pleasant and Old Bridge turnpike and the South Amboy and Mount Pleasant road, which form a junction near the eastern border, between Jacksonville and Matawan, Monmouth Co.

Early Settlement.—On account of the intimate natural and business connection which has so long existed between Amboy and the region bordering on the Cheesquake, the carrying trade by way of that stream forming the connecting link, settlement and improvement naturally began at Jacksonville and near the head of navigation. It was in that vicinity, on the Old Bridge road and in the Browntown neighborhood, that most of the pioneers located. The most diligent inquiry has in most cases failed to elicit any definite information as to the dates of the settlement of the few who were pioneers in Madison, and in some instances it is not certain that the fathers of some who are supposed to have been pioneers did not come into the township previous to the latter's birth.

The first land-owners in Madison were not settlers there, and probably purchased the land which bordered on the Cheesquake and Raritan Bay with a view to disposing of it advantageously at some future time, when the manifest advantages offered by the section for commercial transactions should render it desirable property to enterprising settlers. By some of these grantees this hope was doubtless realized to a certain extent, but it is probable none of them had in view the future value of the sand and clay, which could not at that time have been regarded as particularly desirable. It is thought, rather, that the contiguity of these lands to Perth Amboy, then looked upon as the future metropolis of the New World, and with some show of reason, and their convenience to navigable waters, were the considerations upon which was based a conviction of their ultimate value.

On "Reid's map" of the Raritan and South Rivers and the country bordering them and for some distance inland, which was made some time between 1688 and 1686 by John Reid, deputy surveyor under Keith, several tracts of land are shown at the mouth of Cheesquake Creek and along its eastern shore and south of its source as belonging to "T. L." and S. Winder (1000 acres), Scots' Proprietors (1000 acres), T. Warne² (1000 acres), "Scots' Proprietors with

² Warne is the only one of these names afterwards borne by residents of the township. No connection between T. Warne above mentioned and the Warne family of Madison has been traced.

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

William Decway" (1000 acres), and William Decway (1000 acres), portions of which must have been in the township as at present bounded.

David Owens settled not far from Jacksonville about 1730. He had one son (2), David, who married and had a son and daughter named Peter and Rosannah. (3) Peter married a Miss Lamberson, descended from another pioneer family, and had a son, whose name is thought to have been Harriou, and who died young. He has been dead about forty years, probably, as he is said not to have long survived his father, who died about fifty years ago. (4) Rosannah married John Prest and lived in the township. Peter Owens lived about a mile from Jacksonville on the road to South Amboy, where his widow lived after his death, owning a farm by inheritance from her father, James Lamberson, which embraced the present clay banks of Whitehead Brothers.

A man named Ward was early in the neighborhood of Jacksonville. He was a boatman and hunter, and died at the age of eighty or thereabouts early in the present century. He was a great hunter of water-fowl, and is said to have spent a good part of his time searching in the sedges and marshes and up and down the streams of Madison and the adjacent country in quest of his favorite game. To facilitate his journeyings to and fro he had a frail, portable canoe, which he carried on his shoulders overland from creek to creek. His gun is said to have been a curiosity in its way, very long, very heavy, and very true to its aim in the experienced hands of its owner.

David Hall was an early comer and located on the road from Jacksonville to Matawan, Monmouth Co., and has been dead since the early part of the century. One of his sons, named William, died in 1811; John R., another, in 1819. His sons, Stephen and Courtney, were well known in that part of the county, and both have long been dead. The latter married a daughter of Thomas Lamberson. David Hall had several daughters also, one of whom married a prominent ship-builder of New York, and after his death returned to Madison, where she died.

(1) Andrew Bound settled in Monmouth County in 1760. His sons were David, Obadiah, and Andrew. The latter removed to Staten Island. (2) David came to Madison about 1800, and owned a large tract of land on the Raritan Bay shore, and has been dead many years. He married Catharine Morgan, a sister of Gen. James Morgan, by whom he had a daughter, who married William Jaques. His second wife was a sister of Clarkson Brown, and bore him three children, of whom only Clarkson Bound is living; Rhoda, a daughter, married a son of Parker Brown; (3) Obadiah married a Miss Newton and lived near David. James and David were his sons.

The father of Gen. James Morgan early interested himself in the fortunes of Jacksonville, where he was largely interested in lands extending along the Cheesquake to its mouth, and was a manufacturer of pot-

ter's wares before the Revolution. Gen. James Morgan later was also a large property-owner and manufacturer in the same line. He removed to Old Bridge, and was prominent in business affairs there. Much of the property once owned by the elder Morgan is now in possession of his descendants, some of whom are residents of South Amboy. The Morgan clay-beds are on this tract.

An early settler on the J. V. L. Gordon property was Obadiah Buckalew, a farmer and speculator in woodlands, timber, and wood, shipping extensively from South Amboy and Jacksonville. His son, Obadiah Buckalew, Jr., married a daughter of Ephraim Rose, of Jacksonville. One of his daughters married Jaques Van Liew Gordon, and survives him. Mr. Gordon was a son of Peter Gordon, of Milltown, North Brunswick, and a grandson of Archibald Gordon, of Matchaponix. He was a speculator in lands, and served Middlesex County as sheriff, 1851-54, and the township of South Amboy as freeholder, with but two interregnums aggregating only six years, 1842-70, dying only a few years ago.

Thomas Warne settled on the Mount Pleasant and Old Bridge turnpike previous to 1800, purchasing a tract of one thousand acres, much of which is now owned by numerous descendants. (1) John Morgan located on the old road from Jacksonville to Matawan. William, Samuel, and perhaps others were his sons. (2) William was a blacksmith near Browntown, and died there. Daniel Morgan, blacksmith, and Charles Morgan, of Washington, are his sons. (3) Samuel lived and died on the homestead.

An early resident who was once familiar to nearly all of the leading men in the country about Amboy was (1) Wynant Wood, who came to Madison in 1800, and spent the balance of his life there. His children were William, Timothy, John, Peter, Caroline, Sophia, Matilda, Gertrude, and Elmira. (2) Timothy was a militia officer, and was sometimes called "Col." Wood. He married Sarah Lamberson, and had sons, — Timothy and David. The latter married a daughter of Ambrose Maxfield, of South Amboy. (3) John married Mary Ann Bennit, and located near Jacksonville, at the landing, and is living at the age of eighty-nine. His children were Cornelia, Mary, and John. Cornelia married Abraham Warne, Mary married Hezekiah Warne, and John married Lucinda Martin. (4) Peter lives in New York, and is eighty years old.

On South River, near Old Bridge, Edward Furman was an early settler, dying about fifty years ago. His son Noah removed to Madison many years ago, and was during an extended period speculating in woodlands and dealing in wood, which he shipped in immense quantities from Jacksonville, Old Bridge, South Amboy, and elsewhere. He died in 1832. His sons were Noah, William, and George. Noah is a prominent business man of South Amboy. William is dead. George remained in Madison.

(1) Whitehead Brown located early at Browntown, owning much land there, and dying many years ago. His only son was (2) Abraham W. Brown, who was sheriff of Middlesex County, 1836-39. The latter married a daughter of Ebenezer Price, of Sayreville, and died some years ago. His sons, Hendrick and Whitehead, are living. (3) Hendrick, known later in life as ex-Judge Brown, married a Miss Crowell, of Perth Amboy, and is living on the homestead farm. (4) Whitehead lives in Monmouth County. One of the daughters of this family married James Bissett, now a brick manufacturer between Old Bridge and Washington, in East Brunswick. Another became the wife and is now the widow of Dr. Cross, of Monmouth County. Well-known Browns in Madison and around about have been Daniel, Joshua, Clarkson, and Dr. Jacob Brown.

The Hilliers were among the early comers to Madison. Probably the best known of the family was Col. Nathaniel Hillier, born in the Browntown neighborhood (where his father was before him), who lived in Jacksonville, keeping tavern, holding public offices, and dying some years ago aged about threescore and ten. He was twice married,—to Euphemia Rose, daughter of Timothy Rose, and to a daughter of Jacob Martin.

"Squire" Samuel Pitney was early on the Ten Eyck farm.

Egbert Wright was a blacksmith at Jacksonville early in this century, and died there somewhat less than fifty years ago. His son William was his successor, both in his house and his shop, living until a few years ago.

Lewis Josiah Buckalew emigrated to this country from Bokoloh, Hanover, and settled in what is now Madison, and Josiah Burlew, son of Lewis Josiah Burlew (for they then were known as Burlew), was in the Revolutionary war, and presented the army with a team of horses, which were killed at the battle of Monmouth. He returned home at the close of the war, married, and had two sons, Richard and George, both of whom married. Richard took the farm, and George went to New York City. Richard had two sons, Josiah by his first wife, and Martin Lewis by his second wife. George had one son, Richard, who was an importer of china in Pearl Street, New York. The Burlew farm contains one hundred and fifty-three acres, extending from the main road from Jacksonville to South Amboy to Cheesquake Creek.

Mulford Martin, Jr., was also for many years a blacksmith at Jacksonville. Mulford Martin, Sr., was, however, the pioneer in the township of the name. He was early in life a resident of Piscataway, and subsequently lived for a time at South Amboy before locating in Madison.

Capt. William Clark, farmer and boatman, came to the head of navigation in this township at a comparatively early date. His wife was a sister of ex-Sheriff Asher Bissett. His son Obadiah married a

daughter of Ephraim Rose, and was sheriff of Middlesex County, 1860-63.

Benjamin R. Seaman, now about seventy years with "the great majority," had for many years previous to his death resided on a farm near Jacksonville. He is remembered as a man of fine presence and courtly address.

David Provost, a farmer, lived near Seaman, and died about sixty years ago.

Riley Bennit was a boat-captain in the pioneer days of the carrying trade, living near the present residence of John Wood.

Jonathan and Francis Bloodgood came early to Madison, and have descendants living there and in adjoining townships. They were boatmen and small land-owners, and have been dead many years.

Organization.—By an act of the General Assembly of New Jersey, approved March 2, 1869, the township of Madison was erected from the township of South Amboy.

The inhabitants within the boundaries were constituted "a body politic and corporate in law, to be known as the inhabitants of the township of Madison, in the county of Middlesex, and the act provided that the first town-meeting of the new township should be held at the inn of Robert L. Skillman, in the village of Jacksonville, on the second Sunday in March, 1869. The following is a list of the principal officers who have since served the township:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

— Skinner, 1870-71.	Abraham Warne, 1874-76.
L. K. Hillier, 1870-72.	Joseph Driskel, 1876-77.
David H. Brown, 1872-73.	Ira Warne, 1877-79.
William B. Dill, 1873-75.	Courtney H. Warne, 1878-81.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Charles Brown, Sr., 1869-72, 1879-81.	John Morrill, 1876-77.
H. H. Brown, 1869-75, 1879.	Charles Brown, Jr., 1877-78.
A. L. Warne, 1869-70.	Daniel Burlew, 1877-78.
George Dobson, 1869-70.	Charles D. Brown, 1878-81.
Obediah Clark, 1869-73.	James P. Dobson, 1878.
Courtney Hillier, 1873-74.	Abraham Vreeland, 1879.
Courtney H. Warne, 1874-76.	Otto Ernest, 1880.
R. Brown, 1875-77.	Abraham Warne, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

Abraham Warne, 1869.	William Rose, 1873-77.
A. J. Rose, 1870.	Hezekiah Warne, 1878-81.
Samuel Van Wickel, 1871-72.	

TOWN CLERKS.

Martin L. Burlew, 1869-72.	Egbert Wright, 1873-81.
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ASSESSORS.

Courtney H. Warne, 1869.	Garrett Cottrell, 1873-74.
John Wood, Jr., 1870-72, 1875-81.	

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Letson Chandler, 1869.	Charles H. Wordell, 1873-75.
James Cottrell, 1869.	Charles Brown, Sr., 1874-75, 1877-78.
Courtney Hillier, 1869-72, 1876.	George W. Connor, 1874-76.
Henry Hawkins, 1870.	John Burlew, 1876-81.
Hezekiah Warne, 1870.	John M. Lamberson, 1877-79.
Cornelius Hulshart, 1871.	Obadiah Clark, 1879-81.
T. W. Furman, 1871-73.	George M. Henderson, 1880-81.
Sylvester Hardy, 1872-73.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wynant W. Lamberson, 1869, 1879. George W. Packard, 1874.
 Timothy Hancock, 1869. William Palmer, 1881.
 Enoch R. Hardy, 1871, 1876.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Joseph Driakel, 1869, 1871-73, 1875. Charles Burlew, 1874.
 George W. Ferrington, 1870, 1880-81. Cornelius Burlew, 1876-79.

Villages and Hamlets.—JACKSONVILLE.—The only place in Madison which has the slightest claim to the name of village is Jacksonville, on the South Amboy and Mount Pleasant road, at the head of Cheesquake Creek, and lying mostly in the forks of two little brooks which run together and expand into that stream.

This place was early known as Cheesquake, and bore that name until rechristened Jacksonville, probably in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson.¹ Settlement begun there very early, and the place had attained to its present proportions years ago under the influence of the carrying trade early established upon the Cheesquake, navigable to that point.

Several of the earlier residents there were men of means and enterprise. They purchased large tracts of land there and thereabout, and engaged extensively in the timber and wood trade. When this commerce was assured, they made and lost much money in speculating in lands.

Before the days of railroads the water traffic along South River and the Cheesquake was something immense, large quantities of produce and merchandise designed for shipment to New York being brought to the various landings from far inland by teams for transfer to vessels, and after the beginning of the reign of the "iron horse" there was for a time sharp competition between the railroaders and the boatmen for the transportation business. Ship-yards were common throughout the whole section watered by the navigable portions of these streams and the Raritan, and timbersuitable for ship-building was in good demand and brought a fair price. In the advantages afforded by this traffic Jacksonville participated to a considerable degree. The docks there were scenes of life and activity, and as at other places similarly conditioned, half of the population were watermen and their families.

The clay beds in the vicinity were early utilized for manufacturing purposes, and potteries were in operation at Jacksonville for many years.

To an inland port as to a seaport, public-houses have ever been found to be a necessity. Of these Jacksonville, considering its size and present pretensions, has had its share.

The pioneer tavern was the old Cheesquake hotel,

and the father of Gen. James Morgan was its proprietor. This hostelry was established about the middle of the last century. It was early known as the Morgan House, and has had many keepers, finally coming into the possession of Robert S. Skillman, the present proprietor.

The Hillier House was erected some time prior to 1828, and presided over by Col. Nathaniel Hillier until his death, about 1860. Then the property passed to the possession of the colonel's son, who removed it from the old site and converted it into a dwelling.

The memory of the Lamberson tavern is recalled from time to time by the old men about the village. It closed its doors forever as a public-house half a century ago.

For many years, up to about 1850, Stephen Hall's old tavern was a favorite place of resort to the men of a former period.

The earliest merchant of Jacksonville of whom present residents have any knowledge was Stephen Hall, who had a grocery there as early as 1825.

For a number of years, dating from 1830, A. J. Disbrow (now sheriff), of Old Bridge, was a leading merchant and business man.

Courtney Hall was trading there as early as 1828 or 1830, and for some time later.

The present merchants are Martin C. Burlew and Stephen Hall.

The village now contains two stores, two blacksmith's shops, one public-house, a Baptist Church,² a Methodist Church, a school-house, and about twenty dwellings. The two blacksmiths are A. O. Smith and Paul Yanson.

In 1840 a post-office was established at Jacksonville, with Col. Nathaniel Hillier as postmaster; but it was abolished a few years later.

BROWNTOWN is a neighborhood—for it can scarcely be denominated a hamlet—on the Mount Pleasant and Old Bridge turnpike. It received the appellation by which it is known from the early and long residence there of families of the name of Brown, and embraces the store of C. J. Eaton, the blacksmith-shop of W. Palmer, a school-house, and a few dwellings.

Statistics, Taxation, and Expenditures.—In 1880 the total value of real estate in Madison was \$320,075. The personal property was assessed at \$80,000. The total taxable valuation was \$350,000. There were 314 voters. The school-tax amounted to \$551; the county tax to \$1687. The population was 1662.

The following is an exhibit of the sums raised in the township each year since its organization for the uses specified:

¹ By some it is said the place was named in honor of Sheriff Andrew Jackson Disbrow, but he lays no claim to having been thus distinguished.

² On the ground now occupied by the Baptist Church there was a log cabin, used by the Primitive or Old-School Baptists, before the erection of the first church. The present house of worship was built and dedicated in 1832.

Year.	For Poor.	For Roads.	For Ways and Means.
1869.....	\$500	\$600	\$500
1870.....	1000	600	300
1871.....	800	600	300
1872.....	800	600	300
1873.....	900	800	300
1874.....	1000	800	300
1875.....	1000	800	300
1876.....	1000	800	300
1877.....	1000	800	300
1878.....	1000	800	300
1879.....	800	800	400
1880.....	700	800	500
1881.....	700	900	500

Schools.—The earliest schools within the present borders of Madison were kept at Jacksonville and Browntown. The date when the first school was opened cannot be ascertained. The first school-houses were very primitive affairs, and were built by subscription.

The teachers were of the old-fashioned migratory sort for the most part, and their names are gone from the memory of any one now living in the township. These schools were supported, when they were kept open, by the payment of tuition fees by the parents of the pupils directly to the teachers.

Under the public school system the township was divided into districts of convenient dimensions, and as the population increased and new portions were occupied, their number and boundaries underwent successive changes.

In 1881 the school districts of this township were seven in number, designated as Nos. 65 to 71, inclusive, of the school districts of Middlesex County, and known locally as "Jacksonville" District, No. 65; "Morristown" District, No. 66; "Old Bridge" District, No. 67; "Browntown" District, No. 68; "Cedar Grove" District, No. 69; "Millbridge" District, No. 70; and "Hillsborough" District, No. 71.

In 1880 there were 484 children of the school age in Madison, 83 of whom resided in District No. 65, 73 in No. 66, 86 in No. 67, 55 in No. 68, 69 in No. 69, 50 in No. 70, and 65 in No. 71.

It was estimated that 12 children attended private schools, and that there were 105 who did not avail themselves of the educational advantages offered.

There were 3 male and 4 female teachers employed, the former at an average monthly salary of \$32, the latter at an average monthly salary of \$35. The schools were kept open an average of nine months during the year.

The total valuation of school property was \$6050, divided as follows among the several districts: Districts Nos. 65 and 67, \$1200 each; Districts Nos. 66 and 71, \$400 each; District No. 68, \$2000; District No. 69, \$350; and District No. 70, \$500.

The amount of apportionment to each district from the State appropriation was \$349.62 to District No. 65, and \$300 each to Districts Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71. The total amount of district tax ordered to be raised in District No. 65 was \$150. The total amount received from all sources for public school purposes in the several districts was \$2299.62.

District No. 69 has the nucleus of a library fund.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—There are no records in existence that the more active members of this church know of that will throw any light on the early history of this body. Old members say that it was organized at an early date, within the limits of the township of South Amboy, which at that time embraced Madison.

After the organization of the society the congregation met in the old Baptist Church at Jacksonville until they could erect a house of worship, which now stands about in the centre of the village, and is of the old-fashioned order of architecture.

The church was built by subscription, and is valued at \$800. The parsonage, with a small body of land, cost \$1000.

For a number of years this church has been without a pastor, but the pulpit is now supplied by Rev. Samuel Crissburn, a local preacher.

Burial-Places.—There are only two regular burial-places in this township, and these have been in use for many years. They are located in the churchyards of the Baptist and Methodist Churches at Jacksonville.

The older of the two is the Baptist burying-ground, and in it are buried members of pioneer families about the Cheesquake and its head-waters. The bones of others who came into the township at a period little, if any, later lie in the Methodist graveyard.

In both burial-places are graves unmarked by monument or headstone, and inscriptions which were placed over some have become so illegible by long exposure to wind and storm as to be totally undecipherable. In the Baptist churchyard is a low headstone, of common brown field-stone, which challenges attention and arouses conjecture in the mind of the beholder as to when and to whose memory it was set up. On it are rudely chiselled in one line the letters R, E, n, R (reversed), and a hieroglyphic composed of a curved line and two sides of a triangle, joined in such a manner as to suggest a thought of the figure 6. Underneath this line and parallel with it are the letters D (reversed) and A. Two other stones of similar appearance in the yard bear the legends "R. O." and "D. O. S. C." respectively.¹

On headstones in the Baptist burying-ground are the following names and dates of the death of persons buried there from 1798 to 1825:

"Martha, daughter of Seth and Martha Ellison, and wife of Obediah Burlew, born November 23rd, 1729, died May 9th, 1798."

"Ouahiah, son of Peter Burlew, October 9th, 1802."

"Eleanor, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Burlew, 1814, aged 37."

"T. Rose, August 2d, 1820."

"Abigail, daughter of Obediah and Elizabeth Burlew, May 20th, 1822."

"Susann, wife of Richard Burlew, April 2nd, 1825."

The following names, dates, inscriptions, and epitaphs are to be seen in the Methodist churchyard:

¹ Inquiry failed to elicit any information concerning these inscriptions.

"Mellenney, wife of Joshua Warne, May 10th, 1892, aged 58."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Clark,
who departed this life July 30th, 1805, aged 68 years, 25 days.
My flesh shall rest in hope."

"Mary, wife of William Warne, June 14th, 1809, aged 34."

"William, son of David and Hannah Hall, June 20th, 1811."

"In Memory of William Warn,
Who departed this life March 20th, 1812, aged 43 years.
Come listen all to my call,
Which I do make to-day;
For you must die as well as I,
And pass from thence away."

"Joshua Warne, February 10th, 1814, aged 73 years, 1 month, and 23 days."

"John E., son of Stephen and Sarah Hall, April 19th, 1819."

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Herbert,
Who departed this life February 2nd, 1822, aged 85.

Beneath this stone a body lies,
No more to mourn, but yet to rise,
And still to roam amongst the skies,
Where God is known that never dies."

"Nancy, wife of Francis Bloodgood, June, 13, 1828."

"In memory of Noah Furman,
who departed this life in 1832."

It was in the year of thirty-two,
Which mournful date will show,
A husband dear and kind to me
Died with that dreadful cholera."

During the past few years some families in Madison have buried their dead at Old Bridge and Spotswood.

Industrial Pursuits.—The wood and timber trade, elsewhere referred to, was early and long a prominent industry in Madison, and the carrying business from Jacksonville and another old landing on South River, opposite Old Bridge, afforded profitable employment to many, and was a source of considerable pecuniary gain to a few enterprising citizens.

THE CLAY INTERESTS.—The Amboy clay mines of Otto Ernst are in this township, near the head of Cheesquake Creek. The stoneware clay on this property was opened at first by digging and sinking pits in the upland, where it sloped to the tide meadows south of Mr. Ernst's residence, and southeast of the mines since worked. Several years later the then proprietors began mining on a small scale, sinking shafts and removing the clay by short horizontal drifts in the clay bed. In 1868, Mr. Ernst came into possession of the property, and continued this system of mining on a more extensive scale. New shafts were put down, west and northwest of the old bank and old shafts, and nearer the centre of the small valley in which all the clay workings in the vicinity are located. Three of them, put down in 1868, 1872, and 1876, respectively, are in line east and west, and their vertical sections are as follows:

(1) yellow sand and gravel, 7 feet; (2) "black stuff" (sandy earth, lignite, and pyrite), 2 feet; (3) blue quicksand, 5 feet; (4) good clay, 4½ feet; (5) good clay (red streaks at top), main drift, 8 feet; (6) good

clay, 4 feet. The bottom is at high-water level. The stoneware-bed includes (4), (5), and (6), or a thickness of 16½ feet. The place of the drift is represented by (5), while (4) is left as a roof, and (6) as flooring to the mine.

The middle shaft, put down in 1868, is 100 feet east of that above described, and 240 feet west of that of 1876. In this the stratification is as follows:

(1) yellow sand and gravel, 13½ feet; (2) sandy earth, containing lignite, 2 feet; (3) blue quicksand, 3 feet; (4) good clay, 3 feet; (5) sandy clay, 2 feet; (6) dark-colored clay, 2 feet; (7) red clay, 2 feet; (8) good clay (main drift), 9 feet; (9) good clay, 5 feet; (10) clay (boring), 13 feet.

The top of the drift (8) is three feet above high-water level. Here the worked portion of the bed is represented by (8), but, as this section shows, there is good clay five feet under it.

The following is the order of succession of the strata and their thickness in the east shaft, sunk in 1876:

(1) yellow sand and gravel, 17 feet; (2) quicksand, 3½ feet; (3) blue gravel, 2 feet; (4) good clay (lower 6 feet main drift), 10 feet; (5) sandy clay, 5 feet; (6) black stuff, 2 feet.

The top of the good clay (4) is four feet above high-water level. Most of (5) and (6) were determined by borings.

The composition of the best average clay in these mines is as follows:

Alumina, 20.20; silicic acid, 28.80; water combined, 5.80; sand (quartz), 39.95; titanic acid, .90; potash, 1.58; soda, —; lime, traces; magnesia, .50; sesquioxide of iron, 1.45; water (moisture), 1.20. Total, 100.38. The specific gravity of this clay is 1.971 to 2.138. It has the "fly-speckled" appearance characteristic in this stoneware clay bed. The sand in it is very fine-grained quartz. Mr. Ernst's practice has been to keep his mining considerably ahead of the immediate demands, keeping a large stock of clay on hand, which, in his opinion, has been improved by some months' exposure. The mining operations have consisted in sinking vertical shafts to the clay substratum, and the removal of the clay by a system of horizontal drifts, the ventilation being effected through a board flue built up in one corner of the shaft, and running from the surface down to within three feet of the bottom. A current of air is created by the heat of two or three kerosene lamps burning at the lower end of the flue. As the clay bed is impervious to water, and the shafts which cut the overlying strata are water-tight, there is practically no water to be raised, except that which comes in as the result of occasional unavoidable accidents. The clay thus obtained is carted half a mile to Mr. Ernst's dock on Cheesquake Creek, and shipped to all points on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas. It is known in the market as "mine clay," in distinction from "pit clay."

About half a mile southeast of Ernst's mines is the old bank of Noah Furman, which was described in

¹ Commonly referred to as the cholera season.

the report of the State geological survey of 1855 as showing: (1) sand, 3 to 10 feet; (2) black clay, 10 to 15 feet; (3) stoneware clay, 14 feet. This bank has not been worked much since the report referred to was made. The top black clay includes in its mass a great deal of lignite and pyrite.

The clay bank of the Morgan estate is situated southwest of the above-described locality and at the border of the marsh. According to the same report this bank cut the following-named materials: (1) sand, 15 to 16 feet; (2) black clay, 7 feet; (3) stoneware clay, 10 feet.

No work has been done here lately. At this and the last-mentioned bank the clay was found partly below tide-water level.

Near the old Morgan bank, and about a mile northwest of Jacksonville, are the clay mines of Noah Furman, which were opened about 1867. They are in the upland, near the marsh, and the surface is twenty to thirty feet above mean high-tide level. In one of the shafts the top of the stoneware clay is found at an elevation of twenty feet; in a second shaft, one hundred yards west of the first, it was at nearly the same height,—19.5 feet above the same plane. The surface here is sand and gravel; then there is a black clay full of wood and pyrite, and containing some leaf impressions, three to six feet thick; then the stoneware clay, five to seven feet, and at the bottom a white sand. The extraction here is mostly by underground tunneling or mining proper. A vertical shaft is sunk to the bottom of the clay bed, and drifts generally one hundred feet long are cut from it into the clay, which is in this manner taken out. By means of a succession of such drifts the bed is worked out, excepting a stratum left at the top as a roof and another at the bottom as a floor. This clay has the same characteristic physical qualities that belong to the stoneware clays in general. The specific gravity is 2.012 to 2.022, and it is, on the average, a little more sandy than that taken out at Ernst's mines. A selected specimen has the chemical composition represented in the following analysis:

Alumina, 21.13; silicic acid, 29.23; water (combined), 6.81; sand (quartz), 37.85; titanitic acid, 1.00; potash, 1.81; soda, 0.18; lime, —; magnesia, 0.22; sesquioxide of iron, 1.68; water (moisture), 0.69; total, 100.60.

This clay, also known in the market as "mine clay," has been sold for stoneware, being carted to the dock on the creek, whence it is transported to various points by water.

Theodore Smith's clay pits are half a mile east of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and a mile and a half northeast of Jacksonville. The ground here and towards the south is 30 to 40 feet high, rather flat, and drained by the head-waters of a small brook, a tributary to South River. The bearing of the clay is about 9 feet thick, of which the surface layer, 2 feet thick, is a moulding sand. The remaining 7 feet is

common yellow sand. The top of the clay bed has an average elevation above tide-level of 40 feet, its thickness being between 3 and 10 feet. The top spit is very sandy, and is thrown aside as waste. Towards the bottom also it grows sandy, and under it there is a laminated sand and sandy clay. There is some pyrite and lignite in the lower part of the bed. All of the clay is carefully sorted so as to avoid the pyrite, which occurs occasionally in all parts of the bed. Most of the clay dug in these pits is sold for stoneware and shipped by rail.

Charles B. Reynolds' pits are near the head of Jernee's mill-pond, about two miles southwest of Jacksonville. The surface of the ground hereabout is flat, and does not exceed 30 feet in height above tide-water. The clay dug here is covered by a sandy loam and yellow sand to the depth of 3 feet. It is 5 feet thick and quite sandy, and near the surface streaked with yellow earth. The best is drab-colored, sandy, and dries quite white, and is lacking in the speckled appearance observable in some of the stoneware clays previously described. Only a few small pits have been dug. The clay from these has been carted to a pottery at Matawan, Monmouth Co., where it has been mixed with Furman's clay in making stoneware.

The excavation and traffic in the clays in Madison began early, and has continued more or less extensively to the present time, affording employment to many men in mining and transporting it, and taking rank commercially above every other interest. It has made possible the manufacture of pottery in the vicinity of the beds, which in the past, as will be seen by reference to other pages, has been carried on to a considerable extent. The lands containing it are very valuable, and must grow more so in proportion as the demand for such clays increases through the more and more extensive sale of the domestic wares and bricks manufactured from them.

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY ENTERPRISES.—At a date probably considerably anterior to the Revolution a paper-mill was established on the site of Skinner's Tecumseh Snuff-Mills. It is stated on good authority that at this mill was manufactured the paper on which the Continental money was printed which was issued by governmental authority during the struggle of the colonies for independence.

This property seems to have been in three portions, the first of which was transferred by Samuel Neilson to James Dorset and John Earhart, June 20, 1786; and the second by Garret Dennis to the same, March 5, 1792. The third passed from William Searle and Margaret Kenous to Messrs. Dorset and Earhart, who by its purchase became possessed of the entire property. Later, portions of the property seem to have passed to other hands, but the lot containing the "paper-mill and other buildings and houses" attracted the attention of Messrs. Phineas Mundy, Lewis Carman, and James Bishop, who purchased the



J. H. Brown

interest in it of James Dorset, deceased, from his widow, at the time the wife of Peter Wilmurt. May 17, 1821, John Earhart, mother and sister, the heirs of John Earhart, deceased, disposed of their interest to Cornelius Johnson, from whom it was sold by the sheriff July 21st following, and bought by Messrs. Mundy, Carman, and Bishop, who thus obtained a title to the entire paper-mill property. May 26, 1825, Phineas Mundy bought the interest of James Bishop, and June 1st following that of Lewis Carman, becoming some owner. From him the property passed to Phineas M. Skinner, Jan. 9, 1854.

There was a pottery near the head of Cheesquake Creek before the Revolution, which was owned and operated by the father of the late Gen. James Morgan.

THE TECUMSEH SNUFF-MILLS.—The Tecumseh Snuff-Mills were established in May, 1854, by Phineas M. Skinner & Son, on the old paper-mill property, which Phineas M. Skinner had purchased of Phineas Mundy on the 9th of the preceding January.

In 1872, Mr. William A. Skinner succeeded the firm of Skinner & Son, subsequently admitting Lewis E. Skinner to a partnership in the business, the title of the firm changing to Skinner & Co.

At these mills about one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco are annually converted into snuff, and eight hands are employed. The machinery is turned by a water-power equal to that of seventy-five horses. The works are situated on the Matchaponix, in the western part of the township, and about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the village of Spottswood, East Brunswick, in a northeasterly direction, and consist of a drying-house, thirty-two by thirty-five feet; a mill, twenty-five by thirty-five feet; a curing- and packing-house, thirty by sixty-five feet; and a fermenting-house, twenty-five by thirty feet, with a wing attached, thirteen by thirteen feet, occupied as an office, all ranging in height from a story to a story and a half.

MANUFACTURES AT "BLOOMFIELD."—On the site of the Bloomfield Mills, about midway between Old Bridge and Spottswood, on South River, Messrs. Embley & Keyser began the manufacture of powder about 1805. After a number of years Jacob R. Hardenbergh purchased the property and established a large saw-mill thereon, continuing to manufacture powder till 1833, when the concern blew up. He did an extensive lumber business for some years, and the property passed into the possession of his son, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, who, after manufacturing lumber a few years, sold out the water-power and lands connected therewith to Anthony C. Rosier, of New York, who introduced the manufacture of linseed oil there, the business being under the immediate supervision of parties who managed it for him or had an interest therein. At length the mill-site passed into the ownership of Judge John Perrine, who carried on some manufacturing enterprises there, and soon after 1870 disposed of it to the present proprietors.

The Bloomfield Mill Company was organized in 1872 by R. Atkinson, R. S. Conover, and F. S. Conover, who began the manufacture of liquorice in a factory fitted up for that purpose. Two years later they were succeeded by a stock company under the same name.

The works of the company are contained in a number of substantial buildings, which cover about four acres of ground. Fifty men are employed, and the motive-power of the machinery in use is furnished by an engine of two hundred horse-power and a water-power of half that capacity.

The raw material used consists principally of liquorice-root, which is imported from Spain and Asia Minor, and about five million pounds are consumed annually. About one million pounds of other materials are used in the composition of flavors for the use of tobacco-manufacturers. About one million pounds of mass liquorice is made annually, which is used chiefly in the manufacture of plug tobacco. A portion of the root is crushed, ground, and pressed for use in the preparation of smoking and chewing tobaccos.

THE DILL SNUFF-MILL.—On Deep Run, near its mouth, and near the Mount Pleasant and Old Bridge turnpike, is located the Dill Snuff-Mill. It was erected by John Dill about 1830. In 1870, Mr. Dill was succeeded by his son, William R. Dill. In 1878 the establishment became the property of Richard Brown, of New York, and since that time has been idle.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.—Gen. James Morgan erected the Morgan Pottery near the head of navigation on Cheesquake Creek, not far from the site of his father's former pottery, in 1785, and was an extensive manufacturer of potter's wares there until 1810, when he leased it to Josiah Letts, who operated it until 1815. From 1815 to 1825 it was managed by different parties under a lease from the proprietor. Since that date it has been idle, and the building has gone to decay.

About 1840, Noah Furman started a pottery in the same neighborhood, and was operating it from that date to 1856, when it was destroyed by fire. Peter Jernee's grist-mill on Tenant's Creek has been built a good many years. Clarkson Brown was an early proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. HENDRICK H. BROWN.

The grandfather of Judge Brown was Whitehead Brown, who resided in what is now Madison township, where he was owner of an extensive tract of productive land and followed farming employments. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Warne and had one son, Abram W. Brown, who spent his youth under the paternal roof, and married Miss Maria,

daughter of Ebenezer Price. Their children were George W., Hannah (Mrs. Johnson), Elizabeth (Mrs. Vanderveer), Ebenezer, Lorinda (Mrs. Croft), White, head, Hendrick H., Parker, who died in childhood, Maria, (Mrs. Bisset), and Sarah (Mrs. Reid). Mr. Brown engaged in agricultural employments during his lifetime, but also manifested much interest in public affairs. He was an active Democrat, and held the offices of justice of the peace and freeholder. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1836, and in 1843-44 represented his constituency in the State Senate. He was honored by Governor Haines as a member of the Privy Council during his administration. He was an influential citizen, and remarkable for soundness of judgment, which rendered his services much in demand in the settlement of estates.

He was a regular worshiper at the Baptist Church of Jacksonville, and one of its board of trustees. Mr. Brown's death occurred in 1857, in his fifty-eighth year.

His son, Hendrick H., was born June 23, 1833, on the homestead farm, where the years of his childhood were spent. He first attended the public school of the district, and later repaired to Matawan, Monmouth Co., where his studies were continued.

Having decided upon the life of a farmer, he cultivated the paternal acres until the death of his father, when he purchased the property. He was married May 15, 1861, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of David Crowell, of Perth Amboy. They have children,—Amelia C., George M. (deceased), Howard H., Gracie, (deceased), and Josephine A.

In politics Judge Brown is a pronounced Democrat, and has been actively engaged in public life for many years. He has officiated as surveyor of highways of the township, was a member of the township committee, has been for three years freeholder, and was later appointed one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for a period of ten years. He manifests a deep interest in the cause of education, and has been foremost in promoting its advance in the township of Madison.

His family are among the supporters and regular worshipers of the Presbyterian Church at Matawan, of which Mrs. Brown is a member.

The judge is actively engaged in Sabbath-school work in the immediate vicinity of his home, and contributes in many ways to the growth of the community in morality.

CHAPTER CIII.

SOUTH AMBOY.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—South Amboy is situated on the eastern border of Middlesex County, and is separated from Staten Island and Perth Amboy by

Raritan Bay, which forms its northern and north-eastern boundary. Southeast, south, and west the township is bounded by Sayreville.

Descriptive.—This is one of the oldest, and was formerly one of the largest townships in the county. By successive reductions of its area in the formation of other municipalities it is now the smallest of all, occupying only a little spot on a map of its former territory. Yet the small portion that remains is by far the most important commercially, and by virtue of its admirable location enterprise first took root there, and extended its civilizing and improving influences far inland in every direction, the South Amboy of to-day being not simply the parent, but the feeder as well of all its once extensive area, and at the same time a point of much importance to a large sweep of country beyond.

The surface of the township is rolling and uneven, sloping gradually towards the bay. The soil is sterile and unproductive, but beds of valuable sand and clay abound and extend in all directions inland, which have from early in the history of the locality been important factors in the commerce and manufactures of South Amboy, and of which it is the purpose of the writer to speak at greater length hereafter. The two principal highways in the township are the Bordentown turnpike and the South Amboy and Washington road, which begin at two points in the central and western portions respectively, long known as the Upper and Lower Landings, crossing the township in a southerly course, and afford a means of communication with the interior. The most noticeable thoroughfare traversing any portion of South Amboy east and west is a road known as Broadway, beginning at the western border of the township, forming the principal street of South Amboy village, and intersecting with Main Street not far from the northern terminus of the latter.

The Camden and Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York and Long Branch Railroad afford excellent facilities for travel and transportation, the former, which caused the growth of the village and gave the place its present importance, supplying employment, on its trains, its tracks, and its coal-docks, and in its shops, offices, and immense freighting industry, to a good share of the population of the village and township.

In 1880 the real estate of South Amboy was estimated at \$609,300. The personal property amounted to \$81,400. The total amount of taxable property was \$690,700. The amount of funded debt, composed of bonds and interest at six per cent. due in 1882, was \$2137.16. The amount of floating debt was \$3120.28, due the county collector. The rates of taxation for specified local purposes were as follows: Poor, 24 cents per \$100; ways and means and interest on bonds, 18 cents; roads, 8 cents. For state purposes the rate was 20 cents.

The population of South Amboy in 1810 was 3071;

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

in 1820, 3406; in 1830, 3782; in 1840, 1825; in 1850, 2268; in 1870, 4526; in 1880, 3648. The fluctuations which have not been due to gradual growth are explained by the formation from the former territory of South Amboy of townships and parts of townships. At this date most of the population consists of laboring men and their families, and much of it is transient in consequence of the number of boatmen tarrying for a longer or shorter time within the township limits, but not becoming permanent residents.

The range of hills overlooking South Amboy village offer some finely located sites for residences. The scenery is magnificent, with Raritan Bay lying at the beholder's feet, the southeastern shore of Staten Island skirting the horizon to the left, Sandy Hook visible to the right, reaching out into the bay like a long finger pointing the way up the Narrows to New York, and Coney Island just discernible in front across the blue waters of Lower Bay, which forms the foreground of the picture, and in fair weather is speckled far and near with white sails, sometimes momentarily obscured by the smoke of passing steamers, while the sloping promontory upon which the cottages and churches of Perth Amboy have found lodgment rises up at the extreme left, covered in the summer with verdure and plentifully dotted with umbrageous trees, all mingling in a land and water view scarcely equaled elsewhere.

Settlement.—In 1683 the proprietors made strenuous exertions to open a road from Perth Amboy to Burlington, to draw off the travel that was then taking the road from near Elizabethtown Point to the Delaware *via* New Brunswick, and in 1684 Deputy Governor Laurie succeeded in opening the road which is still used, connecting it by a ferry-boat at South Amboy. Notwithstanding aid was sought from the Assembly to compel people to travel by this route, the old Dutch road was long the more popular. It would not require any stretch of the imagination to presume that the establishment of this ferry was the first step taken at South Amboy in the gradual progress to the present. The pioneers within the present township limits were few in number, but there were some of them full of enterprise, and it was the ferry and inland travel that they seized upon for a means of livelihood and profit, for the soil was too poor to tempt the agriculturist, and it must have been early evident that if South Amboy was to be a place of importance it was in consequence of its location rather than of any promise which it gave of ever being the centre of a farming country. It might some day be a prominent shipping-point, and the locality of the transfer of the freights of a great extent of territory, embracing numerous large cities and populous towns, but it would never have that steady and substantial growth which makes a town to which a rich and fertile agricultural section is tributary. Nature did little to render the soil attractive either to the tiller or the resident, much of the area now covered by South

Amboy village having been a marshy jungle of stunted pines.

One of the first settlers in South Amboy was Lazarus Wilmurt, who located very early on the property now owned wholly or in part by Mr. R. S. Conover, where he resided a number of years. His children were Daniel, Joshua, Elizabeth, and Sally.

Daniel Wilmurt married and had quite a family of children, named Jacob, Lewis, Thomas, and Sally Ann. Jacob and Lewis died young. Thomas married a Miss Applegate and had one child. The daughter married Andrew K. Morehouse, of New York.

Of Daniel Wilmurt, who was well known early in the present century as a hotel-keeper and the proprietor of lines of boats and stages, further mention will be found farther on, his enterprises having ranked with the foremost of that time.

Joshua Wilmurt married and located in Brooklyn, and does not seem to have borne any part in historical events in South Amboy. Elizabeth married Capt. William Rose, a somewhat well-known early waterman at South Amboy, and had children named Garret, Catharine, Phoebe, Sally, Maria, Hannah, and Ann. Sally, daughter of Lazarus Wilmurt, married Peter Johnson, and early located near her father's place. Her sons were, some of them, James, Peter, and Wilmurt Johnson.

The land of Wilmurt extended beyond the present limits of South Amboy into Sayreville, but for reasons which must be obvious to any one at all familiar with the history of that part of old South Amboy bordering the bay, all of which, in common with the South Amboy of to-day, has ever been and is devoted to the same interests which have made the present township what it is, it is deemed best to treat that part of the township as formerly bounded without reference to the boundary lines of the present. On the Kearney tract, west of the village, located a pioneer named Rose, whose descendants intermarried to some extent with the Wilmurts. His son, Timothy Rose, resided there from about 1804 to 1811, and about the latter date purchased land on the Bordentown turnpike. His family consisted of sons named Elias, Ephraim, John, and William, and two daughters. Ephraim married and remained on the homestead a number of years, until the death of his wife. He was a second time married, and soon after removed to Jacksonville, in Madison, where he lived until his death. By his first wife he had sons named Elias, John, and William, and two daughters. The former took the old homestead on the Bordentown road after his father's removal, and yet lives upon it. William lives near Jacksonville. Elias, brother of Ephraim, married a Miss Brown and located near his father. His sons, John and William, died young.

The Disbrow family, of which John Disbrow was the earliest remembered representative, at the beginning of the present century, and perhaps earlier,

owned a considerable tract of land embracing the eastern part of the village of South Amboy, and extending down to the bay. John Disbrow, whose mother is said to have been a sister of William Burnet, of Allentown, N. J., sold this tract to Samuel Gordon, Sr., in 1808, and removed to Roundabout, now in Sayreville township. This property is historically of much local interest, and will be seen to figure prominently in the subsequent history of South Amboy.

Early in this century there were residing along the bay-shore, within and adjacent to the present borders of South Amboy, several families, among them the Morgans (from whom were descended Gen. James Morgan and his grandsons, Dr. L. O. Morgan and Charles Morgan, counselor-at-law, the two latter residents of South Amboy village at this time), some of the Wilmurts and Roses previously mentioned; Phineas Rolfe, father of Hon. Isaac Rolfe, of New Brunswick, then a waterman and later a boat captain; Jacob Brookfield, Joseph Bloodgood, and Matthias Johnson, and also the Hansel, Kearney, and Hanks families. In 1806 there were only three habitations within view from the central part of the present village of South Amboy. These were the farm-houses of John Disbrow and Joshua Wilmurt and an ancient public-house, later known as the "Railroad House."

THE OLD RATTOONE HOUSE.—By the above name was the old hostelry just referred to known at the time under consideration. Its beginning is shrouded in the past, and uncertain tradition discloses no date at which it was probably built. It was located at the end of the old Bordentown road, extending in an east-and-west direction nearly parallel with the bay-shore. The main part was three stories high and about sixty feet by forty. At the east side was a wing long and low, being only a story and a half high and about fifty feet by twenty-five, and at the west side was a wing about forty feet by thirty, and two stories high. The latter was known early as "the Princeton end," probably because it was in the direction of Princeton, then one of the few places of importance near Amboy inland. The latter wing is thought to have been the original portion of the rambling structure, and for many years perhaps all of it that existed.

There is a tradition of "the Princeton end" of this old house which, while it is too improbable to throw any light upon prehistoric events there, may at least prove interesting as illustrating the conjectural range of the human mind. Seventy-five years ago it was sometimes said, but with no tangible authority, that before the days of stages drawn by horses and before the beginning of any considerable shipping traffic between New York and Philadelphia by way of the bay and the Delaware River and the intervening country, merchandise was carried overland from South Amboy to the Delaware by means of heavy wagons drawn by cattle, and that there was a passenger line with the

same motive-power, which, if it ever really existed, could scarcely have been regarded as a means of rapid transit, "the Princeton end" of the old hotel and a dilapidated dock, which was then located at the salt meadows half a mile above, playing their part in the accommodation of passengers *en route* and the transfer of goods to and from vessels.

The hotel entire as it has been described was certainly standing there during the Revolutionary war, when it was kept by John Rattoone, of Perth Amboy, who was a justice of the peace in 1791 and 1792, and was familiarly referred to in 1800 and later as "Squire" Rattoone, and it remained there until destroyed by fire only a few years since, a link connecting the locality in the unknown past with the South Amboy of the last decade. During the Revolution it is said to have been much frequented by British, and to some extent by American, officers. It is related of Rattoone that he was a man of infinite tact, and was able to entertain British and American officers in the house at the same time, locating them in the opposite ends without allowing either to know of the presence of the other, and was "hail fellow well met" with all. If this is true he must have possessed diplomatic talent of a high order, which he could doubtless have employed more profitably during those troublous times. After the Revolution the hotel and much land, embracing the western part of the village and township as now bounded, passed into the possession of Daniel Wilmurt, who was "mine host" at the old stand up to April 1, 1806, when he sold the property described, measuring, with a water-front nearly a mile long, about three hundred and forty acres, to Gen. Obediah Herbert and his brother John. Immediately thereafter Samuel Gordon, Sr., purchased a half-interest of the Herberts in this property, and became the landlord at the ancient hostelry.

THE FIRST ERA OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—The advent of Samuel Gordon, Sr., in South Amboy marked the beginning of a new era, an era of progress and sharp business competition, which resulted in much substantial good to the locality. He came from Bordentown, where he had been a tavern-keeper and stage proprietor, and was a man of enterprise and ability, daring in his conceptions and far-seeing in his plans, and bold in their execution, resolute, pushing, and untiring, not given to hesitating at obstacles.

Daniel Wilmurt was a man of similar mental characteristics. Gordon and Wilmurt became enemies and rivals in business, and the sharp competition between these two men, each determined to outdo the other in enterprise and gain the greater popularity with the public, was a means of advancement to South Amboy and the whole country between there and the Delaware. Previous to 1830, or thereabout, stage-lines carried passengers between Bordentown and South Amboy, and they were conveyed by sloops between New York and South Amboy, and Bordentown and Philadelphia.

No sooner had Gordon taken possession of the old hotel in 1806, becoming half-owner of the stand and the adjacent property, than he established a line of sloops between New York and South Amboy, and put a line of stages on the road between South Amboy and Bordentown, beginning what soon proved to be a profitable business, observing which, Wilmurt, in 1807, probably with the thought of sharing in the enterprise, purchased of Obediah and John Herbert the other half-interest in the property, thus becoming an equal sharer with Gordon in its ownership. For a few months the two attempted to manage the hotel as partners, but each was too much set in his own way and too tenacious of his own rights to agree with the other, and it soon became apparent to both that an early separation and the withdrawal of one or the other from the stand was inevitable. But each wished to stay and neither wished to go. The business was too profitable and was growing too fast for either to consent to relinquish his share of it without a struggle. It is not improbable that Wilmurt thought to take the carrying trade from Gordon if he could obtain entire possession of the hotel, land, and dock, and that it was the dislike to yield to another the business he had built up that led Gordon to strenuously refuse to sell his share of the property, for presently there came a time when each clamored for the privilege of buying out the other, and both refused to sell. This state of things could not long continue, and they at last decided mutually to leave the adjustment of their difficulty to three referees, one of whom was to be chosen by Gordon, one by Wilmurt, and one by the two so chosen.

Robert Montgomery and Joseph Marsh, of Allentown, N. J., and George Compton, of Perth Amboy, were selected and consented to act as referees in the matter in dispute, and they decided that Gordon should leave the property in the possession of Wilmurt, and that the latter should pay Gordon the cost price of everything he had bought to furnish the hotel with, or stock its larder and its wine-cellar, reimburse him in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase-money he had paid for his half-interest in the property, and pay him a bonus of one thousand dollars for the trouble and inconvenience attendant upon the relinquishment of his share of the land, house, dock, and hotel business. To this decree Gordon assented, and left the premises as soon as he conveniently could, refusing a liberal offer from Wilmurt for his sloops, stages, horses, and other property employed in the transportation of passengers between New York and Bordentown.

If Wilmurt had calculated upon being left in undisputed possession of the carrying trade at South Amboy by this purchase of Gordon's interest in the old hotel and dock, he had done so without an adequate knowledge of Gordon's character and resources. No sooner did the latter become aware that he must relinquish the hotel and water-privileges to Wilmurt

than he purchased the John Disbrow farm, on the bay-shore in the eastern portion of the present village, previously referred to, and began at once to enlarge and remodel the old farm-house for use as a hotel, running his packets to a point opposite there, and taking passengers from his stages to his boats and from his boats to his stages by means of row-boats until he could construct a landing-place and dock.

A few years later the Bordentown turnpike was chartered and constructed, and Gordon, who was a stockholder, secured its terminus in South Amboy at his hotel, a measure which proved very favorable to his business, and a year or two afterwards Wilmurt obtained a charter for a branch of the Bordentown turnpike to his hotel and dock. The competition thus early begun between these two men was continued, it is said somewhat acrimoniously, for years. Each exerted himself to the utmost to gain favor with the public, and to shorten the time consumed in a passage between New York and Philadelphia. It is related that one of them boastingly prophesied that he would cut the time down to a day and a half between the two cities. This then unattained so-called quick time seems long when compared with the present transit from Jersey City to Philadelphia in an hour and fifty minutes, much of the way over nearly the same route. Both stage proprietors had extra relays of horses, and in speaking of this period it is common for old residents of South Amboy to remark that "things were kept hot between Amboy and Bordentown." Each line ran two or three stages each way every day between South Amboy and Bordentown in the summer, and between South Amboy and Camden in the winter, when the ice prevented the navigation of the Delaware. The late John Seward and William P. Wisner, who is eighty-three years of age and still a resident of South Amboy, were drivers over this route, and Samuel Gordon, Jr., son of Samuel Gordon, Sr., now living in Washington, in East Brunswick, at an advanced age, was also identified with the business.

The passengers in transit both ways invariably stopped in South Amboy overnight, the stages from Bordentown and Camden and the sloops from New York both arriving there late in the day or at night, and starting on their return trips in the morning. This rendered hotel-keeping very profitable, and the travelers often made the two hotels there the scenes of jollifications which they doubtless, some of them, remember to the present time. It is claimed by those who had an opportunity to know that good liquor was sold in South Amboy in those days, and much of it was drank there. The bar in the old Rattoone House during this time was partitioned off from the bar-room proper, and communication with the bar-tender was had only through a large wicket or window-hole, which was part of the time closed, and opened only at the will of that functionary. It is stated that business was conducted on the most democratic plan

imaginable, patrons of high and low degree all faring alike, each receiving through the aperture an honest gill of such kind of "liquid cheer" as he called for, no more, no less. Whether that amount made a drink larger or smaller than the customer desired was a question about which the bartender did not trouble his brain. Often both houses were jammed almost to suffocation, and it is said travelers frequently found themselves in the company of strange bedfellows, and submitted to inconvenience with commendable grace and resignation, the landlords possessing the tact to very often happily turn into a joke, by an opportune pleasantry, affairs that otherwise would have become so serious as to demand recourse to pugilistic displays, with a fair field and no favors asked. The business was exacting, and from its very nature trying, to both Gordon and Wilmurt, but they made it profitable, and kept up their rivalry till the latter's death, about 1824, Gordon's hotel burning down in 1814, and being immediately rebuilt.

From 1823 to 1825, Gordon was at Washington, engaged in the construction of the Washington Canal, from South River to the Raritan, and during that time he leased or otherwise disposed of the hotel at the new dock, later keeping it from 1828 to 1834. It was afterwards kept by George Parisen and others, then converted to other purposes, and burned about 1846. After the death of Daniel Wilmurt his widow kept the Rattoone House about a year, and in 1825 was succeeded by Samuel Gordon, Sr., who was again, after a lapse of seventeen years, in possession of the house he had resigned to Wilmurt in 1808, and continued in charge until 1828. Saxon M. Tice was his successor, giving place, two or three years later, to mine host Brookfield, who, like Tice, is remembered by many who were once patrons of the house. In 1846, Samuel Gordon, Jr., became landlord, remaining till 1849. Subsequently to the completion of the Camden and Amboy Railroad the hotel became known as the Railroad House. After Gordon left it it had several other landlords in succession, the last being Willett Martin, who was doing the honors of the establishment at the time of its destruction.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad did away with any necessity for stage-travel between the two points named, and the packets which had been so long and so profitably run between South Amboy and New York were forced to give way to the more rapid steam navigation introduced by Cornelius Vanderbilt and others.

The Village of South Amboy.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad was chartered Feb. 4, 1830; \$1,000,000 stock was subscribed by April 12th; work was commenced by June or July, and Sept. 19, 1832, the track from Bordentown to Hightstown was first used with horse-cars, and December 17th following passengers were conveyed from Bordentown to South Amboy. The first car of freight over the road was

drawn by horses driven by Mr. Benjamin Fish, leaving Amboy Jan. 24, 1833. It was not until September of the same year that trains were drawn by a locomotive, which had that year been built in England for use on this road. It was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and is still in the shop of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at Bordentown. It has always been known as the "Johnny Bull" on account of its English manufacture. There are yet living at South Amboy several persons who saw it set out on its first trip over the road, and relate that the day on which it did so was long remembered as a red-letter day in the memory of the inhabitants. The passenger-cars composing the train were like the old-fashioned round-bodied coaches, with doors at the sides, and were intended to seat six persons each.

Such in brief is the early history of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It introduced a new element at South Amboy and changed the occupation and aspirations of the few people there, building up new industries on the ruins of those it destroyed, and causing the then sparse settlement to grow to a flourishing village of nearly 4000 souls. But this development was far from being as rapid as it has been in other places under like circumstances.

LAND PURCHASES AND SPECULATIONS.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company purchased the land upon which their depot, offices, tracks, shops, docks, and other property are located, and several hundred acres, including the western part of the village, of William Gibbons, who had bought it of the representatives of the estate of Daniel Wilmurt, deceased, in 1827, and built houses upon it for the use of some of their employes, the first so erected having been the brick ones on Main Street below Broadway; but aside from these, few dwellings were built anywhere in the village for some years. Retaining control of the hotel and dock on the Disbrow farm, in 1816, Samuel Gordon, Sr., sold a half-interest in the land to Lewis Abrahams. From the latter it passed to Daniel Wilmurt in 1822, and until the death of Wilmurt, soon after, he and Gordon were again partners in the ownership of real estate. In 1824, Wilmurt's interest passed by inheritance into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Andrew K. Morehouse, who sold it to Henry and David Cotheal in 1832. About 1830, Gordon sold the remaining half-interest, and the title to it presently became vested in George C. Thomas, from whom Gordon bought a one-fourth interest in 1832, and dying in 1834, bequeathed it to his son, Samuel Gordon, Jr.

This tract embraced much of the eastern portion of the village. In 1833 it was surveyed into lots by a civil engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y., named Graves. These lots were of the usual size of village lots, and were 2900 in number. They were offered at reasonable prices, but found no purchasers. In 1834, Samuel Gordon, Jr., sold one-half of his one fourth interest

in the property to Messrs. Graves and Butler, of Brooklyn. It was then owned as follows: One-fourth each by Henry Cotheal, David Cotheal, and George C. Thomas, and one-eighth each by Samuel Gordon, Jr., and Graves and Butler conjointly. Some years later the whole tract was sold at auction in New York to various parties for \$22,300. None of the purchasers ever located on their lots, and few of them ever saw them. No important improvements were made in the village during the following few years other than those which were gradually appearing on the railroad company's lands in the western part. In 1834, Gordon, in his "Gazetteer," stated that the village contained "a hotel and some fifteen or twenty dwellings, and an extensive manufactory of stoneware." The latter was in the eastern part of the present village, and its history is given elsewhere.

About 1848, Samuel Gordon, Jr., bought two hundred and forty of the lots above referred to at one dollar each of Messrs. Pine & Van Antwerp, of New York, who had purchased them at the auction sale, and been unable to dispose of them since then. Meeting Abraham Everett the next day, he informed him of the transaction, and asked him to become a partner in the speculation, to which he consented, later buying and selling several hundred lots on his individual account. A short time afterwards Samuel Gordon, Jr., and George H. Weston bargained with David Hill, a speculator of New York, for one hundred and forty lots at one dollar each. Hill was not by any means a substantial man, and his business was so precarious that it is said he seldom occupied the same office more than a few days, and when Weston went to New York to pay him for the lots and receive the titles to the same, he was unable to find him. Returning to South Amboy, he was advised by Gordon to write a letter to Hill asking the latter to appoint an interview at which money and titles could be exchanged. Hill responded, meeting Gordon and Weston at some convenient place in the lower part of the city. In the course of the conversation which ensued, Hill said something which indicated that he was greatly in need of money, and did not regard the lots as of any particular value, from which Weston surmised that a better bargain might have been made with him, a supposition which he, Yankee-like, resolved to put to a practical test. Presently he informed Hill that it would be inconvenient for him to pay him the cash that day, and hinted that an arrangement of a different kind would be desirable to him. Hill insisted on having the money, and finally offered to deduct twenty-five dollars from the total price of the lots (one hundred and forty dollars) if he could have the money then. Weston intimated that he hoped to be able to raise the required amount among his friends in the city, and went out. After a while he returned, and paid Hill one hundred and fifteen dollars for the one hundred and forty lots, effecting a saving of twenty-five dollars on the trans-

action. Samuel Gordon, Jr., who related this incident to the writer, states that he and Weston soon sold a majority of these lots at ten to twenty dollars each, and some of the choicest of them at fifty to seventy dollars each, clearing a nice little sum by the speculation. This circumstance has been given place in these pages to show how cheaply lands were regarded in South Amboy less than thirty-five years ago. Hill, like other New York owners of these lots, had no idea that they were becoming valuable, and during the few years following many of the lots which had been almost literally "sent to New York to market" were eagerly bought back by residents of South Amboy, and by them sold at a good profit to men who bought them at only fair prices and reared up homes upon them one after another until what was at a comparatively recent date a barren waste grew to be a thrifty village. Among those not already mentioned who bought and sold village-lots in South Amboy were Charles Fish, freight agent for many years for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; Ward C. Perrine, merchant and clay operator; and Philip J. Parisen, formerly also a dealer in merchandise and clay, but now dead. The dwellings belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company gradually increased in numbers, and the space between the "railroad tract" and the "Gordon tract" in time became thickly settled, uniting the once isolated eastern and western portions of the village.

BUILDING LOANS.—Building loans have assisted very materially in building up the village. The first loan was organized in 1853, and through its means a good many houses were erected. Loan No. 2 was organized in 1865, and proved very successful, running out in less than eleven years, and greatly facilitating the growth of the place. The continued demand for dwellings led to the organization, in 1868, of Loan No. 3, with thirteen hundred shares. Within three years, as the result of this movement, new dwellings were erected in all parts of the village, and there was a considerable increase in population. In 1881 its affairs were wound up, and an extra dividend of three dollars and sixty-nine cents was returned to each stockholder. In 1873, Enterprise Building Loan was organized, and twenty-two hundred shares were issued. It was successful for a short time, until the panic caused a sudden cessation of all active business. Among the prominent projectors of and workers for the success of these loans were Abraham Everett, Edward O. Howell, Albert Roll, R. H. Guild, and Bernard Roddy.

RAILROADS.—The liberal policy of the early promoters of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Messrs. John C. and R. C. Stevens, then of New York, and Edwin Stevens, of Hoboken, aided the growth of the village to a great extent, and they and members of their families were foremost with labor and means in establishing schools and churches,—a task in which they were aided and succeeded by the Conover family,

now represented at South Amboy by Mr. R. S. Conover. Due mention of the benefactions of these families will be seen in the histories of the educational and religious interests of the township. Mr. John C. Stevens and others of his family became permanent residents. Messrs. Abraham Everett, Charles Fish, Aaron H. Van Cleve, William G. Wisner, John Sexton, and other employés of the company, were men of enterprise and sound judgment, and became identified with the leading interests of the place, making a record as good and progressive citizens.

The old depot, the first in the village, was built in 1833: the present one about 1848. The first general agent of the company at South Amboy was Jacob Campbell. His successors have been Abraham Everett, Aaron H. Van Cleve, Charles Sayler, Samuel Wright, and Alexander Southerland, now in service. Charles Fish was freight agent from the beginning of the company's business until his death, a few years since. The present freight agent is Mr. J. V. P. Bissett. William G. Wisner has been constantly on the pay-roll of the company as an employé in the freight department, much of the time as superintendent, since 1831. The various departments of the company's local business are under the superintendence of Thomas Kerr, master-mechanic, with eighty men; Peter S. Bogert, foreman of car repairs, with fifty-two men; Joseph Wilson, foreman of the ship-yard, with ninety men; Josiah D. Stults, road foreman, with twelve men; Frederick I. Stults, foreman of road repairs, with ten men; John Sexton, foreman of the round-house, with ten men; and D. W. Cozzens, superintendent of maintenance of way, with forty-five men.

The increasing railroad business attracted many workmen to the place, and the war of the Rebellion gave an impetus to the growth of South Amboy by the increased freight business of the railroad company. A great number of soldiers and immense stores of munitions of war were shipped over the road, giving employment to a large force of men at this end of the route. Several large steamboats and barges were employed to transport freight to and from South Amboy. Many houses were built during this time, and the village assumed considerable importance. After the war ended the place continued to grow, but in January, 1872, the railroad was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which soon after began to construct car-floats to transport loaded freight-cars across the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City. This change was the cause of the town's losing one of its most honored citizens in the person of the late A. H. Van Cleve, then agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at South Amboy, as well as nearly all of the vast freight business of the road. Many of our old citizens were thrown out of employment, as they were not able to do the work required on the coal-docks, which industry had been growing in importance for several years. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company continued to increase the

shipment of coal and to build wharves for that purpose, until to-day South Amboy is one of the most important coal ports in the country. The coal docks and railroad-shops give the greater part of the employment to be had in the place.

In July, 1875, the New York and Long Branch Railroad was opened to the public, with a station centrally located in South Amboy, from which New York may be reached in an hour's time. There are living in the village persons who remember when there was no other means of reaching the metropolis from that point than the slow and uncomfortable sloop, which often consumed from two to three days in making the trip. The local agent of this railway is Mr. C. H. Southwick.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.—The first store within the present limits of South Amboy was opened about 1808 by Samuel Gordon, Sr., near his hotel and dock. At a later period Oliver Johnson was a partner in the enterprise. Samuel Gordon, Jr., then a mere boy, was an assistant there, and tells many interesting anecdotes of trade there at that date. Many customers came from a distance. It would probably be hard to conceive of a more heterogeneous stock of merchandise than was crowded into that little store, for the proprietors were alive to the demands of the people and the times, and made it a point to keep about everything any patron could possibly desire to buy. The nearness of this store to New York and Gordon's facilities for quick and cheap transportation of goods gave him an advantage over neighboring merchants in the way of low prices that, judging from the characteristics manifested in his other transactions, he was doubtless quick to avail himself of. This enterprise was abandoned after a time, and up to 1831 the town depended upon Perth Amboy for supplies, which, in cold and stormy weather or when the water was rough, were not brought over without much trouble.

John Perrine, father of Orlando and H. C. Perrine, now a resident at Bloomfield Mills, near Spottswood, and known as ex-Judge Perrine, in 1831 opened the first store in what we may perhaps be permitted to call the modern South Amboy, in distinction from the South Amboy of an earlier date, from which fact he is generally accredited with having been the pioneer merchant in the village. The building in which it was kept was long known as "the railroad store," and was the lower building on the east side of Main Street, formerly the Wilmurt branch of the Borden-town turnpike. This structure was burned a few years ago. James Buckelew and Capt. Shippen, paymaster for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, were also early identified with the management of "the railroad store." Thomas and John Applegate traded there a while, and, after them, Charles Perrine. The latter was succeeded by James Breese and Charles S. Clark. Clark succeeded Breese about 1848, and traded there until a little after the beginning of the late war. This store was afterwards kept

by Richard S. Conover, with Capt. P. V. De Graw in charge, until about the close of the war. John Mount was the next merchant there. He was succeeded by John Cozzens, who was the last. Ward C. Perrine came to South Amboy from Hightstown in 1852, and opened a store on Augusta Street, near Broadway, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1860. Mr. Perrine occupied a building on Broadway belonging to Abraham Everett until the following August, when he removed into his store, then just completed, at the corner of Broadway and Augusta Street. In March, 1881, he was succeeded there by J. E. Montgomery, who, in September of the same year, sold out to William G. Howell.

Philip J. Parisen, a portion of the time in partnership with George W. Warner, had a store on Broadway, between Augusta and David Streets, from 1853 to 1857, when he was succeeded by Orlando Perrine. His son, A. C. Parisen, is a druggist on Broadway. C. C. Parisen is a dealer in coal and wood.

Orlando Perrine came to South Amboy in 1857, and began business in the Parisen store. In 1862 he left the place, returning in 1871 to open a store at the Hillmann stand on Broadway. In December, 1878, he removed to the store he lately occupied at the corner of Broadway and First Street, and in February, 1882, returned to the Hillmann store with the intention of there remaining.

B. F. Howell began in South Amboy as a merchant in 1866, in a building on the site of his present store, which was removed and replaced by that now in use in 1875. Mr. Howell has an extensive coal-yard, and was formerly engaged in the lumber trade.

John Hillmann, William Thorn & Son, Jacob Goodman, Isaiah Disbrow, and others, whose names cannot now be recalled, have been merchants in the village at different periods for a longer or shorter time. Moses Laird built a store on Broadway some years ago, which he has rented to several persons who have traded there. Meinzer & Stutzel had a store at the corner of Broadway and the Bordentown turnpike, and were succeeded by a son of the former. The merchants and shop-keepers of the present are as follows, their places of business being, unless otherwise designated, on Broadway: E. C. Akin, proprietor of the ship-stores, Wyoming pier; William Birmingham, grocer, Augusta Street; Joseph Christoph, boot and shoe dealer; William C. Cook, grocer, First Street; J. O. Cozzens, grocer; Philip Dangler, clothier; J. L. Disbrow, grocer, David Street; Peter Disbrow, tobacconist and confectioner, Conover Street; L. Dolan, tobacconist; G. Lawrence, boot and shoe dealer, Augusta Street; Joseph Guttman, dry-goods dealer; Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, dealer in dry-goods and fancy goods; William G. Howell, grocer; B. F. Howell, general merchant; George W. Jaques, druggist; J. Knochel, dealer in boots and shoes; James Levy, dealer in boots and shoes, Augusta Street; Mrs. McAdams, confectioner; Neil Mc-

Gonigle, jeweler; Nathan Marks, clothier; John Martin, furniture-dealer and undertaker; J. E. Montgomery, general merchant; L. O. Morgan, druggist; J. B. Merrill, druggist; Phineas Mundy, dealer in boots and shoes; A. C. Parisen, druggist; Orlando Perrine, general merchant; Alfred S. Rue, tobacconist and confectioner, Conover Street; Bernard Roddy, news-dealer; Frank Schantz, dealer in stoves and tin-ware; Jacob Schmid, jeweler; Mrs. M. E. Sexton, confectioner; William Sexton, furniture and hardware-dealer; Andrew J. Slover, grocer; M. B. Thompson, grocer; Henry Timmins, dealer in stoves and tinware; J. M. Voorhees, green-grocer; Frank Weaver, dealer in boots and shoes; Henry Wolff, general merchant; A. Blodgett, jeweler; and Mrs. Patrick McCormick, grocer, David Street.

Semuel Pimlott, John Disbrow, and William Dixon are bakers, and meat-markets are kept by Christian and Gottlob Straub.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.—The pioneer lawyer at South Amboy was Charles Morgan, still practicing his profession there. Other attorneys are Thomas J. Cloke and James Corkery.

The first resident physician was Dr. L. D. Morse, who came about 1832. The second was Dr. Benedict. Drs. George Hubbard, Charles Marsh, and George W. Stout practiced there at different times. One of the oldest of the present physicians is Dr. Ambrose Treganowan, who came in 1860. For a number of years previous to the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad he was a salaried surgeon in the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and has since sustained a similar relation to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Other practitioners of the "old school" are Drs. L. O. Morgan, Leon White, and J. H. Carman. Dr. Thomas T. Howard, Jr., a homeopath, is well known, and has a good practice among the adherents to the principles of his "school."

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at South Amboy was established about 1844, with Charles Perrine as postmaster. His successors have been Dr. L. D. Morse, George W. Warner, Charles S. Clark, Peter P. Voorhees, Oliver Cox, Albert Roll, Abraham Everett, Henry C. Cadmus, and Mrs. H. C. Cadmus, widow of the last mentioned, who was commissioned in 1881 by President Arthur.

Organization.—An offspring of the once extensive township of Piscataway, and formerly included in that wide sweep of country known in early records as "the South Ward of Perth Amboy," South Amboy was erected as a separate township soon after the organization of Middlesex County in 1685. Originally it was eighteen miles long and six miles wide, and had an area of sixty-four thousand acres. In 1838 Monroe was taken from its territory; in 1869, Madison; and in 1876, Sayreville. It is now the smallest but still one of the most important townships in the county, embracing little more than the village of South Amboy.

An act passed by the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, Feb. 23, 1838, erecting the township of Monroe out of that part of South Amboy lying west of the Matchaponix and South Rivers, also provided that the inhabitants of that part of the said township of South Amboy that lies east of the Matchaponix and South Rivers "be constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Inhabitants of the Township of South Amboy, in the County of Middlesex," appointing the first town-meeting to be held on the second Monday of April, 1838, at the public-house of Clarkson Brown. Although there appears nothing in the records of either township to warrant the statement that South Amboy was reorganized at the time of the erection of Monroe, such would seem to have been the case, judging from the clause in the act referred to. None of the records of South Amboy prior to 1838 are to be found. April 16th that year the township committee ordered four dollars to be expended in the purchase of "town books," and the records now to be seen appear to have been then begun in new books of entry. The minutes of town-meetings, 1864 to 1869, inclusive, appear to have been torn from the books, and the present authorities disclaim any knowledge of them.

Below is as complete a civil list of South Amboy as the records afford data to present. The list of chosen freeholders was obtained from the records of the Middlesex County board of freeholders, and is believed to be complete to date :

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Charles Suydam, 1781.
James Egbert, 1782-85.
Joseph Hight, 1786.
John Dey, 1786.
Jacob Suydam, 1788, 1802.
Nicholas Van Wickie, 1778-79.
Matthias Rue, 1788, 1790-93.
Simon Van Wickie, 1789.
James Voorhees, 1790-96, 1803-10.
James Morgan, 1794, 1803-5, 1808-13.
John Airhart, 1795-97.
John L. Anderson, 1797-99, 1800-2.
Jacob Van Wickie, 1812-15, 1817, 1819-25, 1827.
John L. Johnston, 1814-16.
David Mercenau, 1817-22.
John Baird, 1824-30, 1833-34.
Allison Ely, 1826.
John H. Disbrough, 1828-32.
Peter Wyckoff, 1831-32.
Joseph Taylor, 1833-41.

John P. Miller, 1835-36.
James Buckelew, 1837.
Charles Morgan, 1838-40.
Abraham W. Brown, 1841-51, 1853, 1858.
J. V. L. Gordon, 1842-51, 1857-63, 1865-70.
Edward R. Honks, 1852-54.
Noah Furman, 1852, 1854-57, 1865-66, 1870-71.
Ward C. Perrine, 1855-56, 1867-69, 1872-77.
Obediah Clark, 1859-60.
Hendrick H. Brown, 1861-63, 1869.
David H. Brown, 1864.
Horatio S. Burlew, 1864.
John Scully, 1871.
Benjamin F. Howell, 1878-79.
H. Rathburn, 1878.
George W. Stout, 1872-75.
Leonard Furman, 1876-77.
A. H. Furman, 1880-81.

ASSESSORS.

Clarkson Brown, 1838-41.
Warner Brown, 1842.
Daniel Burlew, 1843-45, 1848-49.
Samuel Gordon, 1846-47.
Nathaniel Hillier, 1850.
Obediah Clark, 1851-53, 1856.
William W. Seward, 1854-55.
Timothy Wood, 1857-58.

COLLECTORS.

Stephen Burlew, 1838-41.
Joshua B. Brown, 1842-48.
Obediah Clark, 1849.

Robert M. Taylor, 1850.
John Disbrow, 1851-58, 1874-75, 1877.

Abraham N. Applegate, 1859-63.
H. C. Perrine, 1869.
Johnson Holcomb, 1870-73.

L. T. Meinzer, 1878-79, 1881.
Leonard Furman, 1880.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Phineas Mundy, Jr., 1838-39, 1842-44.
J. V. L. Gordon, 1838-39.
Charles Abraham, 1838.
Jacob Soby, 1838.
James M. Warne, 1838-40.
Stephen Van Pelt, 1839-40.
James Cottrell, 1840, 1856-60.
Charles Morgan, 1841.
Edward R. Hanks, 1841.
Abraham W. Brown, 1841.
Joseph M. Taylor, 1841.
Abraham J. Brown, 1841.
Courtney Hall, 1842-43.
Stephe Burlew, 1842-43, 1845.
Charles Adams, 1842.
John Wood, 1842.
John Burlew, 1843.
William Applegate, 1843-44.
Joseph Brown, 1844.
Timothy Wood, 1844.
Elias Disbrow, 1844-45.
James R. Megu, 1845.
Ebenzer Price, 1846-47, 1850-51.
Thomas Roberts, 1846.
Elisha Disbrow, 1846.
Ephraim Rose, 1846-51, 1853-54, 1856-58, 1860-63, 1872.
Charles M. Brown, 1847-48, 1856, 1861-62.
Joseph Vanderbilt, 1847-49.
R. R. Shank, 1847-50.
Abraham B. Everett, 1848-52, 1854-55, 1857-59.
Joshua B. Brown, 1849-53.
William R. Mount, 1851, 1853-55.
Freeland Vanderwenter, 1852-55, 1859.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Timothy Wood, 1838-43.
Courtney Hall, 1844, 1847-52.
Obadiah Clark, 1845-46.
John H. West, 1853-61.
Matthew R. Dey, 1862-63.
William Ogden, 1869-71.

F. H. Tobias, 1872-73, 1875.
John Disbrow, 1874.
T. S. Frazer, 1876-77.
John Martin, 1878-79.
John E. Rathburn, Jr., 1880.
William Birmingham, 1881.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

John B. Johnson, 1838-41.
Lewis Weston, 1838-39.
Garret Corthell, 1838-41.
Jacob W. Fountain, 1840.
Warren Hall, 1841-42.
Abraham J. Brown, 1842.
Clarkson Brown, 1842, 1847-54.
Bible Brown, 1843-45.
Alphonso Warne, 1843.
James Cottrell, 1843-50.
Peter Vandemeter, 1844.
Warne Hall, 1844.
John Disbrow, 1845-46.
Xerxes French, 1846.
John Wood, 1847-50.
Frederick Hennell, 1851-52.
Ephraim R. Rose, 1852-53, 1873-75.
William R. Mount, 1852.
William Furman, 1854, 1856, 1859, 1860, 1863.
Benjamin Dill, 1855.
Isaac Walling, 1855.
William Taylor, 1856.
Obadiah Clark, 1857-58.
Horatio N. Burlew, 1857-61.

Samuel Wood, 1860.
David Wood, 1861, 1862.
Silvanus Cummings, 1861, 1862.
John Disbrow, 1862, 1863, 1871-73.
Andrew Petty, 1863.
John F. Hillman, 1869, 1870, 1875, 1876.
A. Everett, 1871.
Isaac Walling, 1872.
Orlando Perrine, 1874, 1877.
John R. Everett, 1874.
H. Timmins, 1875.
J. H. Worthington, 1876.
R. H. Guild, 1876.
John Murphy, 1877.
John Sexton, 1877.
Martin Berry, 1878.
J. D. Stults, 1878.
Matthew Pease, 1878.
John Heston, 1879.
W. W. Cook, 1879.
Henry Miller, 1879.
Thomas J. Cloke, 1880, 1881.
John Vandemeter, 1880, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John T. Hunter, 1854.
 William Lamberson, 1854.
 Timothy Wood, 1854.
 Philip J. Parisen, 1856.
 Abraham Everett, 1857, 1869, 1874.
 Oliver Cox, 1858-59.
 James Wood, 1859, 1874-75.
 Wynant W. Lamberson, 1859.
 Silvanus Cummings, 1860, 1873,
 1881.
 John Disbrow, 1869, 1874, 1879.

Bernard Baddy, 1870.
 Henry Worthingham, 1870.
 William L. Davis, Jr., 1871.
 Charles Fisk, 1872.
 J. B. Sweeney, 1875.
 Lorenzo W. Johnson, 1876.
 J. B. Martin, 1877.
 John F. Hunter, 1878.
 R. B. Dayton, 1878.
 Thomas J. Cloke, 1879.
 William Mills, 1881.

Industrial Pursuits.—The railroads and the coal trade supply most of the employment to laborers in South Amboy. Something of the extent of the business of the former may be learned from a perusal of other pages. The coal trade here is very large, and many men are employed about the docks and yards where it is handled. The following are the names of the principal coal agents, merchants, and shippers: Andrew J. Furman, C. C. Parisen, John Scully, B. F. Howell, Thomas Cahill, F. E. DeGraw, George R. Dingee. Formerly many carpenters at South Amboy found employment in building or repairing vessels which plied between there and New York. Elisha Blew was an early contractor and builder, erecting many houses for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. William Dayton was also a well-known builder. Messrs. Disbrow and Slover and Ambrose Maxfield are builders of a later date. The lumber trade is now represented by Leonard Furman and others.

SAND AND CLAY.—A white clay crops out in South Amboy near the wharf at the end of Borden-town turnpike. It appears about five feet above high-water level. A few rods southwest of this point, and also along the shore, a dark, drab-colored clay crops out in the upland bluff, rising eight feet above tide-level. This appears to lie above the white clay. In Mrs. Clark's pits, near the shore, this clay is seen ten feet above the same level. The clay dug in these pits is very sandy, as is seen in the following analysis of a specimen:

Alumina and titanic acid, 17.58; silicic acid, 19.50; water (combined), 4.50; sand (quartz), 53.20; potash, 2.24; magnesia, 0.42; sesquioxide of iron, 1.42; water (moisture), 1.20.

Its composition is much like that of the stoneware clays of this district. It is used in making yellow-ware. Towards the bottom it is not so sandy, and is said to be too refractory for ware. In some of this drab-colored clay there is much lignite and many leaf impressions. Their outlines are well preserved and clearly marked. There is a close correspondence between this clay and that of Disbrow's bank at Old Bridge, both in position and chemical composition. The place of these clays is doubtful. They are certainly below the horizon of most of the stoneware clays, and they are too high for the South Amboy fire-clay bed, unless there is a change in the rate of dip of the latter, and that is here higher than it would

otherwise be. The whiter portions resemble the fire-clays in external appearance. The leaf layer over this would also correspond with that seen over the fire-clay in the bank on the Brick estate. If it be a part of that bed, the drab-colored clay at the top and that dug for ware are hardly parts of the same stratum. Deeper diggings may discover the more refractory clay of the South Amboy bed.

The fire-sand of Maxfield & Parisen is dug at the side of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. It is on the east side of the road, and about a quarter of a mile southeast of the station. There is at least thirty feet thickness of this bed. At the top there is a thin layer of loam. It shows fine lines of stratification, which descend at an angle of ten degrees towards the southeast. Along some of these lines there is a little yellowish earth. These alternate irregularly with the sand. The sand is very firm and solid in the bank, requiring the use of a pick to cut it down, and the bank stands up nearly vertical. The digging goes down to tide-level, and the sand is loaded on boats off the shore.

Everett & Perrine's clay pits are in South Amboy, near the Jacksonville road. The ground is ninety to one hundred feet high, and rises rapidly on all sides excepting towards the east. The top of the clay opened in the several pits is eighty-two, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-eight feet high. In some dug quite recently there is one to six feet of yellow sand and gravel at the top; then one foot or about that of black, sandy earth, quite full of wood; then four to ten feet of clay, light-colored and rather sandy, becoming more sandy and of a darker color towards the bottom. Also pyrite occurs towards the bottom. It is underlaid by sand. This clay is dug for the supply of the pottery in South Amboy belonging to the Fish estate. It is used in making yellow-ware.

Southeast of the above openings clay was formerly dug at several points by Mr. Parisen. Sandy clay of a dark color and containing lignite and pyrite appears in the old bank, but as no work has been done here in some years the lower strata have not been seen.

East of the Parisen bank there is another opening in the side-hill worked by Messrs. Everett & Perrine. The clay is covered by five feet of sand and gravel. At the top it is slightly stained on seams by oxide of iron. The main body is drab-colored, drying bluish white, and is very sandy. It is only a few feet thick, and is underlaid by sand. It is inferior to the clay of the western pits. It goes to the pottery on the bay-shore half a mile east of this opening.

Samuel Gordon, who began to dig clay in small quantities on his property at South Amboy as early as 1807, continuing until his death in 1834, was undoubtedly the pioneer in the sand and clay industry, as he was in other enterprises in the township and elsewhere.

POTTERIES.—A pottery which came to be known

as Congress Hill Pottery was early established at the foot of the Bordentown turnpike, on the beach and near the old dock known as Gordon's dock, by William Hancock, an Englishman by birth, who manufactured a superior quality of chinaware. Hancock was soon succeeded by George Price and others, who carried on the manufacture of stoneware for several years, when the pottery was abandoned and stood idle until 1849, when it was purchased by Abraham Cadmus, who made Rockingham and yellow-ware until his death, about 1854. The pottery remained inactive until 1857, when it was bought by Joseph Wooton, who operated it until 1860, when he was succeeded by William A. Allen. In 1861 the establishment was destroyed by fire. This factory is well remembered by the older residents. It was a wood structure resting on a brick foundation.

The Swan Hill Pottery, on Raritan Bay shore, was established in 1849 by Sparks & Moore, who manufactured Rockingham and yellow-ware about a year, and in 1850 were succeeded in the business by Fish & Hanks, who, in the fall of that year, abandoned the enterprise. The pottery was idle until 1852. At that time the works were again put in operation by James Carr, Thomas Locker, Daniel Greatbach, and Enoch Moore, under the firm-name of James Carr & Co. Not long afterwards Messrs. Greatbach and Moore withdrew from the firm, and were succeeded by Joseph Wooton and Samuel Riley. In 1854 the pottery was destroyed by fire. It was soon rebuilt by James Fish and James Carr, who managed it during the ensuing year, then removing to New York. Joseph Wooton next assumed control of the pottery, operating it about a year and a half, when he was succeeded by Charles Coxon, who managed the enterprise during a period of about the same duration, giving way to J. L. Rue & Co., a firm in which James Fish was a partner. About 1867, Rue withdrew from the firm, E. O. Howell becoming his successor, the firm being styled Fish & Howell. At the death of Mr. Fish, several years later, Mr. Howell became sole manager. After conducting it a year, he sold the pottery to Mr. H. C. Perrine, the present proprietor, who manufactures Rockingham and yellow-ware, employing about thirty hands, and consuming three hundred tons of clay per annum upon an average.

The Providence Pottery, near the Swan Hill Pottery, was established in 1876 by Joseph Wooton, its present proprietor, who manufactures Rockingham and yellow-ware, white majolica-ware, white and colored vases and plaques, employing thirty hands. This business occupies several buildings. The largest of these is twenty by forty feet and three stories high. The ground-floor is used as a press-room, and there the clay is prepared for manufacturing purposes. In the second story a portion of the ware is made. When finished and awaiting shipment it is stored in the third story, which is occupied as a ware-room. Another building is three stories high, with a basement. The

basement is used as a store-room for prepared clay. The first floor is a store-room for ware in process of manufacture. The second and third floors are devoted to the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow-ware. A low building, sixteen by twenty feet, is known as the packing-room. There are two kiln-sheds. One of these is thirty-six by forty feet; the other eighteen by twenty feet. An average of one hundred tons of clay is used annually.

THE BERGEN IRON-WORKS.—The Bergen Iron-Works were established in 1832 by Joseph W. Brick, in Ocean (then Monmouth) County. Mr. Brick manufactured water- and gas-pipe until his death, in 1847. The business was afterwards managed by the executors of his will until 1859, when his son, R. A. Brick, who had attained to his majority, assumed the control of the business, which he removed to South Amboy in 1880, beginning the manufacture there of gas- and water-pipe in 1881. The works are located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, half a mile from the centre of the village, and have a capacity of thirty-five tons per day. They consist of a foundry, one hundred and twenty-five by two hundred feet, and a machine-shop about thirty by eighty feet. Other buildings are in course of erection. The number of men required to run the works up to their full capacity is one hundred and twenty-five.

LESSER ENTERPRISES.—The township and village are well supplied with mechanics of various kinds. Prominent among these, in different branches of mechanical industry, may be mentioned Edwin Applegate, carriage-maker; William Brown, wheelwright; D. B. Bunting and John Thorp, shoemakers; August Ehrlich, harness-maker; J. A. Sexton, carpenter; Joseph Capner, house-mover; and J. W. Wallace, painter.

Burial-Places.—The people of South Amboy have only two burial-places in their vicinity. These are the cemetery of Christ Church and that of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Christ Church Cemetery is located at the outskirts of South Amboy village, and the first interment there was that of a German child, in August, 1868. The land embraced in this cemetery, about twelve and a half acres, was deeded to the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church in 1868 by R. S. Conover and wife in consideration of one dollar. The cemetery is situated on an elevation one hundred and fifty feet above high-water mark, on the road to Matawan, and is laid out in lots fifteen by fifteen feet, which range in price from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars, according to location. Up to January, 1882, the total number of interments was one thousand and forty-three. A portion of the area is reserved for a chapel, school, and parsonage, it being intended to remove the Doane Memorial Chapel within this inclosure. The cemetery is under the management of a committee of three, appointed by the vestrymen of Christ Church. In 1868 this committee was constituted as follows: R. S. Conover, chairman; John

Sexton, treasurer, and Richard McGuire. The present committee is composed of R. S. Conover, chairman; John Sexton, treasurer, and R. H. Rathburn. The fund received from the sale of the lots is devoted to the improvement of the cemetery. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery is located on the road to Washington, about half a mile from the village of South Amboy, and has an area of five acres. It is laid out in lots twelve by eighteen feet, selling at forty dollars each, and is under the control of Rev. John Kelly, pastor of St. Mary's Church. The first burial therein was that of a Mrs. Byrnes in 1849. Her grave is unmarked, and her Christian name is not known to the writer.

Both of these cemeteries contain fine monuments, which were erected at considerable expense; both are well cared for and are being constantly improved, and bid fair to rank with some of the finest in the county at no distant day.

Educational.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of South Amboy compare favorably with those of any other similar township in the State. The first school within its present limits was a select school which was opened about 1841 in the old Union Chapel. The name of the teacher cannot be recalled. Sept. 11, 1843, John F. Hunter, now living in the village of South Amboy, began teaching in that building, and continued until May 27, 1848. Later a man named Jackson taught a few months. C. H. Knickerbocker taught between two and three years, and Oliver Cox for about the same length of time.

About 1850 a school-house was built and presented to the district by Mrs. John C. Stevens. It was enlarged about two years later at the expense of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. It stood at the intersection of Broadway and Main Street, and did service until two districts were established within the present township limits and new buildings were erected. These two districts are known as "Pack" District, No. 38, and "Raritan" District, No. 39. The school-houses in both are of recent erection, and are well ventilated and supplied with necessary school apparatus. The existence in South Amboy of two independent and leading public schools is a phenomenon of rare occurrence in any of the other towns or villages of the State. A single educational edifice of sufficient size to accommodate all the children erected in some central locality would in the first place have been more economical and effective, but as the schools are at the present constituted consolidation could not easily be effected.

In 1880 the amount of apportionment from the State appropriation to the school districts of South Amboy was as follows: No. 38, \$1988.71; No. 39, \$1442.35. In District No. 38, \$530 was voted for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school houses; in District No. 39, \$125. In District No. 39, \$600 was voted to pay salaries of teachers. The amount of district tax ordered to be

raised in District No. 38 was \$530; in District No. 39, \$725. The total amount received from all sources in District No. 38 was \$2518.71, and in District No. 39 \$2167.35.

The present value of school property is \$13,000 in District No. 38, and \$12,000 in District No. 39. The number of children of the school age in District No. 38 was 695 in 1880, and 480 in District No. 39. Schools were kept open ten months during the year. The average attendance in District No. 38 was 245, and in District No. 39, 172. It is estimated that 70 children in District No. 38, and 75 in District No. 39 attended private schools, and that 150 in the former and 90 in the latter did not attend schools of any kind.

Both school-houses are in very good condition. That in District No. 38 has a seating capacity of 400; that in District No. 39, 250. In District No. 38 one male and four female teachers were employed; four female teachers in District No. 39. The male teacher received a salary of \$90 per month. The average salary of the female teachers in District No. 38 was \$40, and in District No. 39, \$55. District No. 38 has a school library of 176 volumes; District No. 39 has \$20 toward a library fund.

Of Pack public school the educational staff is as follows: Prof. James Corkery, principal; Miss Kate L. McCoy, vice-principal; Miss Agnes H. Scudder, first assistant; Miss Sarah McAdams, second assistant. The instructors in Raritan public school are Miss Mary L. Thomas, principal; Miss M. E. Gunning, vice-principal; Miss M. B. Dayton, first assistant; Miss E. Albertson, second assistant; Miss Kate Bogert, third assistant.

The trustees in District No. 38 were R. H. Rathburn and William Birmingham in 1881, and in District No. 39, Thomas Keer and F. E. De Graw. The clerks of the two districts were C. H. Thompson and Josiah D. Stults respectively.

A comparison of the statistics above given with those of the schools of the township as it was bounded thirty years ago may not be uninteresting. In 1852 there were twelve school districts in the township; the number of children of the school age within its borders was 335; the whole number taught was 467; the amount of money raised for the support of schools by tax was \$500; \$442.18 was received from the State, and the total amount appropriated for educational purposes was \$942.18.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—In the township there are four private schools, all more or less rudimentary in character. Of these, one is a parochial school and three are "pay" schools.

The parochial school is under the patronage of Rev. R. B. Post, rector of the Episcopal Church, and is taught by Mrs. D. Colver. The "pay" schools are respectively conducted by Miss Elizabeth A. Sexton, Miss Mary Sullivan, and Mr. Thomas Kirby.

There is no provision in the township for classical or collegiate education. It is the belief of many that

there are materials in South Amboy for the organization and maintenance of a good boarding-school.

THE ORPHAN SCHOOL.—There is an orphan school in South Amboy which is known as the Episcopal Infant School. It is located on Main Street, adjacent to the property of Christ Church. It was organized at the desire of Mrs. T. A. Conover and a few other persons of South Amboy, with a view to caring for and teaching the young children of women who went out to work by the day and who had no means of providing for their care while absent from home. In the spring of 1857 a lot was given by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to Miss Sophia C. Stevens, with the understanding that a building for the above-mentioned purpose should be erected upon it. The deed for this property was issued Jan. 15, 1858, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of Middlesex County, Feb. 12, 1859. In the mean time a substantial brick building was erected upon the lot by Miss Sophia C. Stevens, and completed in September, 1857. Mr. John C. Stevens, of South Amboy, died June 8, 1857, leaving a bequest in the hands of his sisters, Mrs. T. A. Conover, wife of Commodore T. A. Conover, of the United States navy, Miss Esther B. Stevens, and Miss Sophia C. Stevens, as trustees for the purpose of building, if necessary, an Episcopal Church and parsonage, or either, and establishing, endowing, and maintaining a school for children at South Amboy. The building for the school having been erected as stated, it was unnecessary to use any of the fund left by Mr. Stevens for that purpose. Neither was it used to erect a church or parsonage. The school was opened Oct. 1, 1857, with eleven children, ten of whom were named as follows: Susie Thomas, Lucy Letts, Phebe Letts, Mary Goble, Lucinda Buckelew, Edward Letts, James Goble, Chauncey Buckelew, John Roberts, and Manuel Roberts. The superintendent and instructor was Miss Caroline Craig, a lady of much ability, especially fitted to take charge of such an institution.

Experience soon proved that in a small village like the South Amboy of that time there were too few women going out to work by the day who had children to be taken care of to make it worth while to maintain a house exclusively for that purpose, and also that the plan of receiving both boys and girls would not be satisfactory. The charter of the school was consequently amended, and the trustees decided to receive only small girls, either orphans or half-orphans, and to so rear and instruct them as to render them eligible for situations as servants in first-class families. Dec. 27, 1858, the school building, with the lot on which it stands, was made over to the trustees by Miss Sophia C. Stevens, and Jan. 25, 1864, an additional lot was deeded to the trustees by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, that the children might have a larger play-ground. In 1864, Miss Grace Harkness succeeded Miss Craig in the management of the school, and was in time succeeded

by Miss Ellen Packard, of Princeton, N. J. Miss Train was appointed matron in 1859, and was succeeded Oct. 1, 1867, by Miss E. C. Mish, who has been in charge continuously since that date, and is assisted by Miss Mary E. Tice. In 1870 the school building was much enlarged and improved by a gift from Miss Caroline Conover.

Children ranging from three to seventeen years of age are received, and control of them is retained until they attain to the age of eighteen; and at the age of seventeen good homes are provided for them, the number of scholars being limited to twenty, who must be at the time of admission residents either of New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

Christ Church (Episcopal).—Episcopal services were first held in South Amboy in 1850, in a small building erected by persons connected with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on Main Street, near the present house of worship of this parish, and which did service for a time as a meeting-house for the various Protestant denominations represented in the vicinity, and until the erection of the first public school-house also for the accommodation of the district school.

Services were held monthly by Rev. Joseph F. Phillips, rector at that time of St. Peter's Church at Spottswood, there being no parochial organization. Nov. 17, 1852, a meeting was called by notice given to the inhabitants of South Amboy to take into consideration the propriety of establishing Episcopal services in their midst, at which a parish was organized, the following-named persons and perhaps others becoming the constituent members of St. Stephen's Church of South Amboy:

Edwrad R. Hanks, Mrs. Edwin R. Hanks, John C. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Stevens, John Sexton, Dr. L. D. Morse, Oliver Cox, Mrs. E. J. Conover, Mrs. Cadmus, Charles Fish, Peter P. Voorhees, Mrs. Charles Fish, and Mrs. Charles Morgan.

Charles Fish and Dr. L. D. Morse were elected wardens; Edward R. Hanks, John C. Stephens, Abraham Everett, John Sexton, and Peter P. Voorhees were chosen vestrymen; Dr. L. D. Moore was elected parish clerk, and Peter P. Voorhees clerk of the vestry.

The membership of the church increased until in 1858 the little chapel was inadequate to the needs of the congregation. During that year Mrs. Esther B. Stevens erected the present large stone church and offered it to the wardens and vestrymen of St. Stephen's parish for use as a house of worship. It was consecrated in 1860 by Bishop William H. Odenheimer, D.D.

In 1862 a bill was passed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey changing the name of the parish from St. Stephens's parish to Christ Church parish, as it has since been known.

In 1857 Rev. Charles L. Little became rector, and was succeeded Nov. 4, 1858, by Rev. Gideon J. Burton.

The present rector, Rev. R. B. Post, succeeded Mr. Burton Feb. 16, 1869.

It has been seen that this parish owes its existence to the benefactions of wealthy and zealous adherents of the church. These benefactions were such as to permanently establish it, and its perpetuity is in a measure assured by a continuance of the same. At his death Mr. John C. Stevens endowed this parish with six hundred dollars per annum, to be devoted to the payment of the salary of the rector. The large organ, so familiar to attendants at the church, was presented to the parish by Mrs. R. S. Conover. Mrs. E. J. Conover, Frank S. and R. S. Conover donated to the church the parsonage property, and offered to contribute one hundred dollars yearly for its maintenance. The old union church building was replaced in 1862 by a chapel erected by Miss C. Conover, and donated to the vestrymen for use as a chapel and parish school. A school is kept in it for the accommodation of the children of members of the congregation, and is in charge of Mrs. D. Culver. Mrs. J. C. Conover endowed this school with five thousand dollars, which was by her directed to be placed at interest for its benefit. There are twenty-five scholars, ranging from five to twelve years of age.

The Episcopal Sunday-school was organized with twenty-five scholars, Mrs. T. A. Conover being the first superintendent. The present wardens of Christ Church are R. S. Conover and John Sexton. The vestrymen are H. C. Perrine, P. S. Bogart, Frank E. De Graw, Richard McGuire, R. H. Rathburn, L. F. Meinzer, John L. Parker, William P. Rathburn, and Hugh Hutchinson. William P. Rathburn is treasurer, and Richard McGuire secretary.

Doane Memorial Chapel.—The Doane Memorial Chapel was erected in 1866 by Mrs. R. S. Conover, in memory of Rev. George Washington Doane, late bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. It stands on the road leading from South Amboy to Matawan, about a mile from South Amboy village, and was designed for use as a chapel and day-school for the accommodation of the poor in its neighborhood. Previous to 1877 no regular services were held there, but occasional services were held by the rectors of Christ Church, South Amboy, of which Doane Chapel is a station. During that year Rev. Frederick W. Wey began to officiate there, holding services twice each Sunday, preaching once in German and once in English. The first communicants there were Nelson Barkelew, Richard B. Hillman, Ambrose Gordon, John Weismann, Emma Barkelew, Mary Covert, Mary Weismann, Sophia Scheinbein, Louisa Click, and Rose Rodell. The communicants numbered forty-one in January, 1882.

This chapel is a wooden building, about seventy by twenty-five feet in size. It is the intention of Mr. R. S. Conover to remove it to a new location in Christ Church Cemetery, and to enlarge it and add greatly to its convenience by judicious alterations.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is the oldest in South Amboy. Previous to 1849 its members were attended by the Rev. Father Rogers, the present venerable pastor of the Catholic Church of New Brunswick. After him came Fathers Sheridan and McCarthy.

In 1849, Rev. Michael A. Madden was appointed the first resident Catholic pastor of South Amboy. At that time the Catholics were few in number,—some twenty-five families only,—and in very moderate circumstances, nearly all being laborers in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. They had a small building which answered the purpose of a church. It was only eighteen by thirty-six feet in size, and had been built in 1846 on a portion of the Catholic cemetery lot. When Father Madden came the congregation was so large as to crowd this little meeting-place to overflowing, and in a short time he set to work to build a church. This the generosity of his people, though poor, enabled him to accomplish in a short time.

Rev. Father James Callen succeeded Father Madden, and remained pastor for nearly two years. The Rev. John A. Kelley, the present Catholic pastor, came to preside over the congregation October, 1854. After a few years he remodeled and considerably enlarged the church, and in 1864 built the rectory, and the church, a frame building thirty by ninety feet, was removed to an adjacent lot, where it is now used as a school-house and lecture-hall.

In 1873 it was determined to erect a new and more substantial building, fifty-nine by one hundred and fifteen feet, grander and more costly than any in the village. The corner-stone of the new church was laid Oct. 25, 1873, by Bishop (now Archbishop) Corrigan, a large number of people attending the ceremonies. The new church excited the wonder and admiration of all that so magnificent an edifice could be erected by a congregation the adult male members of which, with but few individual exceptions, depended on the shovel and the car-truck for the means of supporting their families. It must be mentioned that generous donations were received from many persons from all denominations. The church was dedicated and opened for divine service Sept. 17, 1876.

Father Kelley has had a wide field of labor in his parish, and in the earlier days of his pastorate it was almost wholly of a missionary character. As an evidence of appreciation of his long years of useful work in South Amboy, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate was made the occasion of presenting him with a magnificent service of silver, for which people of all denominations contributed.

The present membership of St. Mary's Church is about eleven hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. L. W. Johnson was the first Methodist preacher who held meetings at South Amboy, conducting services in private houses as early as 1830. In 1832 he organ-

ized a class of eleven members, and services were held in the old Union Chapel, sometimes referred to as the "Railroad Chapel" from the fact that the ground on which it stood was donated by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

Rev. Mr. Johnson was located at South Amboy and remained there five years, assisted a portion of the time by Rev. Mr. Cross, of Staten Island, and Rev. John Littleton, of Perth Amboy. The Conference sent Rev. John Stockton to Mr. Johnson's assistance during the latter part of this period, and divided his labors between South Amboy and Washington, remaining after the close of Mr. Johnson's connection with the South Amboy class, and effecting, as is thought, the organization of the present church.

The church edifice which stands on Broadway near the centre of the village was built in 1853, and dedicated in March, 1854, by Bishop James, of New York. It was remodeled, enlarged, and painted in 1880. The original building committee consisted of the following-named persons: John Seward, Dana Nichols, — Hudnut, John Sexton, and John F. Hunter.

Rev. William Franklin succeeded Rev. John Stockton in 1855, and was the first pastor stationed in South Amboy and devoting himself exclusively to that church. His successors have been Revs. William Brook, 1857-58; William Osborn, 1858-61; — Sardis, 1861-63; William Chatten, 1863-65; William Racle, 1865-67; — Shock, 1867-69; — Owens, 1869-70; William Mickle, 1870-71; — Norris, 1871-73; Joseph Ashbrook, 1873-75; Samuel Chaten, 1875-77; Thomas Carman, 1877-79; J. J. Graw, 1879-80; and John Wilson, 1880. The church is at present without a pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church.—Previous to the year 1864 unsuccessful efforts were made from time to time by the Rev. G. C. Bush and others to form a Presbyterian Church at South Amboy. In 1864 a church was organized by the New Brunswick Presbytery with ten members and the following officers: Elders, A. H. Van Cleve and R. M. Dey; Trustees, A. H. Van Cleve; President, E. O. Howell; Treasurer, John Muirhead, Albert J. Rue, John Applegate, Alexander Southerland, and Matthew R. Dey.

In October, 1865, the Rev. W. C. Westervelt was installed as the first pastor. Meetings were held in the school-house. The present house of worship was completed in 1868, at a cost of nearly eleven thousand dollars, including the cost of the furniture.

The successive pastors have been as follows: Revs. William E. Westervelt, 1867-70; John Brash, 1871; Robert J. Burr, 1872-79. The present pastor, Rev. Rufus Taylor, D.D., was installed Aug. 21, 1879. The present number of members is sixty, with the following officers: Elders, Moses Laird and A. V. P. Jones; Deacons, A. Blodget and A. V. P. Jones; Trustees: President and Treasurer, A. V. P. Jones; Enoch Bergen, John Watson, G. W. Russell, Addison Bergen, Morris Voorhis, and James Griffith; R.

Taylor, D.D., clerk of sessions. Organist, Miss Emma Laird.

The Sabbath-school has been maintained from the organization of the church. The present number of scholars on the roll is ninety, with the following officers: A. V. P. Jones, superintendent; Addison Bergen, librarian; Charles Bergen, secretary; William Ingraham, treasurer; Miss Edith Roll, organist. The number of classes and teachers, nine.

The Methodist Protestant Church of South Amboy was organized Jan. 17, 1866, with sixteen members and Josiah D. Stults as class-leader. It was then under the pastoral care of Rev. O. Ellerson, of the Union Valley (Monroe) Methodist Protestant Church.

About two years later a house of worship was built. During the summer of 1880 it was repainted inside and out, and new carpets and other comforts were added.

The first trustees of this church were Josiah D. Stults, Peter L. Dey, and W. Woodhull Dey. The successive pastors have been Revs. O. Ellerson, L. D. Stults, E. D. Stults, J. W. Laughlin, P. S. Vreeland, J. Shepherd, F. Stringer, J. H. Algoe, and the present incumbent, G. S. Robinson.

The present membership is seventy. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with this church, numbering one hundred and fifteen scholars.

The First Baptist Church.—Previous to the year 1871 no Baptist meetings were held in South Amboy. In the early days of the Camden and Amboy Railroad the Rev. Mr. Honsell, a Baptist, and ministers of other denominations visited the place occasionally, and held services in the old Union chapel and school-house that stood at what now is the junction of Broadway and Main Street.

On the 12th day of December, 1871, the missionary committee appointed by the Trenton Baptist Association convened in South Amboy for the purpose of advancing the interests of their denomination. The committee consisted of Rev. D. B. Stout, of Middletown; Rev. F. S. Griffith, of Holmdel; and Rev. D. S. Parmlee, of Freehold, who met at the house of Mr. W. W. Cook. At this meeting nine residents, members of the Baptist denomination, associated themselves together to form a church, and in the evening service was held in the basement of Concert Hall by Rev. Mr. Stout. This little band met often for prayer at the residences of the different members, and on Jan. 14, 1872, the meetings were transferred to the basement of Concert Hall, where services were held morning and evening by Brother Horace Waters, of New York City. On the 26th of the same month, after a sermon by the Rev. James Huggins, a meeting was held, with Thomas Baker, moderator, and R. Beman, clerk, when the articles of faith and covenant were read and adopted, and signed by twenty members.

On Feb. 11, 1873, a council was held, composed of representatives of the Middletown, Bordentown, Tren-

ton (First), Freehold, and Hightstown Churches, which organized the First Baptist Church of South Amboy. Thomas Baker and W. W. Cook were elected deacons; Isaac Van Duzen, Joseph Carman, Joseph Jackson, Thomas Lingle, and Timothy Woodruff a board of trustees; Robert Ayres, clerk; and W. W. Cook, treasurer.

The church was supplied from week to week until Oct. 2, 1873, when a call was extended to the Rev. Thomas S. Snow, which was accepted, and Mr. Snow entered upon his duties November 1st following.

A brick church edifice was commenced in August, 1875, but was not completed until 1878. The building, which has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, was dedicated and opened for service March 27th of that year.

The Rev. Mr. Snow resigned Aug. 1, 1877, and on September 11th following the Rev. D. D. Read was called to the pastorate. He resigned April 24, 1879, and on July 10th following a call was extended to the Rev. L. H. Copeland, who entered upon his pastoral labors August 22d. He served the church until Feb. 1, 1881.

The present pastor, Rev. D. S. Mulhern, was called Feb. 10, 1881.

The present membership numbers sixty-one. The officers are: Deacons, Thomas Baker and Joseph Jackson; Treasurer, Joseph Jackson; Clerk, James Dykes; Trustees, Phineas Mundy, Thomas Blakesley, Bernard Roddy, Benjamin Green, and Samuel L. Durand.

The Sunday-school of the First Baptist Church was organized in January, 1872, with less than ten scholars. W. W. Cook was elected superintendent, and Miss Carrie Cook, treasurer. The library and other property of the school was carried in a wicker basket to Concert Hall, where the earlier sessions were held. At the present time there are seventy-five scholars enrolled, and the officers are as follows: Bernard Roddy, superintendent; Harry Ayres, assistant superintendent; Miss M. E. Gunning, treasurer; Henry A. Snow, secretary; and Charles H. Roddy, librarian. The library contains three hundred volumes.

Lodges, Societies, and Bands.—GEN. MORGAN LODGE, No. 96, I. O. O. F., of South Amboy, was instituted Aug. 2, 1849, with the following officers: Peter P. Voorhees, N. G.; Letchworth Cox, V. G.; Alfred A. Miller, Sec.; Charles A. Clark, Asst. Sec.; Charles Fish, Treas.

The lodge now numbers sixty-six members, and meets every Tuesday evening in Howell's Hall. The officers in 1881 were Robert Shepherd, N. G.; George Bond, V. G.; C. P. Thomas, Sec.; James Betchel, P. S.; David Watson, Treas.

ST. STEPHEN'S LODGE, No. 63, F. AND A. M., was chartered Jan. 22, 1863, with the following charter officers, they comprising the membership: Robert Walker, W. M.; John Sexton, S. W.; J. Watson, J. W.; M. R. Day, R. Stewart, J. Capner, J. Stewart,

J. Sharp. The first lodge-room was over the store of W. C. Perrine. After the erection of Concert Hall they occupied the upper rooms of that building for several years. In 1871 the lodge returned to the hall over W. C. Perrine's store. In 1873, on the completion of B. F. Howell's building, the upper floor was fitted up by St. Stephen's Lodge and Gen. Morgan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and both occupy it at the present time.

The following are the Past Masters and the year of service: Robert Walker, 1863; John Sexton, 1864 and 1865; M. R. Dey, 1866-67 and 1869; Hiram McConnell, 1868; John B. Vancleve, 1871-72; Ambrose Treganowan, 1873 and 1875; William S. Young, 1874; Rollin H. Guild, 1876-77; Bernard Roddy, 1878-79; Samuel L. Durand, 1880-81.

The following are the newly-elected and appointed officers for 1882: George R. Dingee, W. M.; Charles C. Pearce, S. W.; John V. P. Bissett, J. W.; George W. Jaques, Treas.; Richard Maguire, Sec.; Samuel L. Durand, W. M. S. D.; Charles H. Southwick, J. D.; Rev. G. S. Robinson, Chaplain; Bernard Roddy, P. M. M. of C.; John H. Green, M. of C.; George L. Everett, Steward; William Mathis, Steward; Samuel C. James, Tyler.

The lodge numbers about seventy-five members, and meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Howell's Hall.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, No. 2, was organized Oct. 10, 1869, with Rev. John A. Kelly, president; John Rea, Sr., vice-president; William Sullivan, secretary; John F. Rea, corresponding secretary; Patrick Campion, treasurer.

A charter for this society was granted April 10, 1870. The present officers are Rev. John A. Kelly, president; William Rea, 1st vice-president; L. Dolan, Sr., 2d vice-president; Patrick Campion, treasurer; William Birmingham, secretary; Michael Welch, corresponding secretary; George Cheeseman, marshal; Richard Burdon, sergeant-at-arms; Patrick Torlan, Patrick Connoll, John Lyons, James Collins, and William Merrick, investigating committee; L. Goode, Thomas Shanaphy, and John Torlan, visiting committee; Charles H. Thompson, John Sutcliff, and Stephen Lucid, auditing committee; M. P. Byrne, William Minck, and Adam Rea, trustees of the widows and orphan's fund.

The present membership is one hundred. Meetings are held in St. Mary's Hall on the second Sunday in each month.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 52, K. OF P., was organized June 29, 1870. The officers were installed by A. W. Mayo, D. D. G. C., of New Brunswick, assisted by a number of the officers of Friendship Lodge of New Brunswick, and Algonquin Lodge of Perth Amboy.

The first officers were Joseph Wooton, C. C.; William Wooton, V. C.; Levi Vooton, prelate; Bernard Roddy, M. of E.; Albert Roll, M. of F.; Isaac

H. Holmes, K. of R. S.; Richard H. Herring, M. A.; Robert Dykes, I. G.; John M. Voorhees, O. G.

The officers in 1881 were as follows: Joseph Jackson, C. C.; Charles H. Dey, V. C.; Arthur W. Bostwick, P.; Thomas Baker, M. of E.; J. F. Fulton, M. of F.; Robert Dykes, K. of R. S.; Charles Berrian, M. A.; Andrew Newman, I. G.; Garrett Hendnute, O. G.; Trustees, Bernard Roddy, William B. Endicott, and J. F. Fulton.

This lodge meets every Wednesday evening in Concert Hall building, up-stairs.

SENECA TRIBE, No. 23, I. O. of R. M., is of comparatively recent organization, and, like Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, Knights of Pythias, meets in the lodge-room over Concert Hall. In 1881 it had a membership of fifty, and was officered as follows: James McKenna, Sachem; George Story, S. S.; Charles P. Thomas, J. S.; Aaron Culver, W. P.; Isaac Slover, K. W.; John Berlew, G. W.; Clark Mundy, G. F.; Tobias Grace, C. R.; C. B. Pearce, A. C. R.

The committee of Good Samaritan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Seneca Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, No. 23, recently completed the refurnishing of their lodge-room over Concert Hall, from the proceeds of a late fair and festival, at a cost of about two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Besides a new carpet and matting, three new chandeliers were placed in the room. Four elegant walnut upholstered chairs for the officers were added, and canopies of rich material were erected over the officers' stations.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, No. 1, of South Amboy, was organized Dec. 10, 1873, with the following officers: County Delegate, P. McDonald; Pres., S. Scully; Vice-Pres., M. Lucid; Fin. Sec., E. McDonough; Rec. Sec., J. Murphy; Treas., Martin Berry.

The officers in 1881 were as follows: Prest., Daniel Coyne; Vice-Prest., Philip McDonald; Fin. Sec., Daniel Duryer; Rec. Sec., Patrick Coghlin; Treas., Martin Berry.

The membership at that time was sixty, and the division met the second Sunday of each month.

ST. MARY'S TEMPERANCE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting called by the pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, April 7, 1872, it was resolved to form a temperance society. The pastor was appointed president *pro tem.*, and an election of officers was held which resulted as follows: Rev. John A. Kelley, president; Edward Gleason, treasurer; Thomas Bowe, secretary; James Manahan, Michael Mahone, Thomas Maguire, and Matthew Connell, investigating committee.

The constituent members were Michael Mahone, James Manahan, James Collins, Michael Kennedy,

Thomas Finley, Matthew Connell, Jeremiah Lynch, Michael Noland, John Powell, Michael Corbit, Peter Migher, James Migher, James Britt, Martin Duggan, William Dollton, Patrick Morris, Welton Costello, Thomas Maguire, John Wood, Timothy Burns, Stephen Cannon, Bernard Cannon, and Patrick McDermond.

This society was designed both to inculcate upon its members the principles of abstinence from alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and for their mutual benefit when deprived by sickness of the means of earning their livelihood, a funeral benefit of thirty dollars being paid upon the death of a member. It meets at St. Mary's Hall on the third Sunday in each month, and the membership is ninety-six.

The present officers are as follows:

James H. Gordon, president; Edward H. Shanaphy, vice-president; Richard Burden, treasurer; John Sutcliff, secretary; George Cheeseman, corresponding secretary; Matthew McGovern, marshal; James Collins, messenger; Christopher Dole, sergeant-at-arms; Thomas Bowe, Patrick Coan, Michael Halton, John Mulery, and Thomas Mason, investigating committee; William Birmingham, Patrick Cleary, and Michael Byrnes, auditing committee; N. Scott, Thomas Byrnes, Matthew McGovern, Neil Leary, and James Collins, sick committee.

COMMODORE CONOVER POST, No. 2, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, was instituted March 11, 1878, with the following offices:

F. W. Reeder, Commander; A. L. Rue, S. V. C.; John D. Cottrell, J. V. C.; John B. Morrell, Q. M.; Dr. L. O. Morgan, S.; William Dykes, C.; H. A. Snow, A.; John Ibbs, O. D.; Hugh Capner, O. G.; Jacob Buckelew, S. M.; Joseph Swift, Q. M. S.

The last annual election of officers of this post to date was held on Monday, Dec. 11, 1881, when the following comrades were chosen to the offices mentioned:

P. C., Gideon H. Hutchinson; S. V. C., Philip Stump; J. V. C., Walling Wainwright; Q. M., James Mattson; Chap., William L. Davis; Surg., Hugh Capner; O. D., Hugh Hutchinson; O. G., M. B. Kelley; Delegate to Dept. Encampment, James Mattson; Alternate, M. B. Kelley; Past P. C., Joseph Swift, Hugh Hutchinson, Hugh Capner.

This organization numbers about thirty veterans of the late war, and meets every Monday evening at Concert Hall.

CORNET BANDS.—The South Amboy Liberty Band was organized in 1869, with John F. Rea as leader. It now numbers sixteen members, led by Daniel Reagan.

The Citizens' Band was organized Dec. 1, 1880, and contains eighteen pieces. The leader is William P. Rathburne.

CHAPTER CIV.

RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

Natural Features.—Raritan was set off from parts of Woodbridge and Piscataway townships on the 17th of March, 1870.

This township has a somewhat diversified soil. In some parts, towards the Union County line (continuation of Short Hills), the soil is generally a stiff clay loam, while that of the plains is mostly a sandy loam, being a transition formation of the old red sandstone. All are, however, fertile under proper cultivation, and the township may vie with the neighboring townships of Piscataway and Woodbridge in the variety and quantity of agricultural products. This township is well watered by the Raritan River, which lies upon the southerly border, and also by some smaller streams, which pass through the township. The highways and roads are kept generally in good condition, and in some instances shade-trees are planted along their sides, adding much to the natural beauty of the scenery.

Early Settlements.—This territory having been parts of Piscataway and Woodbridge until 1870, the same family names appear, with few exceptions, among its pioneer settlers.

The Fitz Randolph family are supposed to be descended from the ancient Fitz Randolphs of Yorkshire, in England, mention of whom we find many centuries ago. As early as the time of William the Conqueror, the name of Count Herald Fitz Randolph is mentioned (in the Domesday Book ordered by King William) among those nobles who accompanied him to England, and upon whom he settled various estates. From the "Annals of the Church of Middleham," a work by the Rev. William Atthill, canon and sub-dean of Middleham, we ascertain that the manor of Middleham was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon his nephew, Alan Rufus, after the conquest of England, and that Alan Rufus, dying without issue in A.D. 1089, bequeathed the manor and honor of Middleham to his younger brother, Ribald, whose grandson, Robert Fitz Randolph, of Yorkshire, Lord of Middleham, built upon it the castle of Middleham; and from Robert Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham, it passed in regular succession to his lineal descendants (male and female) until it came into the hands of King Henry VI. of England upon the forfeiture of Robert Neville, Earl of Salisbury (the earl being a descendant in the female line of the above Robert Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham). In A.D. 1265 we find Lady Mary Fitz Randolph, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, third Lord of Middleham, married Robert Neville, Earl of Raby.

In A.D. 1450, Lady Catherine Fitz Randolph, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, Esq., was married to Sir Christopher Danby, judge of the Court of Common Pleas to King Edward IV. Notwithstand-

ing the forfeiture to the English crown (in the reign of King Henry VI.) of the estate of Middleham, the Fitz Randolphs still clung affectionately to their old domain, and we find Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, as late as A.D. 1557 yet remaining at their seat of "Spennythorne Hall," within one mile of the old "Middleham Castle" of Sir Ralph's ancestors, the ancient Fitz Randolphs, Lords of Middleham. Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph, of Spennythorne Hall, was daughter and heiress of Lord Scope, of the barony of Mesham and also of Upsal; and Lady Elizabeth F. Randolph was heiress of the above baronies after the death of her mother; she (Lady Agnes Fitz Randolph) married Sir Marmaduke Nyvil, of Constable Barton, member of Parliament for Ripon.

Edward Fitz Randolph, of the Fitz Randolphs of Yorkshire, England, the founder of the family in America, was born A.D. 1615. He came with his mother, the Widow Fitz Randolph (as she is styled in the records of that day), to New England in 1630, and was married May 10, 1637, to Elizabeth Blossom, of Barnstable, Mass. (daughter of Thomas Blossom, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers"). Edward Fitz Randolph and Elizabeth Blossom had nine children,—Nathaniel, Hannah, Mary, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas, Hope, Benjamin.

About the year 1668, Edward Fitz Randolph and Elizabeth Blossom, his wife, with their unmarried children, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas, Benjamin, and perhaps Hope, removed from Massachusetts to this township, then called Piscataway, in the province of New Jersey. Edward died shortly afterwards, and his widow, Elizabeth Blossom Fitz Randolph, was allowed in A.D. 1676, by the honorable the proprietors of the province, to locate land in the right of her deceased husband, which she did, as appears by patent to her for three hundred acres in Piscataway, the patent being dated March 31, 1676. There are also other patents to her and to other members of the family on record for thousands of acres of land besides in Piscataway, "Province of New Jersey." Elizabeth Blossom Fitz Randolph deeded, June 26, 1685, a large amount of the lands which she had located to her sons, Joseph, John, Thomas, and Benjamin, and four days after she married her second husband, Capt. John Pike.

Edward Fitz Randolph was a man of note, and is mentioned in the records of Barnstable, Mass., as one of the earliest of that town. But a short account can be given of all the branches of this family, at the present but one interesting historic account of Edward Fitz Randolph, seventh and youngest child of Edward and Phebe, who was born 23d day, 4th month, 1749, about three miles west of Rahway, N. J., and when Gen. Washington with his army was located in the vicinity, he got Edward to show him to some prominent point where he could overlook the movements of the enemy, and he took him to what is now

known as Washington's Rock, on the mountain back of Plainfield. Washington watched the movements of the enemy (in company with Edward) during the skirmish between the troops of Sir William Howe and Lord Stirling, near Plainfield, in the campaign of 1777, also during the retreat of his army from the swamps near Rahway.

Edward was the fifth in line from Edward of the first generation in America. He married 26th day, 11th month, 1782, Mary Webster, near Rahway, and had eight children,—Phebe, Sarah, Mercy, Hugh, Mary, Edward, Ira, and Asa.

The Stelle family, whose progenitor in this country was one Pontius Stelle, a Huguenot, born in France, and emigrated to Staten Island with other French Huguenots between the years 1668–75, is largely represented in this township, and the beautiful town of Stelton, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is named after them. The Rev. Benjamin Stelle, a distinguished Baptist minister at an early day, was the elder son of Pontius Stelle, and was born in New York in the year 1683, and ordained a pastor of the Piscataway (Stelton) Baptist Church about the year 1739. He continued in this relation till January, 1759, or about twenty years, when he was called to his rest at the good old age of seventy-six years. He united the office of magistrate with that of pastor.

In the judgment of his cotemporaries he was a popular preacher and very upright in the administration of justice. He was succeeded in the pastorate of the Stelton Church by his son Isaac, who had been ordained as assistant to his father in 1752. He took the exclusive oversight of the church in 1759. "I need not," says Edwards, "publish the goodness of the man or the excellence of his preaching, for many are now alive who know both and who regard him as their spiritual father. He was remarkable for his travels among the American churches in company with his other self, Rev. Benjamin Miller." He died Oct. 9, 1781, in the sixty-third year of his age, after a pastorate of twenty-two years and a ministry of twenty-nine years.

Thus have we referred to the early members of the Stelle family, in order to show that this now extensive family in this township are not only the first who settled here, but are also the first in organizing the church, schools, and many beneficial enterprises for the improvement of this township when it was a wilderness.

The Rev. Isaac Stelle had among others two sons, Joseph and Samuel. Joseph had a son Isaac, who had five sons, namely, Samuel, who died some twenty-five years since; Lewis R., who was for some fifteen years the proprietor of the *New Brunswick Times*, and subsequently of the *Paterson Guardian*, and has been engaged in the silk business in New York State; Augustus and James, who are now residents of Stelton; and Alexander, who died in youth. Isaac Stelle

lived a long, active, useful, and blameless life, and died as one who, wearied of his labors,

"Wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

He reached the age of eighty-four. His widow, an intelligent and worthy lady, still survives.

John Barron is made mention of in the records. He was one of the prominent movers in building St. James' P. E. Church, and for many years held possession as warden. Dec. 24, 1714, he sends with others a communication from the vestry of this church. He is represented as a prominent man in Piscataway Town.

Thomas Wetherel was among the early settlers prior to 1700, and also interested in the new St. James' Church, of which he was a warden.

John Molleson was a freeholder in 1668. He took up an allotment of land. He was for many years connected with others in arranging the boundary lines, and was a vestryman in the early church in Piscataway. His brother, Gilbert Molleson, was one of the claimants under the Indian titles and the Nicolls grant.¹

William Hodgson is represented as having been connected with the building of St. James' Church and as vestryman in 1714. He was among the first settlers in Piscataway Town. Many of the name are now residents in the county.

Robert Webster is among the first named as a freeholder and as a proprietor in 1669; a member of the Episcopal Church in Piscataway Town.

Hopewell Hull was from New Haven. His father, Andrew Hull, was one of the first settlers in Connecticut. Benjamin and his brother Hopewell are represented in a grant dated Dec. 18, 1666, in Piscataway, and among others of the township Benjamin Hull, 30th of May, 1668, was announced as an associate. Hopewell Hull was prominent in establishing the church in Piscataway Town, and for many years as one of the vestrymen of the parish. (See Piscataway township.)

Henry Langstaff came from Piscataqua, Me., in 1666, and was a freeholder in 1682. His name is found in the civil list, holding township offices, at an early date. He was interested in the church, holding official relations thereto in 1714 in Piscataway Town. Mention is made of Mr. Langstaff in Piscataway township.

Samuel Walker was also an early settler. His name is often mentioned in relation to the affairs of township and church. The family are largely represented throughout the county. John Jennings (or Gennings, as it is sometimes spelled) is mentioned in a communication from the vestry in Piscataway Church in relation to building, etc.

William Olden resided in this township prior to

¹ Smith's N. J., pp. 211 to 220.

1714, but little is now known of the family in the township.

Royce. In the early records "There were plantations both above and below the town of Piscataway on the Raritan River, and some lands were located on Millstone River." "John Royce, with Governor Carteret and Thirteen other Associates," had plantations, or were interested in the lands on the River Raritan. Their deeds were obtained in 1861.¹ Mr. Royce held a patent which contained about twenty thousand acres. Samuel Royce, probably a son of John, is mentioned with others in Piscataway Town in connection with building the first church and acting as one of its officers, Dec. 24, 1714.

The following familiar names of the early settlers are still to be found as residents of the township, and in some instances still occupying and owning lands of these ancestors: Acken, Blake, Lang, Laing, Kelly, Robbins, Edgar, Compton, McPherson, Laforge, Laflower, Agen, Andross, Andrews, Stelle, Fitz Randolph, Sage, Jaques, Hunt, Row, Roe, Ralph, Roth, Ellison, Lodge, Farrote, Martin, Lupardus, Meeker, Dunham, Hardy, Livingston, Whitehead, Dunn, Tappin, Sandford, Lambert, Hoyt, Campbell, Bloomfield, Giles, Dunn, Martin, Bonham, Manning, Mundy or Mundage, Stelle, Thomal, Ford or Foard, Talmadge or Talmage, Freeman, Hampton, Thomas, Pain or Payne, Kelley. These families came to a wilderness inhabited by Indians, and here they were compelled to build their homes, clear the lands of the first growth of timber, which was said to have been immense in size, "many of the stumps," as an old record affirms, being "over thirty feet in circumference.

Civil List.

TOWN CLERKS.

John T. Martin, 1870-72, 1875-82. | Theodore A. Wood, 1873-74.

ASSESSORS.

Luther J. Tappin, 1870-74. | Theodore A. Wood, 1875-81.

COLLECTORS.

Charles C. Campbell, 1870-78. | Manning Freeman, 1879-81.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Michael M. Lupardus, 1870-73. | Joseph Loriginotto, 1876.
Lewis Thomas, 1870. | Manning Freeman, 1877-78.
R. B. Crowell, 1870-73. | Forman Martin, 1877-79.
Alexander Campbell, 1874-75. | Luther H. Tappin, 1880-81.
Thomas N. Acken, 1874-76.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

Manning Freeman, 1870-76. | Gilman T. Comings, 1876.
Theodore A. Wood, 1870-71. | Zenas Henderson, 1877-78.
Augustus Stelle, 1870-73, 1877. | Jerome B. Ross, 1877.
Augustus Blackford, 1871-72. | James R. Potter, 1877.
William E. Crowell, 1871-74. | Charles C. Campbell, 1877-78.
Forman Martin, 1872-73, 1875. | Henry Acken, 1878.
Isaac S. Runyon, 1872, 1874-76. | Samuel Laforge, 1878.
Moses M. Craig, 1873-76. | Luther H. Tappin, 1879.
Erastus H. Tappin, 1874, 1879-81. | Israel Thomal, 1880-81.
Samuel C. Stelle, 1875, 1878-79. | Daniel S. Dunham, 1880.
David Fisher, 1876. | Stelle Fitz Randolph, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

N. A. Wood, 1870.	Isaac S. Runyon, 1875.
C. W. Livermore, 1870.	Isaac Soper, 1875, 1880-81.
William N. Brundage, 1870.	William Thomal, 1876.
William A. Lane, 1871-76.	Joseph Marcell, 1879.
Josephus Shann, 1871.	Riallo O. Arnold, 1880.
Theodore A. Wood, 1874-76, 1881.	Daniel S. Dunham, 1881.
Abraham V. N. De Forest, 1874.	Martin R. Meeker, 1881.

Although the allotment of a portion of the common lands for the benefit of schools is evidence of the interest in education felt by the first settlers, yet there was no action on the part of the town (then Woodbridge) to effect the establishment of a school until 1689. This was in March of that year, and James Fullerton, who owned lands with his brother, near what is now Plainfield township, and near the Oak-Tree School, as it was called, in this township, was employed as "schoolmaster."

In 1694 it appears that one John Conger was opposed to a free school for the next year, which Mr. Brown was desired to teach at a salary of twenty-four pounds, and Mr. Conger protested against the school over his signature, which was that of "his mark." We next learn of John Baker, in the same year, being employed "to teach for six months on trial," he to keep "ye school this winter time until nine o'clock at night."

During the Revolutionary war, and until about 1784, there were no schools taught. A tax upon dogs was appropriated for schooling poor children.

The present school districts in the township are named Lafayette, Fairfield, Oak-Tree, New Durham, Friendship, No. 10, and the old Franklin school-house. The names of Miss Abigail Thomas, Mr. Lane, Mr. Tibbitts, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Alpheus, W. Kellogg, 1839, J. Newton Smith.

The Metuchen school-house in the year 1842 was removed, and the present substantial building has taken its place, finished in 1871 at a cost of about \$9000.

About the year 1860, Prof. William Hopkins opened a select school in the academy under prosperous auspices, as did Mr. L. P. Cowles a few years after.

The Piscataway town school was built in 1695. It was situated on a part of lands conveyed to Messrs. Drake, Hull, Higgins, and Slater by the proprietors of the province of East Jersey, dated March 5, 1695. It was built of logs, and "had ample play-ground." It was situated adjacent to the present burial-ground, on the southerly side of the road leading through the town. About the year 1800 it was abandoned and a new house built at a greater distance from the public road. This was a small unpainted building, with rude desks against the walls and seats made of oak planks or slabs,—a fair specimen perhaps of most of the country schools of that day. The fearful tornado which swept over this section of country on the 19th day of June, 1835, destroying so much property, demolished in its course the school building of this place. Much damage was done to property in the

¹ Bill in Chancery, p. 53, for bounds of their respective grants.

neighborhood, and the inhabitants were compelled to delay the building of another school-house until 1837, when a two-story building was erected by subscription.

In 1852 this building was enlarged at a cost of \$331, defrayed by special tax. After this enlargement a female teacher was employed and a female department established. Repairs were again made upon this building in 1871, and the pupils supplied with modern desks. More recently (1875) this building was extensively repaired and put in a condition of neatness and comfort worthy of its historic character. Z. T. Martin taught in this school for more than forty years, a testimony to his character and worth of no small significance.

The following statistical report of schools of this township will not be without interest:

	Scholars enrolled.	Value of school property.
Friendship, No. 10.....	50	\$1500
Mount Pleasant, No. 11.....	57	300
New Dover, No. 12.....	20	900
Oak-Tree, No. 13.....	49	1500
New Durham, No. 14.....	42	500
Metuchen, No. 15.....	256	9000
Lafayette Union, No. 16.....	37	1000
Piscataway Town, No. 17.....	76	3000
Bouhamtown, No. 18.....	54	1290

The whole number of children enrolled is 641; value of school property, \$18,900; number of male teachers, 1; female teachers, 10.

CHAPTER CV.

RARITAN TOWNSHIP.—(Continued.)

Quakers.—For the convenience of a number of the Society of Friends residing in this vicinity, a weekly meeting was begun Oct. 16, 1725, at John Laing's, the distance being too great to the meeting-house in Woodbridge, especially during the season of bad roads. John Laing lived at or near Plainfield (Town, now New Brooklyn), and it was certainly a long distance for him to ride every "First-day." He bequeathed to the Friends a plot of ground on which to build a meeting-house, and on the 27th of March, 1731, the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting gave permission for its construction, directing that it should not exceed in its dimensions twenty-four feet square, and fourteen feet "between joyns." It was completed and all accounts settled by the latter part of the year 1736. About the year 1787 the meeting was removed to Plainfield; the building was also removed thither and used for a time, until the present building was finished in 1789. All trace of the former place and burying-ground in the Short Hills is now lost.¹

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (Metuchen), situated on the corner of Main Street and Middlesex Avenue, is a neat building, with belfry and ample plot of land for enlarging the building when so desired. It was for many years the desire of a few Methodist families in this town to have regular

services, and in the year 1866 the academy was offered them. In the fall (October) of 1866 an organization was effected under the corporate name of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Metuchen, and the following gentlemen signed the certificate of incorporation: Walter S. Petit, Robert Idell, Isaac M. Whittier, Henry F. Coon, Robert Petit, and Rev. M. Daly. The Rev. J. S. Coit, pastor of Woodbridge Methodist Episcopal Church, became the stated supply from April, 1866, until the spring of 1867, when the Conference sent them Rev. I. L. Gilder.

The present edifice was commenced in 1868, and dedicated in April, 1869. The following have filled the pastorate according to the usage of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Rev. E. G. Thomas, who had graduated at Rutgers College, was sent as their stated supply by the Conference of 1868. He, unfortunately, had to resign in a few months on account of a bronchial affection. He gave promise of great usefulness, and was an excellent preacher.

Rev. J. J. Reed, now of the Washington Avenue Church, New York, was sent to fill the term until Conference, when the Rev. Edward Wilson, a resident of Metuchen, was appointed in 1869 as pastor. The Rev. J. H. Manaton, 1871; H. M. Simpson, Rev. T. H. Oaks, P. G. Blight, 1873; E. M. Garton, 1874; Isaac C. Decker, 1874; J. R. Adams, 1879; and the present pastor, Rev. W. D. Cammens, formerly a member of the North Ohio Conference, is now the stated pastor. Sittings, three hundred; membership, seventy-five; Sabbath-school officers and teachers, twelve; scholars, sixty.

New Dover Methodist Episcopal Church.—A few families of Methodists had settled in the small hamlet of New Dover, and for years had attended church in Rahway and Woodbridge, with occasional preaching in the school-house in the neighborhood. It had been long contemplated building a small church for their use, but not until the year 1847, when this charge was united with the Woodbridge Church and supplied on the Sabbath with regular preachers, was the work undertaken in earnest. In the year 1848 ground was broken and a neat frame church erected at a cost of about two thousand seven hundred dollars. At this time there was a membership of about eighteen, and a class was formed, Rev. Abraham Owens having the supervision, in connection with the Woodbridge Church. At the Conference, 1850, it was made a separate charge, and the Rev. J. R. Adams was sent; 1851, Rev. R. S. Arndt; 1853, Rev. R. B. Lockwood; 1855, Rev. Jeremiah Cowins, and the membership had increased to fifty-five members; 1857, Rev. Rodney Winans. In the former year Metuchen was united to New Dover, and Rev. William H. McCormick was sent, but was made a separate charge in 1858, and Rev. Joseph H. Dandy was sent as the regular minister, and remained until the spring of 1861, and was supplied by the elder,

¹ Rev. J. W. Dally's account.

John S. Porter, and 1862, Rev. H. B. Edwards was sent; 1864, Rev. John Coyle; 1865, Rev. E. F. Hadley; 1866, Rev. Bartholomew Weed; 1867, Rev. James Irvine; 1868, Rev. A. Vandeusen; 1870, Rev. Theodore D. Frazee; 1872, Rev. Joseph W. Dally; 1874, Rev. J. W. Miles; 1875, Rev. L. T. James; 1878, Rev. H. M. Simpson; 1879, Rev. W. W. Stevens; 1880, Rev. C. O. Mead; 1881, supplied by Rev. L. R. Dunn. The church has been improved within a few years. It is situated in an agricultural district and some miles from the railroad.

Stelton Baptist Church.—The Baptists were the first to establish religious services in this township, in 1683, being a part of Piscataway township, and at this early date "the names of Hugh Dunn, who was an exhorter; John Drake, afterwards the pastor; Nicholas Bonham, John Smalley, Edmund Dunham, afterwards minister of the Seventh-Day Baptists, and John Fitz Randolph. It is not to be doubted but the said men had wives, or sisters, or daughters of the same way of thinking." They soon after received additions to their numbers by the arrival of a company from Tipperary, Ireland. Messrs. Drake and Dunham and also Mr. Hugh Dunn are said by Benedict to have preached in Piscataway prior to 1689, although unordained; but in the spring of that year, when the church was constituted, the Rev. Thomas Killingsworth visited the town, organized a congregation, and ordained Mr. Drake, who continued as the pastor thereafter until his death in 1739. He bore an excellent character. He had three wives, by whom he had six sons—Isaac, Abraham, Francis, John, Benjamin, and Samuel—and two daughters,—Sarah and Rebecca.¹ The Rev. Henry Lovell was associated with him towards the close of his career.

The successor of Mr. Drake was Benjamin Stelle, of French parentage, but born in New York, "a popular preacher and upright magistrate." He continued in charge of the congregation until his death, in January, 1759, in his seventy-sixth year, having been assisted in his ministerial labors for several years by his son, Isaac Stelle, who continued to officiate for nearly twenty-three years after the death of his father, and died Oct. 9, 1781, in his sixty-third year, highly esteemed. In company with the Rev. Benjamin Miller, Mr. Stelle travelled much among the Baptists of America. He married Christiana Clarkson, by whom he had six sons,—Benjamin, John, Abel, Joseph, Oliver, and Samuel. The Rev. Reune Runyon succeeded Mr. Stelle in 1783, having been called to the ministry in 1771, when thirty years of age. He was ordained at Morristown in March, 1772, where he remained until 1780. Mr. Runyon died in November, 1811, having been assisted in his labors part of the time by Henry Smalley. "He was remarkable for dexterity in administering baptism." "On 30th June, 1786, a gentleman held his watch in his hand till he had bap-

tized thirty in fifty-eight minutes." His wife was Ann Bray, by whom he had five daughters—Ann, Rachel, Charlotte, Matilda, and Isabella—and three sons,—Vincent, Daniel, Reune.²

The Rev. James McLaughlin, then pastor of the Baptist Church at Kingwood, N. J., was called to succeed Mr. Runyon, and entered upon his duties in October, 1812. A portion of the congregation resided in New Brunswick, where a convenient meeting-house had been built two years before, and as there was no parsonage in "Piscataway" (Stelton), Mr. McLaughlin took up his residence there, holding his services at both places,—at Stelton in the morning of each Lord's Day, and in New Brunswick in the afternoon. On the 1st of September, 1816, the members of the congregation residing in New Brunswick, twenty-three in number, were formed into a separate church.

Mr. McLaughlin continued to serve both congregations until his resignation, which was presented Oct. 19, 1817. He is remembered by many as a worthy man and excellent minister, grave in his deportment, and unusually solemn in his pulpit addresses.

The congregation was without a pastor about a year, but on the 1st of October, 1818, the Rev. William Dodge, of Wilmington, Del., took it under his charge, and for nearly fourteen years continued its efficient and exemplary pastor, attracting the people to him by a happy union of dignity and affability in his deportment, his neatness of person, and becoming walk and conversation, and though dead still lives in the warm affections of many of his flock. During the pastorate of Mr. Dodge the congregation prospered materially. In February, 1825, it was determined to erect a new house of worship on the site of the old one (the old church was properly the one built in 1686), and so vigorously was the building prosecuted that in the following October it was dedicated. It cost three thousand dollars. When he first entered upon his duties Mr. Dodge resided in New Brunswick, as his predecessor had done, but in 1830 removed to a farm near the Piscataway meeting-house. On his resignation he removed to Newark, and became the pastor of the First Baptist Church there in 1832.

The Rev. Daniel D. Lewis succeeded Mr. Dodge in June, 1833, and remained in charge of the congregation until his death, Sept. 27, 1849, having served the church faithfully and successfully for more than sixteen years. His remains were interred in the yard near the house where he labored so long and where he finished his course. A plain stone marks the place where they rest. He was a plain man, making no pretensions to learning or eloquence, diffident and retiring in his manner, but sound in the faith and earnest in his delivery of the truth, seeking the honor of his

¹ Edwards' Materials, page 25.

² Ibid., p. 28.

Divine Master, and the peace and harmony of his people.¹ On April 1, 1850, Rev. Henry V. Jones accepted a call to the pastorate, removing from Newark, where he had charge of the First Baptist Church,

Mr. Lewis, like his predecessor, had resided in New Brunswick, but shortly after his death it was resolved to provide a parsonage within the town limits, which was accomplished by purchasing a small farm of twenty acres, and constructing thereon a new house at an expense of four thousand dollars. On the 1st of January, 1851, the meeting-house which was built in 1825 took fire and was entirely consumed, but with commendable zeal the people at once took measures to build another, and in January, 1852, a little more than a year after the destruction of the old one, a handsome new edifice, costing seven thousand five hundred dollars, was completed and dedicated, occupying the same spot which had been the site of the two former ones.

"Where . . . in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

who were the worshipers within their walls, and their children, grandchildren, and the great-grandchildren constitute the congregation that now periodically assembles within the present meeting-house.

We find that Rev. Henry V. Jones was the eighth pastor. He remained until in March, 1856, when his health became impaired. Under his fervent ministrations greater spirituality and vigor began to pervade the church. The cause of missions received much attention, and a number of mission Sabbath-schools were established. He left the parish amid universal regret.

Rev. Christian J. Page, the ninth pastor, came from Bristol in the same year, and began his successful ministry on the 1st of October, 1856. He resigned in March, 1867, and went to Spring Valley, N. Y., in the autumn. A revival followed his advent, resulting in the addition of one hundred souls to the church within eighteen months. In September, 1862, Mr. Page, having received an appointment as chaplain in the Union army, was voted leave of absence for nine months with salary.

Rev. James F. Brown, the tenth pastor of this ancient church, became Mr. Page's successor. He came March, 1868, and is now worthily filling this honorable position. He came from Bridgeton, N. J. The various interests of the church under his care have not suffered. There has been a gradual improvement in the spiritual condition, a large number having been received. In the year 1878, Mr. Brown suffered for some time with loss of voice and general debility, was granted four months' vacation, and after some months' absence from his charge, finding himself unable to perform the pastoral duties, resigned the church, Sept. 28, 1878. After a season of supplies, the church, guided by the Spirit, with marked

unanimity called Rev. J. W. Sarles, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who accepted the call and settled among them April 1, 1879.

This church is now two hundred years old, and is the second in age in the State. It has been burned down twice in its history, but immediately sprang into new life with larger and better buildings. It has had eleven preachers, which is an average of nearly eighteen years to each. Of these the longest pastorate continued fifty years, the shortest five years. The first four and the seventh died on the field, full of years and honors.

The total membership of the church in 1800 was 124; at the present time the membership is 292. The property is valued at, including the Piscataway Church, \$17,500; sittings, 700.

St. James' (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—The first regular religious services in Piscataway Town according to the forms of the Church of England were performed by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, whose labors in the province commenced in 1704. He performed services in seven different places, covering ground fifty miles in extent,—at Elizabethtown, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Cheesquake, Rocky Hill, and in a congregation at Freehold near Page's. He usually visited the place once a month, and some steps were taken towards the erection of a church.

Mr. Vaughan succeeded him in similar services, and subsequently Mr. Halliday officiated once a fortnight. At this time the building of a brick church "eighty-seven feet long, twenty-three feet wide, thirteen feet high on the side walls" was undertaken, and more than £100 subscribed, a portion of which is stated to have been expended for materials, but no further progress was made. "Rev. George Keith, in his journal, mentions officiating once in Piscataway on Dec. 30, 1702;" communication to the society from the vestry, Dec. 24, 1714. The most prominent man of the congregation at that time was Mr. John Barron, one of the wardens. The other warden was Thomas Wetherel. The vestry, John Molleson, William Hodgson, Robert Webster, Charles Glover, Hopewell Hull, Henry Langstaff, Samuel Walker, John Jennings, William Olden, Samuel Royse. Subsequently, about the year 1717, by the advice of Mr. Vaughan, the frame of a timber church was put up, but the funds being exhausted it remained in an unfinished state until 1724, at which time they received occasional visits from the Rev. Mr. Skinner, of Perth Amboy, who gives as the number of communicants in that year eighteen or nineteen, and represents the congregation as increasing, the attendance being as large there as in Amboy.

For more than thirty years, and probably until his death, did Mr. Skinner discharge his duties faithfully as a missionary to this flock. In 1747 he wrote, "My circuit from the first Sunday in May is from Amboy to South River, from thence to Amboy, while

¹ Town Records.

the river is passable or traveling possible; and, indeed, the extremes of heat and cold render the service at sixty years of age very hard to your humble servant."

He had the satisfaction of seeing the congregation enlarge under his ministrations, stating in 1741 that his hearers generally numbered 200, and on Christmas-day, 1748, he reports the number of communicants to have been forty-five.

The parish subsequently passed into the charge of the missionaries stationed at New Brunswick, the Rev. Messrs. Wood, McKean, and Cutting, who officiated there at different periods. The latter gentleman, who commenced his labors in 1764, appears to have been of a truly catholic spirit, living at New Brunswick and associating harmoniously with all denominations, in addition to his clerical functions having under his care a few young gentlemen whom he prepared for college. His services at Piscataway Town were well attended, and he states that he was on the most friendly terms with the Baptist clergyman (Stelton), by agreement with him officiating every third Sunday in the month when that gentleman's duties called him elsewhere. He met, however, with much to discourage him; so strong were the prejudices which education and association had engendered in those composing his congregation, on his proposing to them baptism they preferred objections to sprinkling, and on offering to immerse them they declined receiving the sign of the cross upon their foreheads, and what gave him great uneasiness was the divisions existing among them respecting land titles, one of the principal men of the congregation becoming very inimical to many, who wished Mr. Cutting to exercise ecclesiastical discipline upon him. "I remonstrated to them," says the missionary; "it was a matter of law too intricate for me. In vain did I endeavor to convince them the church had no business with disputes concerning property. I offered everything in my power to mediate matters, and at last brought the principal parties to agree to leave the affair to arbitration; the rest were still violent, and became more so because I refused to do what I could not answer to God, my conscience, and society. . . . They threatened to leave the church, and the last communion some really absented themselves." This was in 1765. The next year he states with pleasure that the hostility of the parties was somewhat mollified, though he found it more difficult to appease them when their temporal interest was concerned than when any scruples arose in their minds concerning religion.

Shortly after this the Rev. Abraham Beach succeeded Mr. Cutting at New Brunswick, and officiated occasionally at Piscataway Town until the Revolution. From the re-establishment of peace up to 1830 missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church or clergymen from the nearest towns visited the place only two or three times a year. In 1830 the congrega-

tion was placed, along with that of Trinity Church, Woodbridge, in charge of the Rev. William Douglas, and so continued for ten years and until Mr. Douglas' removal to the West. In 1840 the Rev. Frederick Ogilby officiated occasionally; in 1841 and 1842 the Rev. Hamble J. Leacock; in 1843 and 1844 the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, of New Brunswick; in 1848 the Rev. James Chipchase; and from 1847 to 1855 the Rev. Isaac Smith were in charge of the parish or gave to it a portion of their time. The Rev. Alfred Stubbs has now charge of the church (1882).

On the 19th of June, 1835, the church was entirely destroyed by a tornado. The present neat edifice was completed in a few months after, situated on the wide avenue in the centre of the village. The Wardens, (1843) Joel Dunham, Franklin Smith, (1882) William N. Smith, Benjamin Ellimore. Vestrymen, (1843) John Kirkpatrick, Henry Langstaff, William Orme, Abraham Beach, Joseph S. Arnold, James Arnold, Jr., John T. Martin, (1882) John T. Martin, John Conaway, John E. Linstedt, and Edward Allen.

Sittings, 200; communicants, 57.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Metuchen.—This church is situated on the corners of Belle and Middlesex Avenues, in a beautiful part of the town of Metuchen. They first held services at the residence of H. C. Hardy, Esq., and in the year 1866 the use of the lecture-room of the Reformed Church was kindly offered, and here stated services were held, and a Sabbath-school formed. The Rev. Alfred Goldsborough, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, was appointed their rector. But he remained but a few months, he not having much encouragement or prospect of the building of a church. The following were the first wardens: William H. C. Hardy and Nathan Robins. For some time the services of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Rahway, N. J., and others supplied this weak church. With the liberality of Messrs. Robins, Thorn, Strong, and others the present St. Luke's was built, and the first services held therein June 30, 1869. The beautiful rectory on Belle Avenue was soon erected. The Rev. Stephen P. Simpson was called as rector in the year 1869; he came from Newark, N. J. The Rev. Lewis Norton is the present rector.

Sittings, 350; communicants, 65.

The St. Francis' (Roman Catholic) Church.—This neat edifice, erected in the year 1873 by the personal efforts of Rev. Fathers Rogers and Duggan, of St. Peter's Church, New Brunswick, and also the earnest labors of Rev. Father Downs, the church has been much benefited. The Rev. Father Bettoni is the present pastor, who, with the Woodbridge church, which are connected under his care. The church cost about six thousand dollars, and has some two hundred and fifty adults and children connected with the parish.

First Reformed Church of Metuchen.—This church was organized by Classes of the Reformed

Dutch Church of New Brunswick, which met in Metuchen, Dec. 27, 1857, and received some thirty or forty letters of membership from the Presbyterian Church, from this colony, from the sister-church; engaged in building their present beautiful edifice on a plot donated by D. G. Thomas, Esq., and the day of its dedication was named Aug. 5, 1858, when the venerable Rev. Dr. Bethune preached on the occasion. The first elders and deacons consisted of Albert Edgar, David G. Thomas, Smith Bloomfield, David Bloomfield, William F. Manning, Martin Compton, Henry Weston, and Charles E. Bloomfield. The first pastor, Rev. J. Bodine Thompson, was installed Feb. 15, 1859, and Nov. 6, 1866, he resigned to accept a call to the Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Thompson was a graduate of Rutgers College and of the theological seminary of New Brunswick, and a son of Judge J. Thompson, of Readington, Somerset Co., N. J. His removal was much regretted by his congregation.

The second call to the pastorate in this church was made to Rev. Nicholas J. M. Bogart, who was installed Aug. 14, 1867; but his health caused him to resign Feb. 1, 1870. He also was a graduate of Rutgers College. In the fall of this year the church extended a call to the Rev. E. Lord from Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., who was duly installed and remained in charge, but was forced to sever his connection here on account of his continued ill health. He resigned in June, 1880, after seeing many added to this church in his ten years' pastorate. As one said, "A good man and beloved by the people."

The Rev. James Cruckshanks, from the pastorate of a church in Kenosha, Wisconsin, has now become the stated pastor. Value of church property, \$10,000; sittings, 500; membership, 160; Sunday-school officers and teachers, 15; scholars, 100.

Presbyterian Church of Metuchen.—Some time during Rev. Mr. Whitaker's administration as pastor of the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church, about 1763, a portion of the inhabitants residing in the southern part of the township (Metuchen) formed a separate congregation, subsequently known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, and eventually as the Presbyterian Church at Metuchen.¹ In 1790 a separation was effected from the Woodbridge Church after nearly thirty years of united action. Rev. Azel Roe officiated during this time alternately in the two congregations very acceptably, and continued among them during the Revolution.

The church in Metuchen at this time must have been rather a rude structure. By the kindness of Mr. Hampton we were shown the place where it stood upon the upper end of Main Street, in the old burial-ground, next to Mr. Vanderhoven's lot or residence.

The first official record is dated June 2, 1784.

There were no trustees for the church appointed, but collectors were named for the purpose of looking after the finances of the church and to pay the amounts to their pastor, Rev. Mr. Roe. There were sixty-four seats up- and down-stairs, with one aisle, as was common in those days in most of the churches. A high pulpit with sounding-board.² We well remember these early churches without chimneys built, as no stoves were used, only the little tin foot-stove that had a cup to hold a coal of fire, which was generally supplied by the near neighbor. The size of this church was twenty-five by thirty-six feet.

This church was incorporated in the year 1787 as the Second Church of Woodbridge. The following trustees were elected, they being the first: Benjamin Manning, John Conger, John Ross, Ebenezer Ford, Ellis Ayers, Timothy Bloomfield, Robert Ross.

In 1792, after an extensive revival of religion, when large additions were made to the church, it was decided to enlarge this meeting-house by adding some fifteen feet, building of chimneys, and having its roof changed (perhaps new shingled), some £300 was expended. Mr. Jonathan Freeman was empowered to do the work.

Mr. James Manning was chosen a ruling elder April 15, 1793. Rev. Mr. Roe's services were retained for one-third of the time authorized by the Presbytery of New York, which met at Orange, May 9, 1793. "But another account says that the church dissolved their connection with Woodbridge, and Rev. Mr. Roe was not supplying the congregation." He must have been very old; he remained with the First Church, Woodbridge, until his death, in 1818.

In the year 1794 a call was made to Rev. Henry Cook, of Morris County, at a yearly salary of £120, and he accepted the charge of the Metuchen Church, May 1, 1794.

The parsonage was purchased in 1795 for £200, and was where Mr. Ellis F. Ayers lived. In the year 1805 the salary of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Cook, was raised to \$400, and in 1807 the parsonage grounds was enlarged by an addition of a small lot, and also more land was added to the burial-ground.

In the year 1813, Lewis Thornal and Richard Ross were made the elders. In 1814, Robert Ross, Jr., and David Kelley were appointed as choristers, and perhaps Mr. William Lover was also appointed, as he was a singing-master and taught singing-schools in the neighborhood.

In 1824 the pastor, Rev. Mr. Cook, died at the age of fifty-five, and after a pastorate of thirty years. It was a great loss to this church. He was buried in the old burying-ground, and a stone with a suitable inscription placed over the grave. An extensive revival visited this church in 1818, when over one hundred were added to its communion. The Rev. Holloway Whitfield Hunt received a unanimous call at a salary

¹ East Jersey Hist., Woodbridge, p. 389.

² Dr. E. M. Hunt, Hist. of Metuchen.

of four hundred dollars with parsonage, and which he accepted and was installed April 29, 1828. He married a Miss Henrietta Mundy, of this place. He was born at Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 31, 1800. He was the son of Rev. Gardiner A. and Ruth Page Hunt, afterwards of Harmony, N. J. During his pastorate extensive ingatherings to the church occurred, and in 1834 a new church was in contemplation forty by sixty. Messrs. Stelle Manning, William M. Ross, and many others were its prime movers. It was finished and dedicated Jan. 30, 1836. Mr. Hunt, after a useful term of years, retired from the church, and for several months there was a vacancy, when Rev. Peter H. Burghardt was called. He accepted and was installed Nov. 30, 1847, and his pastorate continued until June 5, 1850.

In the fall the Rev. Robert J. Finley accepted a call to this church, and was installed on the 14th of November, 1850. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Finley. He had studied law, and soon after entered upon its practice in the city of Cincinnati. But after a while he relinquished it for the ministry, and after laboring for some years in the South and having acted as the agent of the American Colonization Society, in 1850 he settled over this church, where he preached acceptably until October, 1857. During that time the church was enlarged to its present size. It may be said justly that Mr. Finley was a useful and honest Christian clergyman, and this church parted with him with regret; many were added to the church during his pastorate. He died at Talladega, Ala., July 2, 1860, where he had the charge of the Presbyterian Institute.

The Rev. Gardner S. Plumley, of New York City, received a call in January, 1858, which he accepted, and on April 28, 1858, he was installed as pastor. He was born at Washington, D. C., and attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1850, also at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and in the year 1855 was pastor of the Bloomingdale Church in New York. "Within the last few years the property of the church has been improved. A spire was erected in 1863, and a bell was purchased in 1865."¹

In 1876, Rev. Mr. Plumley resigned the pastorate, after a number of years of great usefulness in this church.

Rev. James Gilbert Mason accepted a unanimous call as pastor to this church, which had been supplied for several months after Dr. Plumley's resignation. He was installed April 24, 1877. He was born at the town of Jonesborough, East Tennessee, attended Williams College, was pastor of the North Church at Washington City, D. C.

In connection with this church there is a flourishing Sabbath-school, and also four mission schools, under the care of the officers of the church. The number of sittings is seven hundred and fifty, commu-

nicants two hundred and seventy-five. The following are the present elders: Cornelius Voorhees, William C. Martin, John J. Clarkson, Augustus Blackford, Francis Grimstead, Robert Bruce Crowell, Benajah M. Kelly, James A. Grimstead.

Burial-Places.—Piscataway and Stelton burial-grounds are among the oldest places of interment in the township. Here for nearly two hundred years has lain the dust of the pioneers. Among the older monuments is that of George Drake's wife, Elizabeth, who was buried in 1768 at the age of fifty-six, and has the following flattering testimonial upon her tombstone:

"Frugal like Martha as a wife,
And lived Mary's godly life."

There is Edward Griffith's grave. He died March 23, 1813, aged seventy-five years. Upon the stone we read these words: "He worthily fulfilled the office of Deacon in this church [Baptist] near 50 years." Ephraim Martin's death occurred in his seventy-third year, on the 28th day of February, 1806. William Drake's wife, Hannah, sleeps near at hand, buried in March, 1797, in the forty-first year of her age. Fitz Randolph Drake died Oct. 6, 1791, aged seventy-five, and his body is slumbering here. Rev. Edmund Dunham, Capt. Andrew Drake, Elizabeth Sutton, and many of the other old-time people are buried here.

There are a few private farm burial-lots, but most of the stones have been removed and many of the graves have been leveled even with the soil.

METUCHEN OLD AND NEW GRAVEYARDS.—The old venerable graveyard on the line of the railroad at Metuchen contains many moss-covered headstones of the pioneers and their descendants for many generations:

Henry Allen died April 10, 1783, in ye age of 43.
Reuben Ayres died March 22, 1793, in his 63d year.
Timothy Bloomfield died January 18, 1813, in his 74th year.
Capt. Smith Bloomfield washed ashore from schooner "Lafayette" while on a voyage to the Pacific Ocean, September 26, 1826, in his 27th year.
David Compton died May 7, 1789, aged 67 years.
Doctor John Cool died August 14, 1823, aged 49 years.
John Campbell died October 15, 1731, aged 73 years. This monument is of rough blue slate, with quaint inscriptions that are hard now to decipher.
Neil Campbell died October 16, 1777, in his 43d year.
Richard Carmon died December 22, 1768, in his 71st year, and his son (Richard, Jr.) died May 4, 1769, in his 36th year.
Lewis Evens died Oct. 25, 1776, in his 32d year.
James Eddy died August 19, 1792, in his 82d year.
Ebenezer Ford died July 15, 1797, in his 58th year.
James Flatt died Aug. 8, 1800.
Ellis Freeman died Feb. 11, 1773.
John Freeman died 1764.
Joseph Freeman died March 12, 1797.
Doctor Matthias Freeman died Sept. 23, 1831, in his 57th year.
Dr. Melancthon Freeman died Nov. 21, 1806, in his 60th year.
David and Phoebe Goodfellow died September, 1789.
Daniel Hampton died April 15, 1795, aged 50 years.
Peter Knappe died March 17, 1760, aged 50 years.
Samuel Kelly died November 22, 1780, in his 63d year.
Rachel Laforge died July 26, 1801, aged 19 years.
Capt. Leonard died May 9, 1803, in his 50th year. He served during the Revolutionary war, doing valiant service.

¹ Dr. E. M. Hunt's History.

Nathaniel Leonard, formerly of Huntingdon County, died Sept. 11, 1797, aged 72 years.

Mr. Eliakim Martin died May 18, 1782, in his 69th year.

James Martin died May 10, 1776, in his 67th year.

John Morris died January 2, 1788, in his 45th year.

Daniel McGregor died October 27, 1806, aged 59 years. "He donated the sum of \$395 to the church."

Capt. William Manning died Sept. 26, 1814, in his 75th year. "He was eminently useful in life, and at his death left a donation of \$700 for the support of the Gospels in this church."

Dr. Robinson Munday died May 26, 1833, aged 22 years.

Jonathan Rowland, born June 10, 1768, died May 10, 1827.

Matilda Stivers died April 15, 1807, in his 38th year.

Thomas Streamback died Feb. 11, 1812, in his 23d year.

Also are buried here at an early date the Thomals, Terrys, Thatcher, Tappin, Thicksion, Thorp, Tal-mage, Warren, Vanderbergh, Voorhees, Van Sickin, Vanderhoever, Taylor, Vermule, Watson, Wales, Wooding, and Wilson.

In the new cemetery between the church and parsonage lie interred many names represented in the old colonial ground, such as the families of Edgar, Wilson, Taylor, Vanderhoeven, Manning, Fitz Randolph, Thomal, Tappen, Thorp, Tabon, Thomas, Terry, Schuerman, Throckmartin, Sofield, Savidge, Sherwood, Stivers, Soaper, Noe, Potter, Nicholas, Mundy, Frazee, Ayres, Acken, Allward, Bloomfield, Bloodgood, McKnight, Clark, Crowell, Compton, Campbell, Crow, Clarkson, Conger, Cook, Kelly, Daniels, Evens, Eddy, Fourat, Freeman, Foster, Griffing, Hampton, Hall, Hull, Humpries, Hunt, Martin, Morris, and many others.

Villages and Hamlets.—BONHAMTON, named after Nicholas Bonham, one of the first settlers of this part of Middlesex County, having become a freeholder in 1682-83, and so recorded as owner of lands by allotment. This is one of the most ancient settlements in the county.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer while at camp, and dated Bonhamton, April 15, 1877:

"A detachment under the command of Capt. Alexander Paterson, of the Pennsylvania Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Col. Cook, attacked the Piquet Guard of the Enemy at 2 o'clock this morning, about four hundred yards from Bonhamton, and after a short but obstinate engagement the whole of the guard, twenty-five in number, were either killed or taken prisoners. Lieut. Frazier of the Seventy-first Regiment was killed on the spot. The enemy, though advantageously posted, did not attempt to support their guard, but retired with precipitation to their works. Our officers and soldiers behaved with the greatest coolness and courage on this occasion. Their conduct would do honor to the best disciplined troops. We had Lieuts. McAlharton and Reily, of Col. Cook's Regiment, wounded not mortally."

We also give a second extract from the same letter:

"Post near Bonhamton, May 11, 1777, says, 'I have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday part of Gen. Stevens' division attacked the Royal Highlanders and six companies of light infantry. It was a bold enterprise, they being posted within two miles of Bonhamton and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about one hour and half. The Continental troops behaved well and drove in the piquets at Bonhamton, attacked and drove the Highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of near to Piscataway Town. The enemy were reinforced but were again compelled to give away. They were reinforced a second time, when upon due consideration of our situation with respect to the enemy's different posts (at Brunswick, Raritan Landing, and Bonhamton) it was judged advisable to retire.

The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable. I congratulate you on this advantage obtained over the enemy's best troops. The Highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear."

Bonhamtown is five miles northeast of New Brunswick, on the turnpike road leading to Woodbridge, from which it is distant six miles. It contains a few dwellings, store, tavern, and district school-house No. 18, and a Union Chapel. It is mostly a farming community. There are also a number who are engaged in manufacture of bricks and fire-clay. A small branch railroad, called the Clay Company's, runs from this town to the Raritan River, where vessels are loaded.

FORD'S CORNER and SAND HILLS, small settlements, are just on the line of Woodbridge township. The Amboy Railroad branches pass through. The hamlet contains a store and school-house. Highland Park, as it is called, is situated on the Raritan River, in the southerly part of the township and opposite the city of New Brunswick. It is a desirable location for suburban residences, and already contains many handsome mansions, with fine grounds, drives, and other accessories.

The village (or town) of PISCATAWAY is one of the earliest of settlements, dating back to 1668. In modern times it has been nearly described as "three miles northeast from New Brunswick, and one mile from the Raritan River, on the turnpike road from New Brunswick to Woodbridge, containing an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Church, a store, and some ten or twelve dwellings in a tolerably fertile country. This was an old Indian village, and is remarkable for having been the seat of justice for Middlesex and Somerset Counties as early as 1683. At that period the courts were held sometimes at this place and sometimes at Woodbridge."

METUCHEN.—The following account of this village we find, with many other historical records of the olden times, in Rev. Joseph W. Dally's very interesting story of a New Jersey township: Metuchen begins to figure in the records in 1701. John Compton was chosen surveyor of the highways in "Matuching for that year." Metuchen, an Indian chief, tradition declares to have inhabited that section between 1680 and 1700. It is asserted that the warrior is buried on a farm near the village. Metuchen is therefore of Indian etymology, the meaning of which is "high hill;" and local authority says that it was a descriptive name given by the tribe of Raritan because of the undulating character of the country. Hence the chief who held sway there was called Metuchen, chief of the rolling land.¹

In the freeholders' meeting, held Jan. 9, 1724, Justice Hude presiding, it was voted that certain pieces of lands should lie perpetually common, among which were these: "A plot at Metuchen adjoining the southwest corner of Israel Thomell's land; one lying

¹ Dr. E. M. Hunt's pamphlet.

before Moses Rolph's door (John Allen's house-lot forming the rear boundary); and one, as the clerk describes it, 'on the end of Strawberry Hill, next the town, between the road that leads to Amboy and the dwelling-house of Ephraim Andrews, deceased.'" These commons were to be devoted to "publique uses" only, such as "the building of school-houses, market-places, etc."

Soon after the British camp was formed at Bonhamton, a Mr. Compton, grandfather of Henry Compton, was visited by the British, who had learned that two of his sons were serving in the Continental army, and telling him to pack up his bed and furniture, gave him the old gray horse and a wagon and sent him away. They then burned his house and out-buildings and stole his six horses, thirty head of cattle, and fifty sheep. Mr. Compton's dwelling stood by the brook between Metuchen and Bonhamton. The camp at the latter place was composed of five British regiments. The officers occupied the house now the dwelling of Benjamin Tappin, owned at the time by the grandfather of Jerome Ross.

The town of Metuchen is situated nearly in the centre of Raritan township. The Pennsylvania Railroad has there stations, and runs continuous trains to and from New York and the Eastern and Western cities, making this a desirable point for residents doing business in the adjacent cities of New Brunswick, Newark, and New York, and there are some of the finest villas that have been built within a few years scattered along these beautiful avenues. There are five churches, post-office, hotel, a number of stores, including bakery, confectionery, butcher- and carpenter-shops. School District No. 15 have built a neat academy, situated on Middlesex Avenue near the terminus of Union Avenue. Prospect Hill, a very peculiar elevation, in nearly a circular form, and strongly resembling many of the Indian mounds of the West, the summit of which commands a fine view of the adjacent country.

The Eastern and Amboy Railroad (a branch of the Lehigh Valley route) has regular connection with this road at the Water Tanks, where passengers change cars for the Amboy and Lehigh Valley Railroad, then passing on to the depot at Metuchen, where passengers can change for New Brunswick and Philadelphia, or continue in same train to Elizabeth, Newark, and New York. This town has so many desirable points for the convenience of the residents that in a few years the prospects are that it will double its population.

Post-Offices.—It is said that a post-office was first established in 1832 in Metuchen by one Lewis Thomas, for nearly nine years, when Mr. George B. Stelle was then the postmaster. For many years since the office had been established in Upper Metuchen, and after its removal to near the centre or lower part of the town near the depot the following gentlemen have held the position as postmaster:

July 23, 1841, R. R. Freeman, and after holding it for nearly four years, in 1845 Mr. Ezekiel Merritt was placed in charge. The following have held the position: Freeman Edgar, Ezekiel Merritt, Thomas Van Sielen, 1853; J. J. Clarkson, I. E. Van Geisen, and the present postmaster, Albert Acken. The Stelton post-office has been established but a few years. Joseph France, 1870-71; Augustus Steele, postmaster, 1873-82.

NEW DURHAM, situated just on the border of this township and Piscataway, is a hamlet composed of a number of families and a school-house.

There are a number of smaller settlements or clusters of houses, school-houses in other parts of the township.

MENLO PARK, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a beautiful location on high ground. It has its post-office, "Edison Electric Light Manufactory," and a copper-mine.

NEW DOVER, a small settlement a short distance from Metuchen, has one store, a church, school-house, and post-office.

STELTON is a growing village on the line of Pennsylvania Railroad, about four miles from New Brunswick. It has a church, school-house, store, and post-office. Its appearance is neat; the dwellings in good taste; streets laid out with shade-trees; the town is surrounded by a farming community. There is a large number by the name of Stelle, who were first settlers here in 1668, and from which the village received its name.

Manufacturing Interests.—Some of the finest fire-clays, similar to that in Woodbridge township, which is of great value and manufactured at different points in Raritan township.

The Raritan Ridge Clay Company,—Mrs. Augustine Campbell who is treasurer,—miners and shippers of clay, sand, and kaolin. Their banks and docks are on the north shore of the Raritan River.

A. M. Mervin, manufacturer of building-brick on the Raritan River near Ford's Corner.

At Bonhamton and other points clay has been mined. At Menlo Park a copper-mine has lately been worked. Here are the electric light factories of Thomas A. Edison.

There is water-power sufficient in this township for all needed purposes of use in manufacturing and steam-power. The Pennsylvania Road gives all facilities required. Their track passes through this township east and west, while the Lehigh Valley, passing through from Easton and the coal-fields to Metuchen, gives all needed fuel to the factories and private dwellings. It is said that over two hundred and fifty thousand tons pass through this town to Perth Amboy every year.

Copper-Mines.—About the year 1784 a rich copper-mine was discovered nearly on the line of this and Woodbridge townships. It is just a short distance from Menlo Park and near the track of the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad. Mr. Ellis Ayres can yet remember seeing it when being worked, and he says that plates of native copper were taken from between the seams of the rocks two feet wide by six feet long. He says they had arrangements for hoisting up the water by mule-power, the mule backing and lowering a tub, which would fill at the bottom and be hoisted out again, just as horses are now used in unloading vessels at the present time. But the shafts and drifts filled so fast with water that the miners became discouraged on being "drowned out," and Mr. Edison, the electric light inventor, recently obtained the property for prospecting, and has commenced to work them. He has opened the shaft, and found it to curve with the hill as a convex, keeping eighteen or twenty feet from the surface, and extending three hundred feet or more till it again came out on the other side of the hill. They also discovered a shaft which had also been worked before. Mr. Edison instantly set a force to work, and after digging almost fifteen feet down at the spot they came to the cross-timbers which had been laid across and covered up the old shaft. Strange to say, the chestnut timbers were in good preservation. A steam-engine had been set to work to pump out the water, and soon had it clear one hundred and twenty feet down. When forty feet were cleared they came to a drift which crossed the shaft at right angles and went both ways, in one direction running into the first drift above alluded to. It was in these drifts the ancient miners worked. At one hundred and twenty feet down the drift is clear and has not yet been followed to its endways, going like the other drift both ways from the bottom of the shaft.

It was at this bottom that a wheelbarrow was found of very primitive construction, and some homemade picks and shovels, just as left by the workmen. They were evidently the work of blacksmiths of the period, and not like the factory-made shovels and picks of to-day. The shovels had nearly corroded away, however, but the wooden handles were as sound as ever. The wheelbarrow also was in a good state of preservation. Mr. Edison values these relics very highly, and has kept them all.

In pumping out the water from the main shaft, ladders, formed of chestnut, with split chestnut saplings for the rungs, were found leading down entirely to the bottom of the big shaft in a perfect state of preservation. There were six or seven of these ladders, and there must be a preservative quality in the water of this mine, or it would not so well have kept these saplings.

As these mines must have filled rapidly with water, and steam had not been invented at the early time these mines were worked, may have been the cause of their desertion, leaving these tools behind them.

Mr. Edison expects to secure the copper enough needed in his factory near by, and it is somewhat strange that so little is known of the early workers. No traditions have been remembered save by an old

resident, Mr. Ellis F. Ayres, and his memory in locating the site of the old shaft. It may probably be that his ancestors may have told him about the mines, as they were not worked in his memory.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISRAEL THORNAL.

The origin of this family in this country is thought to be Scotch-Irish. Israel Thornal, the fourth generation from the present Israel, came to Woodbridge, N. J., in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. Little is known of him. His son Benjamin settled in what was then Woodbridge, now Raritan township, near the site of the present Thornal homestead. Benjamin had one son, named Israel, of whom we have some account.

In the war of 1776 a detachment of British troops stationed at Perth Amboy came to the residence of Benjamin Thornal and took him and his son Israel prisoners. At the same time they drove from the farm twenty-seven head of cattle. The prisoners were taken to New York City, to what was then known as the "Sugar-House." Benjamin died in prison. His son was exchanged and returned home, became a large and prosperous farmer, and a prominent man in the township. There is a record of his renting a pew in the Presbyterian Church in Metuchen, June 2, 1784. His children were Louis, Ephraim, Benjamin, Manning, Margaret, Betsey, Mary, and Lockie.

Manning, the youngest son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 21, 1793, and died Jan. 19, 1868. When sixteen years of age he moved to Uniontown, and there spent five years, learning the trade of a hatter. On reaching his twenty-first year he came home to Woodbridge, and began farming with his father. He was married, June 11, 1816, to Deliverance Freeman, who was born April 18, 1793, and died June 23, 1858. The issue of this marriage was eleven children,—Sarah F., born Feb. 3, 1817; William, Feb. 25, 1818; Eliza E., Nov. 15, 1819; Israel, Aug. 22, 1821; Arold F., Feb. 13, 1823; Margaret R., Nov. 16, 1824 (died in infancy); Benjamin C., Jan. 3, 1827; Rachel A., June 20, 1828; Margaret R., 1831; Mary J., May 18, 1833; Joanna, Oct. 31, 1836.

Israel, the subject of our sketch, is the fourth generation in regular descent having the Thornal name who has owned and lived upon the place he now occupies. While a boy he attended the district school and worked on the farm, as was the custom of those times. After finishing his studies at school he turned his whole attention to farming, and had sole charge of the farm for eight or ten years before his father's death. By his will his father gave him the farm, and

made him sole executor of the estate. His Aunt Lockie made her home with him. She died April 25, 1878, aged eighty-six. She used to relate many interesting incidents of the dark days of the Revolution, as told by her father and his friends.



ISRAEL THORNAL.

Israel Thornal was married, April 11, 1872, to Georgie Williams, who was born June 1, 1836. The children of this marriage are Dillie F., born Aug. 13, 1873; Georgie F., Oct. 9, 1874; Manning, Feb. 9, 1877.

Mr. Thornal united with the Presbyterian Church of Metuchen in the spring of 1862, and has been a member of the board of trustees of that church for the last ten years. He has a large, well-cultivated farm and a pleasant home. He has been a life-long Democrat, and although not taking an active part in politics he has repeatedly refused to accept office. He is now chairman of the town committee. Mr. Thornal is a gentleman well thought of in his township, and is a good representative of the careful, thrifty, progressive farmer. He has always lived on the Thornal homestead.

WILLIAM T. EDGAR.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Scotland and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. He was the father of twelve children. Albert, the third son, was the father of the subject of our sketch, and started life in Woodbridge as a mason, subsequently became a farmer. In the last days of his declining years he retired from business on a com-

petency won by industry and good management. Mr. Edgar was highly respected by the people of his native town. He died in Woodbridge in 1878, aged seventy-four. He was married three times. His first wife was Miss Martha Laforge, by whom he had one child. For his second wife he married Susan Tappin, who bore him four children. His third wife, who still survives him, was Emiline Tappin.

William T. Edgar, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of Albert and Susan Edgar, and was born Jan. 17, 1847. He attended school at Bonhamton. After leaving school he went to work on a farm. In 1863 Mr. Edgar's patriotism called him to shoulder his musket in defense of our nation's honor and our nation's life. He enlisted Feb. 15, 1863, and remained until peace was proclaimed. After being "mustered out" he returned to his home in Raritan township and began farming. Soon after he opened a clay bank, and has been in the clay business ever since. He recently purchased the Burgen estate, and has opened and is working a fine bank of good terracotta clay. There seems to be a large quantity of this clay on the farm. He is building a good house on the place, and expects to move there as soon as the building is completed.

Mr. Edgar was married in 1870.

WILLIAM H. CALLARD.

William Callard, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from England in 1819, and settled in Piscataway township, N. J., near where his son, William H. Callard, now lives. He was married Aug. 31, 1819, to Miss Harriet Smith, of Bound Brook, N. J. Two sons were born unto them, viz., William Henry, born March 26, 1834, and George S., born Oct. 25, 1839.

Mr. and Mrs. Callard were hard-working, frugal people, and by their united industry and frugality became possessed of a considerable property. Mr. Callard died April 19, 1860. His wife still survives him. She lives with her son, William Henry, to whom his father left his farm.

George S. died Oct. 6, 1861; William H. was married Nov. 28, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Hodge, of Bound Brook, N. J. Miss Hodge was born Sept. 9, 1835.

The children of this marriage were Harriet E., born March 7, 1862; George S., Feb. 24, 1864; Lillie, July 25, 1866; William H., Dec. 29, 1868; Ella Adelia, Jan. 3, 1872; De Witt, June 14, 1874; Mary Eugenia, April 17, 1877. Harriet was married to Mr. Harry Copperthwaite, of New York, by the Rev. J. W. Searles, in the Baptist Church at Stelton, Oct. 27, 1880.

Mr. Callard has added to the homestead, so that the farm is much larger than when it came into his possession. Mr. Callard's residence is situated on the north bank of the Raritan River, with a fine view of the river.

He has terra-cotta clay of a superior quality and a large quantity of the best fire-sand on his farm.

Banks have recently been opened, from which terra-cotta clay and fire-sand are shipped. He rents the clay banks and conducts his farm himself.

CHAPTER CVI.

SAYREVILLE.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—Sayreville is situated in the eastern portion of Middlesex County, a little north of the centre, and is the last civil derivation to date from the township of South Amboy. It is very irregular in form, and is bounded as follows: North by Raritan, Woodbridge, and South Amboy, east by Raritan Bay and Madison, south by Madison, and west by East Brunswick. Its area is twelve hundred and forty acres. The population in 1880 was about nineteen hundred.

Natural Features.—South River flows along the entire western border of Sayreville, and Raritan River and Bay wash its northern boundary. Chees-quake Creek flows along the east side to its junction with Raritan Bay. Deep Run, near its mouth, crosses the extreme southern point of the township, and Tenant's Creek crosses a little farther north. Along the northern, eastern, and western sides are several small streams tributary to Raritan River and Bay, Chees-quake Creek, and South River.

The surface is mostly low and level, though very slightly rolling in the portion adjacent to Madison. Much of it is covered with a sparse growth of timber, such varieties being represented as are indigenous to the soil of Middlesex County bordering the rivers, oak and cedar predominating.

The soil is sandy, and abounds in an excellent quality of clay, much of which has been shipped to various parts of the country, some of it having been early employed in the manufacture of delftware in Jersey City, and in the fabrication of china at Trenton and Philadelphia, large quantities now being used within the township in the manufacture of common and fire-brick.

The old Camden and Amboy Railroad traverses the township in a nearly north-and-south course, the nearest stations being at South Amboy and Old Bridge, in South Amboy and East Brunswick townships respectively. The principal highways crossing Sayreville are the roads from South Amboy to Washington, and from South Amboy to Old Bridge, the latter dividing Sayreville and Madison for some distance.

In 1880 the taxable valuation of real and personal property in this township was \$287,000. The amount of real estate was \$232,000; the amount of personal

property, \$82,000. The polls numbered 314. The rate of taxation for specified purposes was as follows: State, .20 per \$100; county, .60 per \$100; poor, .38 per \$100; ways and means, .10 per \$100; roads, .22 per \$100; schools, \$1.50 and \$1.90 per \$100, in different districts. The amount of tax ordered to be raised was \$5589.72. The expenditures during the year closed at date of statement were as follows: For State purposes, \$551; for county purposes, \$1678; for schools, \$474.64; for the poor, \$1200; for ways and means, \$300; for roads, \$700.

As an agricultural township Sayreville does not take high rank, most of its surface being either covered with timber or devoted to the clay and sand trade and brick manufacture. The extreme western portion is rendered an island, and to a degree isolated from the remainder of the township, by the old Washington ship canal connecting South River and the Raritan.

Settlement.—Land in Sayreville township adjoining the South and Raritan Rivers was taken up as early as 1683 to 1686 (the date of John Reid's map of the Raritan River and the regions north and south of it) by the following-named persons: G. L. (probably G. Lawry, an extensive land-owner in the vicinity), 850 acres, including 550 acres embraced in the "Roundabout Meadows," bounded east and north by the South and Raritan Rivers respectively at their confluence; P. Sonman's two lots of 200 and 300 acres respectively; T. Rudyard, 300 acres; A. Galloway and W. Gerard, 300 acres; Thomas Robison, 300 acres. These allotments were narrow lots extending north and south and bordering on the Raritan. Farther east several other lots were laid out which had not been taken up at the time Reid's survey was made. At a point which must have been nearly opposite the borough or town of Washington, East Brunswick, D. Violent and G. Gordon had taken up two long and narrow lots, extending east from the South River, containing 100 and 150 acres respectively. Portions of two tracts of 300 acres and 200 acres each, also then the property of "G. L.," and of a tract of 600 acres indicated on the map as belonging to R. Townley, and three tracts of 100, 150, and 180 acres each, designated as the property of "I. L.," "W. L.," and "N. L." respectively, were undoubtedly within the present boundaries of Sayreville.

None of these land-owners were ever residents of the township, and none of their descendants are known to have since lived within its borders. Doubtless the land was bought cheaply, as large tracts of land have been bought in all new countries, with the idea that money would be made upon their probable subsequent increase in value. Their commercial value, as now estimated, was probably not considered, for the basis upon which it is computed must have been then undreamed of. A knowledge of the availability to manufacturing purposes of the extensive beds of sand and fire-clay with which these lands

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

abound is referred to. Or, if the character of the soil was known, it is improbable that at that remote date the purchasers had any prophetic advice of the immense demand for these materials which has been developed by a subsequent growth of interests of which they must have had no conception at that time.

It is probable that settlement began in Sayreville as early as 1770, and it is possible some one may have located there prior to that time. After it had begun it was slow, and until the brick and clay industries brought numerous laboring men within its borders the township was sparsely inhabited. There was no town of any size near it that was not isolated by water. The land was low and sandy, and not well adapted to agriculture. Surely there was little to attract the pioneers.

It is believed that not far from the date above mentioned Elijah Disbrow made an opening in the forest about midway between the site of the present Sayreville and Washington bridge and the locality of the Burt's Creek settlement. He had two sons, Andrew and Stacy, who inherited their father's property and lived and died there. Both married. The wife of Stacy was a Miss Applegate, who survives him, aged about ninety-five. The children of Stacy Disbrow were named Gamaliel, William, Elijah, Henrietta, Maria, Sarah, Margaret, and Eliza.

Roundabout Landing, as a landing on the projecting point of land between South River and the Raritan has come to be known, was the place selected by Ebenezer Price for his future home. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and his house stood within the present boundaries of Wood's brickyard. It was built there considerably earlier than 1800, and its builder has been dead many years. Many of his descendants are living in Middlesex County and elsewhere. Xerxes, Ebenezer, and Maria were the names of his children.

Xerxes Price married Nancy, daughter of Francis Letts, and located on land near his father. His children were George, John, and a daughter who became the wife of Capt. Isaac Fauratt; George married and removed to New Brunswick, where he is yet living; John went to the West.

On a portion of the Morgan estate, near the mouth of Chesquake Creek, the father of Gen. James Morgan was a very early resident. Some of his descendants are well-known citizens of South Amboy.

For some time Xerxes Price was engaged in the manufacture of pottery in Sayreville township, and he was well known to the business men of the vicinity during his active career. His death was a sad one, and his suicide by hanging was for many years the topic of occasional conversations among his acquaintances.

Ebenezer Price married and, living near his father, reared a family, two of whom, Abial and Abraham, are residents of Washington, East Brunswick. The former married a daughter of Henry Smith, a promi-

nent hotel-keeper of New Brunswick, the latter a Miss Connet.

The daughter, Maria, married Henry French, who built a tavern at Roundabout at an early date, and kept it until about 1820, selling it to a man named Brookfield, who sold it and the land about it to James Wood in 1851. Since then it has been at times occupied as a tenement-house, but is now in an advanced stage of dilapidation. This hostelry was for years a favorite resort of the watermen who stopped at Roundabout Landing, and Mrs. French, who is said to have been a woman more than ordinarily prepossessing in appearance and uncommonly attractive in her manners and conversation, was known far and near by the appellation of the "handsome landlady."

The pioneer on the south side of the road at the end of the bridge between Sayreville and Washington was Christopher Van Deventer, who purchased a good-sized farm there and took up his residence on it at an early day. His family was large and became well known and respected. The names of the sons were Isaac, Peter, Abraham, John, Jacob, and Zenas.

Isaac Van Deventer married into the Ackerman family, was a sloop-owner and captain and a farmer, and lived in East Brunswick. His sons were Abraham, Garline, and Charles. Abraham married, and for a time lived on a portion of his father's property, but subsequently removed from the township. Garline is living on the homestead. Charles lives in East Brunswick. Isaac also had three daughters. Of these, Jane married Samuel Martin, of Piscataway.

Peter Van Deventer also came into possession of part of his father's original farm, and lived on it until his death. His family was large. Three of his sons were named Freeland, Peter, and Dean, the latter receiving as a Christian name the surname of his mother's family.

Another of the sons of Christopher Van Deventer who inherited a portion of his land was Abraham, who lived upon the property and reared a family, of which Warren, Watson, and others were members. John Van Deventer never married. He died while *en voyage* by water from Philadelphia, about twenty years ago. Jacob Van Deventer married a daughter of David Provost, and took up his residence in Madison. Two sons of his were named Jacob and Zenas.

Zenas Van Deventer, son of Christopher, espoused Julia Ann Martin, daughter of Samuel Martin. Both he and his wife are dead, leaving no issue. Tina Van Deventer, Christopher's daughter, married twice, the last time James Ivins, and lived for a while on the old Taylor place, opposite the Van Deventer homestead. At his death Christopher Van Deventer owned considerable land, which was divided among his children. Most of his sons bought more, and the family became known as quite extensive land-owners. The old homestead was sold by Abraham to Henry F. Worthington, who for some years carried on an extensive brick manufactory there.

An early owner of the Taylor farm, on the opposite side of the road from the Van Deventer place, was Robert Montgomery, a wealthy gentleman of Allentown, N. J., who was a non-resident in Sayreville, and probably acquired the property in some business transaction with a former owner. Later it came into the possession of Joseph M. Taylor, who sold a part of it to Robert L. Serviss and John Tuttle about 1853. The latter replaced the old house by a new one of more modern architecture, turning the land into a brick-yard. Subsequently the house was removed to another portion of the farm. Some years ago this brick-yard was sold to William Fisher, who now occupies the house. The other portion of the original farm is now the residence of a married daughter of Peter Fisher.

Near the Elijah Disbrow farm, about half-way from the Sayreville and Washington bridge to Burt's Creek, Francis Letts was an early resident, and it is not improbable that his father was there before him. He married Polly Van Deventer, and their children were Isaac and Nancy Letts, who married a Miss Hoffman and Xerxes Price respectively. Isaac succeeded to the farm of his father, and had a numerous family.

Benjamin Peterson, a native of New Egypt, N. J., settled in Sayreville in 1810, and purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming, remaining there until his death in 1840. He had seven sons and six daughters. The brothers, with two exceptions, were watermen, and died quite young. One of the daughters died in infancy. The others lived to a ripe old age. James Peterson, son of Benjamin, is an aged and respected resident of Washington, in East Brunswick.

Who was the first settler in Sayreville of the name of James is not now ascertainable. Thomas James, a native of the soil, was living two miles from South Amboy, on the road to Washington, early in the present century. Lawrence and Gamaliel were his sons. Lawrence died unmarried; Gamaliel married and had a family of children, some of whom are among the residents of South Amboy.

On the road which was afterwards converted into the Bordentown turnpike, three miles from South Amboy, James Applegate was living eighty years ago. His sons were James and Lewis. James owned and kept a tavern on what is now known as the "Poor-house Farm," which later became the property of South Amboy township. This tavern was a stopping-place for stages in the days when staging was brisk, and was a fairly-conditioned and kept wayside inn. James Applegate, the landlord, died there about fifty years ago. He had sons named James and William Applegate.

A property at Burt's Creek was early owned by two brothers named Bennett and resident upon Long Island, but was bought by other parties who operated clay banks upon it. Another property in the same neighborhood was purchased fifty or sixty years ago

by Perrine & Everett. Perrine sold his interest to Samuel Gordon, and Gordon & Everett sold the property to Samuel Whitehead, from whom it passed to members of the Brick family. In 1806, Thomas Roberts was living at Burt's Creek, and owned a little land there. Isaac Roberts, a son of his, is a resident of South Amboy.

Organization.—Sayreville township was created and its boundaries defined by an act of the Legislature passed April 6, 1876. The act provided that the first town-meeting of the inhabitants of Sayreville should be held at the school-house in School District No. 37 of Middlesex County on the second Monday in April following. The town committees of the townships of South Amboy and Sayreville were directed to meet May 1st next at the inn of Mrs. Clark in South Amboy, to allot and divide between the said townships all property or moneys on hand or due in proportion to the taxable property and ratables as valued and assessed by assessors within the respective limits of the two townships at the last preceding assessment, and it was provided that the inhabitants of Sayreville should pay their just proportion of any debt against the mother-town at the time of its division, and that the paupers dependent on the two townships should be divided in accordance with the law then in force determining the legal settlement of the poor.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Elias Rose, 1877.	James Sweeney, 1878, 1879, 1881.
Richard S. Conover, 1877.	John Hart, 1880.
George Such, 1878.	James Blew, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Wood, 1881.	John H. Congor, 1881.
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TOWN CLERKS.

Timothy Quade, 1877.	Charles M. Fisher, 1878-81.
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TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

William E. Dayton, 1877-80.	James Wood, 1878.
Isaac Walling, 1877.	John H. Congor, 1878, 1879.
J. R. Morgan, 1877.	J. W. Walling, 1880.
Stephen Kelley, 1877.	J. F. Hillman, 1881.
George Such, 1877-81.	C. Frost, 1881.
Timothy Quade, 1878.	

ASSESSORS.

Charles Rose, 1877.	L. Smith, 1879.
Edward E. Hillman, 1878, 1881.	

COLLECTORS.

J. M. Blew, 1877-80.	Lewis Miller, 1881.
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CONSTABLES.

William O. Maxfield, 1877.	A. L. Rue, 1878-81.
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JUDGES OF ELECTION.

John R. Fauratt, 1878.	James Wood, 1881.
John H. Congor, 1878.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Patrick McKeon, 1877, 1878.	A. L. Rue, 1879-81.
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COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

John R. Fauratt, 1877.	L. W. Johnson, 1879.
A. B. Maxfield, 1877.	John Krumb, 1879-81.
John Hart, 1877.	John F. Hillman, 1880.
James Wood, 1878-81.	John A. Davis, 1881.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

Andrew J. Diabrow, 1877-81.

M. Bailey, 1879.

John Mead, 1877, 1878.

Industrial Pursuits.—The extensive beds of sand and clay to be seen almost everywhere in Sayreville directly and indirectly furnish to the township all its present industries except a limited agricultural interest to which a comparatively few of its citizens, mostly thrifty Germans, have devoted themselves, enhancing the value of the otherwise undesirable land far beyond that of farming areas in any part of the country. The trade in these sands and clays and the manufacture from them of brick and potter's ware has gained for the township a reputation far and wide which it never could have obtained by virtue of any other resources appertaining to it.

KAOLIN CLAYS AND SAND.—The laminated clay and sand bed is worked for brick-clay in the pits on the William F. Fisher property, north of the road from Washington to Amboy, in those of Peter Fisher, just south of the same, and in H. F. Worthington's, still farther south. Those at the side of the road go down a few feet below tide-level. The clay of these pits is all dark and very tough, making good brick.

At the northerly Worthington pits the bottom of the excavation is about ten feet below high-water mark; at the southern end of the opening it is about at tide-level. Here the clay runs to the top of the ground, and there is no waste material to be removed. The thickness worked is about fifteen feet. At the bottom is a sandy, laminated bed, and over it a tough, bluish-black clay layer. The layers are all mixed together for the brick made there. A short distance northwest of the pits and near the yard a well sixty-five or sixty-eight feet deep was dug about twelve years ago which went through the clay formation. It was six feet in diameter for a depth of about thirty feet, and was then bored thirty-two feet in six holes, each two and one-half inches in diameter. From one of them water rose in abundance and filled the well to the overflow drain. In descending the first four or five feet the workmen passed through impure surface clay containing large quantities of sulphure of iron. From that on they passed through blue clay, which, however, grew gradually darker in color in descending until it became almost black. No sand was reached, but at the depth of thirty-five feet a clearly-defined stratum of clay was struck which was almost white and contained but very little sand. It is safe to infer that this white clay belongs to the Woodbridge fire-clay bed, and that the water came from the underlying fire-sand bed, the bottom of the well representing the bottom of the Woodbridge bed at this place.

On the Van Deventer place on the Jacksonville road a red brick-clay was formerly dug. The yard was on the meadows near the river, and the pits were not extensive. Nothing has been done there for a number of years. On the Freeland Van Deventer

place there is a red brick yard, at the border of the tide meadows, and from it a canal to the river. Here Mr. Van Deventer made brick for several years from clay obtained from pits near the yard, but the works are now idle. White fire-clay has been found at several points on the tract, lying within two feet of the surface, about fifty yards northeast of the farmhouse, on the Washington road. This clay is sandy, contains white quartz, and has the appearance of some of the feldspars. The same bed is said to have been struck in a pit dug a few rods east of the house; also close to the surface in the swampy ground northeast of the house. The line of strike of the clay beds runs from George Such's banks across this property to South River, and the elevation of the South Amboy fire-clay bed on this line is thirty feet, which is about the height of the ground where the white clay has been discovered. The clay dug at the brick-yard is lower than this white fire-clay, and belongs, most likely, close under the kaolin. None of the fire-clay at this tract has been tested, the diggings having been made for exportation only.

The large brick-clay bank of Sayre & Fisher affords a very fine section of the strata, overlying the Woodbridge fire-clay bed and extending upward nearly to the horizon of the feldspar. The vertical section from the top of the bank to the tide-water in the river shows the following strata: (1) laminated clay and sand layers about 40 feet; (2) laminated sand containing some leaf impressions, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet; (3) drab-colored clay (for front brick), 4 to 10 feet; (4) white sand, 5 feet; (5) black, sandy bed, very full of lignite and containing some leaf impressions, 6 to 7 feet; (6) sand (leaf-bed) at low-water mark. The bearing on (1) is nothing more than a part of the clayey soil changed by atmospheric agents and by cultivation. Towards the top of the bank the clay is somewhat faded and of a grayish color. Pyrite and lignite occur throughout all the strata. No order is recognized in the succession of the layers of the clay and sand, nor do they run in an unvarying thickness from one end of the bank to the other, but vary from point to point. Near the bottom of this thickness (1) there is a very tough and fat black clay about 4 feet thick; then comes the sand (2), which is of clean quartz and beautifully laminated; (3) is a drab-colored clay very persistent in all parts of the bank, from 4 to 10 feet thick, with an average top elevation above high-water mark of 15 feet, which is very compact and finely laminated, and splits on the strata lines into flat sheets and masses. Its specific gravity is 1.705 to 1.732; that of the more sandy, common brick-clay of the bank is 1.860 to 1.882. Under a magnifying glass of low power it appears full of minute plates of mica. Its composition is as follows:

Alumina, 27.42; silicic acid, 28.30; water (combined), 6.60; sand (quartz), 27.80; titanic acid, 1.00; potash, 2.71; magnesia, 18; sesquioxide of iron, 2.68; water (moisture), 2.90. Total, 99.59. A very little

lignite and occasional small nodules of pyrite are in it. On burning it becomes pale yellow to white, and it is used successfully in the manufacture of pressed front brick. Geologically this bed is considered the equivalent of the top white clay north of the Raritan and the pipe-clay of other banks. Under this sand and leaf-bed and a few feet below tide-level has been found a white clay which is sufficiently refractory to make a No. 2 fire-brick. This latter bed of white clay was struck 25 to 30 feet beneath the surface in a well dug near Sayre & Fisher's office and store. The dip of the Woodbridge bed should therefore be found here at a depth of 10 to 15 feet below the water-level. The bank has a working face over a quarter of a mile long, and a very large amount of clay is dug every year. Cars running on narrow-gauge railways carry it to the yards.

Less than a quarter of a mile east of the bank of Sayre & Fisher James Wood digs a similar clay for his red brick yard. The strata are like those above described, and are an extension of the same. The digging does not go down quite so deep, the bottom being about ten feet above the level, but as the bank is farther to the southeast the dip of the strata compensates for this less depth, and the same brick clay is obtained as in Sayre & Fisher's bank, and the bank not being so high less thickness is worked. Mr. Wood uses his clay in his yards adjoining those of Sayre & Fisher on the east. The dark brick-clay has been found fifteen feet beneath the surface on the line of Sayre & Fisher's railway, about half-way between the brick-clay bank and the fire-clay pits, and it is also reported to have been found sixty feet beneath the fire-clay of this firm.

Fire-clay has been dug at several points on Sayre & Fisher's large tract. The banks formerly worked are between a quarter and a third of a mile northeast of the one now occupied, and all are north of the Washington and South Amboy road. At the latter there is much variation in the stratification, but the following order is generally observed:

(1) Gravelly earth and loam, 3 to 4 feet; (2) sand with earthy layers, 18 to 20 feet; (3) white fire-clay, 1 to 4 feet; (4) blue fire-clay, 4 to 9 feet; (5) sandy fire-clay, 2 to 3 feet; (6) clayey kaolin containing pyrite, 5 feet; (7) fine kaolin, 6 feet.

The gravelly earth at the top evidently is part of the drift which covers most of this country. The sand over the clay is beautifully laminated, and the thin, gently undulating layers have a slight dip towards the southeast, though in places they are horizontal. Through it there are some thin, loamy layers, in which the sand is mixed with a yellow earth. Towards the bottom, near the clay surface, the sand resembles glass-sand. The fire-clay is exceedingly uneven. The mean elevation above high-water level is sixty-five feet. In places there is a thickness of several feet of white, clayey kaolin between the top drift sand and the fire-clay bed. The white fire-clay at the

top is probably blue clay faded; sometimes a little lignite is seen in it just over the blue clay. Towards the bottom of the bed the fire-clay becomes more sandy, grading into what is there termed a clay kaolin. The blue clay, the best of the fire-clay of the bank, is a homogeneous compact mass, having a specific gravity of 1.657 to 1.705. It does not fade or become discolored by exposure, and is composed as follows:

Alumina, 38.66; silicic acid, 41.10; water (combined), 13.55; sand, 3.10; titanic acid, 1.20; potash, 0.28; soda, 18; sesquioxide of iron, 0.74; water (moisture), 1.00. Total, 99.81.

The kaolin at the bottom is very fine-grained, and contains a little white mica. The pits are generally stopped in this bed, as the water comes in quite freely, but borings have gone through it and into a dark sand, and then stopped in a dark clay. All of the clays, kaolin, and top-sand dug in this bank are used by this firm in their own works on the Raritan. The kaolin is largely used in the mixture for front brick, and is sent to the brick-yards by cars. The fire-clays are carted to the fire-brick works by team.

Only half a mile from the Raritan, along the old road to Burt's Creek, are the clay banks of Whitehead Brothers, extending a quarter of a mile from northwest to southeast, and on the line of the dip. Considerable variation in the character of the strata is seen, as well as in their arrangement. The first digging was in the southeast, in what is known as "the Bolton" pit. In this there was about sixteen feet of top-dirt and then a fire-clay bed twenty feet thick, having a top elevation of seventy to seventy-two feet, and lying upon kaolin. The bank as now worked shows at the south end the following order of strata: (1) yellowish-white sand, in places including some sandy clay layers, twenty-five to thirty feet; (2) yellow-buff clay and (3) blue fire-clay, one to twenty feet; (4) sand and kaolin, eight feet.

There is in places a thin layer of reddish gravel at the surface overlying the sand. In the northern part of this bank the strata appear in the following order and thickness:

(1) Reddish-yellow gravel and (2) yellowish-white sand with streaks of clay, twenty to twenty-five feet; (3) sandy bed (called kaolin), six feet; (4) fire-clay, four feet; (5) kaolin, four feet; (6) blue pipe-clay at the bottom. Some of the sand is sold to foundries and for building purposes. In the northmost pits there is, between the sand and the clay, a sandy layer which is sold as a kaolin. In some of the pits there is a thin stratum full of wood on the clay. It has not yielded any leaf impressions. Both the top and the bottom of the fire-clay bed are very uneven. The top height, northeast of the Burt's Creek road, is seventy-six feet. South of this and west of the road it is only sixty feet. The best fire-clay in this bank contains a little fine sand. Its specific gravity is 1.745 to 1.771. The layer under the fire-clay is not as sandy as that over it, and is the kaolin bed of the clay series. It is used

in fire-brick. The black clay at the bottom contains both pyrite and lignite, and is not generally reached or dug. Only the best of it is valuable as pipe material. The red clay is sold to foundries and known as foundry clay. Some of the blue clay goes into fire-brick, and some of it is used for boiler linings. The clays from this bank have usually been sold in bulk, unsorted. Northwest of Whitehead's bank, near the Methodist Church, fire-clay has been dug.

From fifty to three hundred yards south of the Sayreville and Burt's Creek road, and near the head of a small stream running northward to the Raritan, are the east banks of Whitehead Brothers. The west group of pits were dug in 1877, and are nearest to the road. The surface of the ground is between forty and sixty feet high, and the yellow sand on the clay ranges from six to eight feet thick in a pit near the road to a thickness of twenty feet in the main bank one hundred yards from it. The top of the clay is, therefore, from thirty-five to forty feet, and that lying highest is sandy. About five feet down there is a layer eighteen inches thick, streaked very slightly by oxide of iron, which dries white. Under this the clay is blue and better, and toward the bottom it becomes sandy. The pits are dug eight to nine feet in clay, and do not go through it. The best of the clay procured here is slightly sandy, but that does not render it less refractory. A little southeast of these pits there is an older opening which has not been worked recently. The top of the clay bed in the southeastern part of this opening is fifty-four feet high, which is probably above the average elevation.

Whitehead Brothers' fire-sand pit is by the road-side a quarter of a mile east of the clay pits last referred to. At the top it shows from one to four feet of gravelly earth, eight feet of yellow fire-sand with streaks of loam, very sandy clay in a thin layer, and at the bottom sand and a clayey kaolin. The sand in this pit is mostly quite coarse and sharp-grained. It is carted to boats which load at the proprietors' dock on the river, and is sold for use in foundries and iron furnaces. About half-way from this pit to the dock and west of the road the same firm dig a moulding sand in the eastern side of a round hill which rises fifty feet above the surrounding surface and seventy feet above tide-level. A long excavation exposes to view about thirty feet of quite clean white quartz sand, finely laminated and covered by a yellow sandy earth a few feet thick and thinning away on the hillsides. This sand is sold to foundries and for building purposes. It is said there is a dark-colored clay under this sand bed. If there is, it doubtless belongs to the laminated clay and sand bed.

At Burt's Creek there is a clay bank on the J. K. Brick estate. The digging has been along the eastern and northeastern side of a ridge, and has exposed the strata along this for a quarter of a mile north and south. The top of the fire-clay is between twenty-eight and thirty-six feet high; but various heights

appear within a few yards. The following shows the order and thickness of the several layers: (1) yellow sand, with some gravelly layers through it, fifteen to forty feet; (2) buff-colored fire-clay; (3) blue fire-clay and (4) sandy fire-clay, six to fourteen feet; (5) extra sandy clay and sand, seven feet.

The sand at the top is nearly all fine white quartz, alternating with very thin layers of quartz pebbles, and is thrown aside or used in filling up the pits. In some parts of the bank is a thin layer of black sandy earth, between this sand bed and the fire-clay, and in this lignite is abundant, and leaf impressions have been found in it. At other points the sand just over the clay for two to eight inches is cemented into a kind of stone by iron oxide. A red clay is got at the top of the more southeastern pits, and very frequently the top of the bed is buff-colored. The upper portion of the blue clay of the bed is considered the best, and is there designated as "XX" or "No. 1" clay. The paler blue portion, lower down, is marked "X" or "No. 2." Toward the bottom the bed is more sandy. The best clay is bluish-white, compact, having a specific gravity of 1.760 to 1.773, and containing an occasional scale of white mica. The No. 2 grade is a little sandy, and its specific gravity is 1.852 to 1.901. The kaolin consists of fine quartz and a little white clay, without mica, is considered a first-class article, and is used with the clays of this bank in fire-brick by the proprietors, E. D. White and Co., at the Brooklyn City Clay Retort and Fire-Brick Works, Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The following layers are shown in the opening of another clay bank owned by the firm and located a few rods northwest of the main bank:

(1) Yellow sand, ten to fifteen feet; (2) dark-colored sandy clay, four feet; (3) black clay, full of lignite and pyrite, two to three and one-half feet; (4) black clay, used for ware or No. 2 brick, four feet; (5) yellow sand (boring), six feet.

The clay layer No. 2 is sandy, but the sand in it is fine-grained and dries nearly white. It is used in the manufacture of yellow-ware. The next layer is quite full of leaf impressions. Its only use is as a substitute for Albany slip or glazing pipe. The next lower clay is another potter's clay stratum, although generally put in the mixture for No. 2 fire-brick. The materials of these banks of the Brick estate are carted about a quarter of a mile to the dock, at the head of the long slip or canal which opens northward into the Raritan, and shipped to the works in Brooklyn.

The clay banks of George Such are on the Ridgway tract, east of Burt's Creek. A large area has been dug over, but it is all comprised in two groups of pits or openings. The eastern group, east of old Burt's Creek and Jacksonville road, is not now worked. The western bank is much larger, and is the scene of present operations. In so large an area there is considerable variation in the stratification, but all are within the range of the general order of arrangement

of the members of the plastic clay series. The following order is presented as a fair approximate representative of the bank:

(1) Yellow sand, with thin layers of gravel, five to thirty-five feet; (2) dark-colored sandy clay, ten feet and under; (3) white fire-clay (average), ten feet; (4) mottled clay and (5) red clay, up to ten feet.

The dark-colored clay is sandy, containing more or less lignite, and some trunks of trees three feet across have been found in it. Pyrite is common in it, and amber is occasionally found. At present no use is made of this clay, though some of it is said to be good enough for drain-pipe. The average thickness of the fire-clay is ten feet. White, buff, and red clays are got. Some of the white clay contains pyrite. This clay is washed and thus cleared of this injurious constituent, probably about one-third of the total amount dug being thus treated. Some of it is very pure and of superior quality, and is sold for fire-brick. The so-called "paper"-clay used for glazing wall-paper is all washed. By a proper mixture of clays of different colors almost any desired shade is obtained. The following shows the composition of washed white clay: Alumina, 38.34; silicic acid, 42.90; water (combined) 13.50; sand (quartz), 1.50; titanin acid, 1.20; potash, 0.26; soda, 0.18; sesquioxide of iron, 0.86; water (moisture), 1.10. Total (determined), 99.84. These washed samples are lighter than the crude clays, the specific gravity of a buff paper clay being 1.530 to 1.571; that of the unwashed white clay being 1.716 to 1.751. All of its varied phenomena of arrangement, extent, and character give a peculiar interest to this bank, and make it a favorable place for observations both of a geological and practical nature. Generally the top of the fire-clay bed is white, lower down it is spotted red and white, and at the bottom red, and this order of colors not uniform nor everywhere observed. Some of the richer white clays, containing some pyrite, are sold for the manufacture of alum. A track runs to the washing-works near by, and to Such's dock on the Raritan, a mile distant. In the bank the track is shifted to suit the digging, and top-dirt and clays are readily carried in cars drawn by teams to the works, to the dock, or to the waste-dump. The washing-works are north of the clay bank, and about them are the large drying-vats used. The improvement of clays by washing is practiced at no other establishment in New Jersey. Half a mile southeast of Such's clay works are the clay pits of Laird & Furman. But little clay has been dug here, and the pits have not been operated for some years. There is an overlying yellow sand bed ten to fifteen feet thick. The Middlesex Company, on Burt's Creek, is mining and dealing in furnace sand and potter's clay and manufacturing much brick.

A tract of about seven hundred acres, known as the Kearney tract, borders the Raritan northeast of Burt's Creek, and upon it clay pits have been dug at several points. "The Western Pits" are on both sides of the

old Burt's Creek and South Amboy road. Here the roadway divides the diggings into two groups of pits, one north the other south of it. On the north the top of this bed has an elevation of thirty-two to thirty-six feet; on the south its height is twenty-nine to thirty-five feet; but a difference of several feet is common within short distances. South of the road the average thickness of the clay bed is eight feet. Under it there is fine sand and kaolin. At the top a spit or two of the clay is white, next comes the blue or bluish-white, then the red clay. These are merely shades of color, all in one bed, and the color-line is the only one seen. The upper part of the northern bed is a buff clay. Below this it is bluish-white, the line between the two shades of color being distinct and clearly marked. Pyrites are quite abundant in the top of this buff clay. Each spit is examined, and the pyrite cut out and thrown aside. The clay thus sorted is sold for alum-making. The lower part of this buff clay is very rich, and is sold for glazing paper, commanding a high price. The bluish-white clay is rich in alumina, contains little foreign matter, and is esteemed the best of the bank. Its composition is given in the following analysis:

Alumina, 39.24; silicic acid, 42.71; water (combined), 13.32; sand (quartz), 0.70; titanin acid, 1.60; potash, 0.47; soda, 0.42; lime, 0.20; sesquioxide of iron, 0.46; water (moisture), 1.158; total, 100.70.

This clay approaches a pure kaolinite in composition, dries white and retains its whiteness. It is the most refractory of the clays dug here, and is sold for fire-brick. The best of the clays obtained here have a specific gravity of 1.702 to 1.742. No attempt has been made in these pits to utilize a fire-sand or kaolin found under the fire-clay. There is so much water in the stratum that its extraction is not practicable while digging the clay, as it would soon rush up and fill the pits. The "Northeastern Bank" is less than a quarter of a mile northeast of the pits just described. It is an older bank, in which work was resumed a few years ago. At the side of the road the pits pass through a bed of black sandy clay, also several feet thick, into the fire-clay. North of this about one hundred yards there is none of the black clay, but the sand-bed attains a maximum thickness of forty feet. A very few thin layers of white gravel occur in it. The whole has a plainly laminated structure, and much of the bed is very clean, sharp sand. The removal of so great a thickness of bearing, which is waste material, is costly, and compensated for only by the superior quality of the clays which it covers. The top of the clay bed here also has its characteristic inequalities of surface. At the top there is a white to faint-buff clay, reaching down four feet. The top spit of this contains a few pyrites, which are cut out. The remaining mass is very rich fine clay. The lower portion of this buff clay is almost free from impurities, and is considered the best clay of this tract. The following is the result of an analysis: Alumina, 39.14;

silicic acid, 42.20; water (combined), 14.05; silica (sand), 0.20; titanitic acid, 1.05; potash, 0.25; sesquioxide of iron, 0.45; water (moisture), 0.90. Total, 100.24. The purity of this clay is apparent at a glance at these figures. The blue portion of the bed under the buff is thought to be equally good, but it burns a little darker color. Selected lots from this bank are sold for ware, the buff going as a paper clay. The rest is good enough for fire-brick. Sand underlies the clay, and the digging stops when it is reached.

The Kearney clay bank is three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Roberts opening, and half a mile southeast of Kearney's dock. The ground about this opening is 70 to 80 feet high, and the top of the clay, as ascertained by the leveling done in 1855 by the geological survey, is 57 feet high. The fire-clay bed was 17 feet thick, of which 13 feet of the top was of good quality, and 4 feet at the bottom of spotted clay. The pits stopped at a sandy clay at the bottom. Resting on the fire-clay bed there was in places a black, lignite-bearing clay, but most of the top or bearing, which was 10 to 18 feet thick, was yellow sand. A kaolin was dug in the lower ground, about 200 feet from this clay bank, and at the side of the road. Its height above tide-level was 44 feet. In Roberts' bank (worked in 1855, but not lately), a few rods northeast of the Kearney bank, there was yellow sand 15 to 30 feet thick, then 14 feet of fire-clay, and the surface of this latter was found to be 58 feet above mean tide-level. The operators upon the Kearney tract, Messrs. E. F. & J. M. Roberts, make a practice of throwing the spits in heaps upon a board flooring at the side of the pit, sorting them into paper, ware, fire-brick, and alum clays, according to their quality. Most of these clays go either to Jersey City or to Trenton, although some are sent as far as Baltimore and Boston. The fire-brick clay is sold to manufacturers in Philadelphia, Reading, the Lehigh Valley, and other distant points. The aggregate production of the banks on this tract, worked steadily for so many years, is very large, and of this amount an unusually large proportion has been of very superior quality and has commanded high prices.

Fire-sand, feldspar, and sandy clay have been dug at the pits on the J. N. Coleman estate, a mile northwest of South Amboy, and near the road to Kearney's dock. At the most westerly pit a sandy material resembling feldspar is found a few feet below the surface. The top of this layer is about thirty feet high. In the pit southeast of the feldspar some clay has been dug, but it is said to have been in thin layers and of limited extent. A yellowish-white quartz sand forms the bearing in these pits. The fire-sand pit is in lower ground, northeast of the road. Both the fire-sand and clay dug on this property are very probably of drift origin, a part of the great sheet of sand, gravel, and clays which cover the members of the plastic clay beds in this part of the clay district.

The clays nearer the shore and southeast of these pits appear to be of like character.

W. C. Perrine's clay pits are located half a mile south of South Amboy, 200 yards northwest of the old Bordentown turnpike. A shaft was sunk 46 feet, 32 feet through sand and gravel, and 14 feet in a dark-colored tough clay, containing a little lignite and pyrite. This clay was deemed unsatisfactory for stoneware, and the shaft was abandoned. West of South Amboy, and near Roberts' banks, W. C. Perrine dug a little clay, merely as an exploration, and operations there were speedily abandoned. The clay pits of E. R. Rose & Son and the adjacent diggings of W. C. Perrine are at the side of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near the old Bordentown turnpike. The ground here and for some distance to the north and west is rather flat, and 60 to 80 feet above tide-level. The strata observed in these pits are in the following order and thickness, beginning at the surface:

(1) Sand, gravel, and very sandy clay, six to ten feet; (2) stoneware clay, six feet; (3) dark-colored sandy earth at the bottom.

The clay bed varies in thickness, having been found as much as fifteen feet thick, including eight feet of the top clay, which is sandy and stained a little by oxide of iron. This top clay is sold for common yellow-ware manufacture. The stoneware clay has a grayish color, and is marked by dark spots of oxide of iron, so characteristic of the clay of this bed, and known as "fly-specked clay." It is very solid, and its specific gravity is 2.129 to 2.151. The composition of this clay is as follows:

Alumina, 20.12; silicic acid, 28.60; water (combined), 7.22; sand (quartz), 37.10; titanitic acid, 1.10; potash, 1.50; soda, traces; magnesia, 0.29; sesquioxide of iron, 1.38; water (moisture), 4.18. Total, 101.49.

The bed becomes more sandy towards the bottom, and in the more northeastern pits it is underlaid by a dark-colored sandy clay, which farther west is replaced by a looser sandy earth. The top of the bed, as opened in Rose's pits, has a mean height of seventy feet above tide-level. W. C. Perrine's clay pits are in the flat ground southwest of Rose's, and the beds have the same average thickness as the latter. West of the pits of W. C. Perrine, and near the Burt's Creek and Jacksonville road, stoneware clay has been found in borings made by Otto Ernst. The layer penetrated was only one foot thick, a foot and a half beneath the surface, and under it there was white sand. Its elevation above tide-level was about sixty-seven feet. So thin a layer is of no practical value. Two other borings near this one did not show any clay.

The deep valley of Crossway Brook, south of South Amboy, running from the old Bordentown turnpike to Cheesquake Creek, affords favorable localities for opening the stoneware bed. E. R. Rose & Son, Morgan

& Furman, W. C. Perrine, and William Hayes have pits in this valley, and near its mouth Otto Ernst has a clay bank. At the clay pits of E. R. Rose & Son the following strata are cut: (1) yellow sandy gravel and (2) yellowish-white sand, ten feet; (3) dark drab-colored clay, one foot; (4) blue stoneware clay, six to seven feet; (5) yellow streaked earth at the bottom. These pits are on the west side of the valley, southeast of the residence of Mr. Rose. Morgan & Furman's pits and mines are across the brook from the pits just described, and not more than a mile southwest of South Amboy. The following is the order of beds:

(1) Yellow sandy gravel, 2 to 4 feet; (2) yellow sand, 10 to 11 feet; (3) black clay (not in all the pits), 3 to 4 feet; (4) blue stoneware clay, 10 feet; (5) dark red clay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the bottom there is generally a sandy black clay. The northeast pits are about a hundred yards from the western opening and in higher ground. The surface has an elevation of ninety-six feet. In these pits the top-dirt consists of yellow sand and gravel, 6 to 8 feet, and black clay, 3 to 4 feet. The blue stoneware bed is 10 feet thick, and lies upon a black clay. Neither of these places is now being worked. The first work was done in 1876. On ground northeast from the last-mentioned openings shafts have been sunk and work has since been done. The pit of Ward C. Perrine, about sixty rods southeast of Morgan & Furman's mines, is one of the oldest in this valley. The stoneware clay there is said to be about three feet thick. Down the valley farther are the pits of William Hayes, which were opened in 1867, the clay being carted to South Amboy. The following strata are seen in these pits:

(1) Yellow gravel, 1 to 3 feet; (2) yellow sand, 12 feet; (3) stoneware clay, 5 to 6 feet; (4) dark drab-colored clay, 1 to 2 feet; (5) yellowish earthy clay (yellow streaked) at the bottom.

Morgan's old and well-known clay bank is one mile south of South Amboy, on the shore of Raritan Bay. The following is the order of the succession of strata and their thickness at this bank, beginning at the surface:

(1) Laminated sand and sandy clay, 40 feet; (2) sandy clay (inferior), 8 feet; (3) blue stoneware-clay, 3 feet; (4) red (including peach-blossom clay), 6 feet; (5) stoneware-clay, becoming sandy at the bottom, 5 feet; (6) sand at the bottom.

The method of excavation here has been somewhat varied. More commonly the top dirt is removed, and then large pits are sunk in the clay, which are in turn filled by the bearing of the succeeding pit, and so on. Sometimes a pit is dug, and then from it short drifts are cut in the clay bed, after which the top is allowed to fall down and fill the excavated space. From the pits the clay is carted at low tide to vessels lying off the shore. Most of it is sold for stoneware, but a large quantity goes to Norwalk, Conn., and elsewhere to door-knob factories. This bank is one of the

oldest in the State or country, potter's clay having been dug here before 1800. Otto Ernst's clay beds at salt-works dock, on the north bank of Cheesquake Creek, half a mile from its mouth, were formerly worked by the Amboy Clay Company. Here there seem to be two distinct beds,—an upper one, which was worked in the bank, being from 5 to 7 feet thick and 10 feet above high-water level, and a lower one, which is 17 feet thick and 12 to 29 feet below the same level.

POTTERY AND BRICK-MAKING.—Clay from Morgan's banks was used in making stoneware about 1800. Soon afterwards Xerxes Price, perhaps in company with some of his brothers, purchased the property at Roundabout and began making stoneware pottery, using clay from Morgan's old bank. The plentiful supply of clay close at hand and its excellent adaptation to brick manufacture, the small amount of waste material to be removed, the natural drainage, and the convenience of navigable waters combine to render Sayreville one of the greatest brick-making areas in the country.

James Wood was the first to embark in this business, beginning to make common brick in 1851 on his clay property at Roundabout. At the outset his works had a manufacturing capacity of fifteen thousand bricks daily, which has increased to fifty thousand. His yard covers a large area, his sheds being seventy by five hundred feet, and containing five kilns, each twenty-eight by fifty-six feet, all heated from ninety-four arches. A fifty horse-power engine is employed, seventy men being required to do the labor connected with the various processes. The present annual production is eight million brick. There is a store on the property, which Mr. Wood conducts for the accommodation of his employees.

In the fall of 1851, Peter Fisher and James Sayre, Jr., the former from Fishkill, N. Y., the latter a resident of Newark, began the manufacture of common brick on the Price property, west of Wood's yard. In 1861 this firm began making fire-brick at Sayreville. Sayre & Fisher rank among the most extensive brick manufacturers of the United States, having five yards containing twenty-one kilns, their operations covering many acres, involving the erection of several large sheds and the employment of about two hundred men. In the report of the State geological survey of 1878 the annual product of the yards of Sayre & Fisher was computed to twenty-two million bricks, to make which would require at least fifty thousand tons of raw material. In 1858 this firm began manufacturing common brick near the bridge from Sayreville to Washington. This business passed entirely into the ownership of Peter Fisher in 1876. At this place the annual production is estimated at four million bricks.

Near this last-mentioned yard Robert L. Serviss began making common hard brick in 1853, abandoning the enterprise in 1871. During a portion of this

time the yard was operated by Tuttle & Serviss. In 1877 the property was purchased by William F. Fisher, who made many improvements upon it and added much to the capacity of the works.

Adjoining Peter Fisher's brick-yard on South River, near the road from Washington to South Amboy, the Washington Brick Company established a yard in 1868, and the business was continued until the death of H. F. Worthington in 1879. The capacity of these works is large, but they are now idle.

The brick-yards of the Middlesex Company are located on Burt's Creek near the Raritan. This company began operations in 1881, with Peter H. Valentine as president, E. Belknap as treasurer, Mr. S. Higbee as general manager, Lawrence Neubrandt as superintendent, and M. S. Ross as secretary, manufacturing fire-brick and furnace-blocks, which are burned in what are known among brick-makers as "square-down draught-kilns." The capacity of the works is twenty thousand bricks per day, one hundred and ten men are employed, the factory measures ninety by one hundred and sixty feet, the kilns are four in number, each having four arches, and an engine of one hundred horse-power is used. The products of this establishment are shipped chiefly to New York State and Pennsylvania.

E. F. Roberts carried on the manufacture of common brick for some years on the Kearney tract, but abandoned the business to engage in the sand and clay trade.

GEORGE SUCH'S GREEN-HOUSE.—One of the most notable of Sayreville's industries is the celebrated green-house of George Such, on the Ridgway property on Burt's Creek. This enterprise has gradually grown to large proportions, having its nucleus in a small green-house established by Mr. Such for his recreation, and with no idea that it would ever become in any sense a business. Its growth has been of that kind which cannot be expressed statistically or descriptively, but it has been steady and substantial, and Mr. Such now offers to lovers of the beautiful in flower-culture as good a collection of fine plants as is to be found in the Union, his trade extending to all parts of this country and to foreign lands, many of his plants surpassing those of the same varieties grown in England and France. His hot-houses are six in number. Three of them measure each one hundred feet by twelve, and three each one hundred and twenty-five feet by twenty. Near by are a fernery fifty feet by forty, and a house for pitcher plants one hundred feet by twenty. Ten men are employed.

Villages and Hamlets.—**SAYREVILLE** is a small village which has grown up under the influence of the extensive brick industry carried on there and near there. It was formerly called Roundabout, a name derived from the fact that it was accessible by water only by a very circuitous route by way of the Raritan and South Rivers. In 1872 it was renamed in honor of James R. Sayre, Jr., an extensive land-owner

and manufacturer there. The first and only postmaster to date is Peter Fisher. The population is above eight hundred, mostly employes at the several brick-yards about the village and other families.

There are at Sayreville two stores, kept by Sayre & Fisher and James Wood, a Methodist Church, a school-house, a hotel, and a saloon, with such a number of dwellings as are necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The Sayreville Hotel was established in 1870 by Maximilian Bailey; the Mitchell House, as the other public-house is known, in 1877 by Christian Mitchell. Sayreville, as the principal settlement within the new township, gave its name to the latter upon its organization.

BURT'S CREEK.—This is the name by which is known a scattered neighborhood extending along the creek of that name from near its mouth to its headwaters. Within its not very definite limits are the steam clay-works and green-houses of George Such, and the brick-factory of the Middlesex Company, and several dwellings.

MECHANICSVILLE.—The extreme southwestern corner of what was the village of South Amboy before the erection of Sayreville, now separated from South Amboy proper by the boundary line between the two townships, is called Mechanicsville. It embraces between four and five blocks of village lots, and contains a few dwellings.

Schools.—Nothing definite or interesting of early schools in this township is ascertainable. There are two school districts in Sayreville, of which that at the village is the older and most important. These are numbered 37 and 25 in the enumeration of the school districts of Middlesex County, and are locally known respectively as "Brickland" and "Ernstons."

The number of children of the school age in Sayreville township in 1881 was 148 in District No. 37, and 92 in District No. 25. In 1880 schools were kept open nine and three-tenths months in District No. 37, and eight months in District No. 25. In District No. 37 the average attendance was 90, in District No. 25, 20. It was estimated that in the former district 8 attended select school, and in the latter 25; 37 in District No. 37 and 28 in District No. 25 attended no school. The school-house in District No. 37 will seat 125 scholars; that in District No. 25, 60. One male and one female teacher were employed in District No. 37, at salaries of \$45 and \$33 per month respectively. A female teacher was employed in District No. 25 at \$16.50 per month. The apportionment from State appropriation to Districts Nos. 37 and 25 was \$633.77 and \$300 respectively. For the payment of teachers' salaries \$150 was voted in District No. 25. The amount of district school tax voted for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school houses was \$400 in District No. 37, and \$150 in District No. 25. In District No. 37 the total amount of district tax ordered to be raised was \$400; in District No. 25, \$300. The total amount received from all sources for public school pur-

poses in Districts Nos. 37 and 25 was \$1033.77 and \$600 respectively. The present value of school property in District No. 37 is \$1600. The school-house in District No. 25 is a rented building. In District No. 37 a fund is being raised with a view to establishing a school library, \$20 having been received to date (1882).

Churches.—**SAYREVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Old Bethel Circuit, out of which Sayreville station grew, had its origin in 1842, at which time Rev. J. B. Dobbins was pastor. The charges as then arranged were Bethel Church of Sayreville, with 80 members; Old Bridge Church, with 27 members; and Princeton Church, with 12 members, making 119 members. The circuit at this time included the district of country embracing Princeton, South Amboy, and Roundabout.

In 1848 occurred in records the first mention of what is now the Sayreville Church. The class was formed at Roundabout, and was composed of John Van Deventer, Eliza Van Deventer, John Slover, Peter Van Deventer, Louisa Bolton, Lorenzo Van Deventer, Mary Slover, and Sister Bolton, and services were held in private houses. In 1850 the name of the charge was changed to Middlesex Mission, and then included Washington, Old Bridge, South Amboy, Fresh Pond, and Roundabout.

In 1869 the erection of a church edifice in Sayreville was commenced, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Revs. E. H. Stokes, C. R. Hartranft, B. F. Sharp, I. H. Mickel, and J. J. Corrin. This building was completed in 1872, and dedicated in June, 1878. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. T. Hanlan, D.D.

For a period of years this church and that at Washington were connected. In 1874 Roundabout was separated from the Washington Church and became a separate station, with Rev. Firman Robbins as its first pastor. His successors have been Rev. David McCurdy, 1875-77; Rev. A. J. Gregory, 1878; and Rev. John Handly, the present pastor, 1879-82.

The present trustees are Peter Fisher, I. Letts, J. Blew, J. Slover, and I. Griffin. The church has a membership of fifty, and is in a prosperous condition. The house of worship is of brick, thirty-three by forty-three feet, with a "recess pulpit," is pleasantly located on a high elevation overlooking South River, and cost \$6600. The parsonage, which is of brick, cost \$1816.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL.—In the school-house at Sayreville Episcopalian services were held in 1859 by Rev. Gideon J. Burton, rector at that time of Christ Church, South Amboy.

Jan. 12, 1860, Rev. Mr. Burton laid the corner-stone of the Holy Trinity Chapel, and on the 14th of the following April he held the first service in the new house of worship, which was consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer on Whit-Sunday, 1861.

The cost of the erection of this chapel was but little more than \$1000, which amount was donated for such

use by Miss Sophia Conover, then a resident of South Amboy. The land on which it stood was given by Mr. William Van Deventer.

At the suggestion of Rev. Gideon J. Burton, and with the consent of those whose benefactions had made its erection possible, and with the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, this structure was taken down and removed to Washington, in East Brunswick, in the summer of 1876.

The Washington Canal.—In 1823 a charter was procured for a canal something more than a mile in length from South River to the Raritan, traversing the narrowest part of the western portion of the present township, its object being to shorten the distance by water from Washington to the Raritan, thus facilitating the carrying trade from that point. This canal was constructed by Samuel Gordon, of South Amboy, as contractor, and finished about 1824 or 1825, and has since been familiarly known by the above name.

CHAPTER CVII.

CRANBURY.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—Cranbury, containing nine thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, is the smallest township in the county except South Amboy, and was the last organized. In its entirety it is the most southern of the townships, though the southern extremity of Monroe extends farther southward than the southern limit of Cranbury. It is bounded north by South Brunswick and Monroe, east by Monroe, south by East Windsor and West Windsor (Mercer County), and (if from its peculiar wedge-like shape it may be said to have a western boundary) on the west by Princeton (Mercer County).

Descriptive.—The surface of Cranbury is slightly rolling, and the soil is generally well cultivated and in most parts quite productive. It is drained by Cranbury Brook, which flows across it east and west, and Millstone River, which has its course along its southern border. The principal thoroughfares are the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike (the old George's road) and the Cranbury and Princeton turnpike. The Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad defines a portion of the eastern boundary and crosses the southeastern corner, and the New York Division of the same railroad crosses the township near its western extremity. In 1880 the real estate in Cranbury was valued at \$624,600, the personal property at \$805,000, the number of voters was 390.

Settlement and Early Occurrences.—The earliest data concerning any portion of the present township of Cranbury is to the effect that within ten days

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

after the confirmation (March 14, 1682) of East Jersey to the twenty-four proprietors (of whom John Haywood and Thomas Cooper were two) by the Duke of York, John Haywood conveyed his share to Robert Burnett, who divided his possessions and sold them out in parcels, one of which, embracing a tract in Cranbury, bounded east by George's road and south by Cranbury Brook, was granted in 1703 by Isabella McKinsie to Philip French, of New York City.

In 1734 the heirs of Philip French sold this tract to Noah Barton, who sold the part on which most of the northern part of Cranbury village has grown up to Samuel Leonard. From Leonard it passed to Peter Wyckoff, and a portion of it has since remained in possession of successive generations of his descendants.

Thomas Cooper seems to have held the land embracing that part of the village south of the brook. In 1683 he sold one-half of his tract to Sir John Gordon, whose son, Sir Robert Gordon, sold the same in 1720 to John Rothead. In 1736, John Rothead conveyed four acres and a half on the brook to Thomas Grubbs, doubtless as a seat for a grist-mill, for it is recorded that Thomas Grubbs conveyed this same lot, together with a grist-mill, to John Collins in 1741. There is no means of ascertaining how much of a settlement had at that time grown up about the mill, which must be regarded as the probable nucleus of whatever population the vicinity then and has since contained.

THE NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP.—The settlement and subsequent village received their name from the brook on whose banks they had their beginning and growth, and the village transmitted the name to the township.

When and by whom Cranbury Brook was named is not known. During former years the name was often erroneously spelled Cranberry. The following paragraph on this subject from the pen of Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury since 1857, will be found interesting in this connection:

"The name of the fruit cranberry is of Scotch origin. It was called *cranberry*, from a real or fancied resemblance of its stem to the neck of the crane, and was modified by dropping the 'e.' It was the emblem in Scotland of the Grant clan. The name was undoubtedly given to the stream on which our village stands from the fact that the berries were found upon its meadows. And when applied to a stream, or meadow, or prairie, the correct spelling is *Cranberry*. But there is no reason or meaning in that spelling as applied to a town. The old English custom, which our early fathers, of course, followed, was to call a district or town a *borough*, which was contracted into *burg* or *bury*, according to whichever they thought sounded best. Hence the ending of many names of towns, both in England and in this country, as Canterbury, Woodbury, Danbury, Williamsburg, Jamesburg,—never spelled *berry*. When this village began to grow up the natural method was to call it Cranberry borough or town; the *berry* would be dropped, and there would be Cranborough, or, contracting it, Cranbury. And so the old documents and records which were written by those who knew how to spell or were careful in spelling have the name Cranbury. The origin of the name, its proper meaning, and the best authority in spelling make it Cranbury. *Cranberry* suggested to strangers a low, swampy,

sandy country, which this is not. It is possible on some spots along the brook to raise the fruit, but the surrounding country is adapted to almost anything better than to that purpose. Let us have the correct, respectable, historical spelling."

While it is possible a very few scattering settlers may have located west of the site of Cranbury village, towards Plainsboro', prior to the beginning of settlement at Cranbury, it is not by those who have given the subject much investigation deemed very probable that such was the case.

The Wyckoff and Perrine families were early comers, and the latter is now very numerous in the township and adjoining ones.

The grist-mill property, as has been seen, was in possession of Thomas Grubbs from 1736 to 1741, and it is reasonably supposed that the mill was erected about 1737 or 1739. In July, 1739, James Rothead conveyed to Coert Van Voorhees and Thomas Storey a lot of ground adjoining the mill property, "to be for the use of the elders and deacons of the Presbyterian Church of Cranbury," for erecting a house of worship, in consideration of two pounds to him duly paid.

The settlement must by that date have contained several families, as a church had been formally organized and officered. Voorhees and Storey immediately conveyed the lot to Nicholas Stevens and Peter Perrine, elders, and John Brown and William Magee, deacons of the said church, which is thought to have been then only recently organized, and it is supposed there had been little preaching in the Cranbury settlement until the year before. At the first meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in 1738, appeared John Chambers, a commissioner from Cranbury, asking for a supply. Rev. Gilbert Tennent was appointed to preach there and at Allentown.

At another meeting of the Presbytery, held in the autumn of the same year, Stephen Wagner presented a petition from the people of Cranbury and vicinity asking for advice in a matter of difficulty concerning a house of worship. It seems that Presbyterians and "people of the Church of England persuasion," as they were termed, had united in building a church on the spot now occupied by the "Old Church" school-house, in School District No. 62 in Monroe, east of Cranbury. When the house was built and how it was used it has not been possible to ascertain.¹ Diligent search has not revealed one fact concerning it previous to 1738, nor can it be ascertained when it ceased to be used as a house of worship; but it was long used as a school-house. All traces of the house have now disappeared except, it may be, a few timbers in some neighboring building, and the spot is only marked by a few neglected graves. But the trouble then concerned its use. Presbytery held an adjourned meeting at Cranbury to compose the difficulty, which was done by advising that one or the

¹ Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, who supplied these facts, has laboriously but vainly tried to learn more of the matters under consideration.

other party should sell out their right. The record does not state the fact, but it was evidently the Presbyterians who sold out, for they took measures the next year to build a new house; and for the site they came near the mill, as has been seen. Probably the settlers at Cranbury had not until then attained any numerical strength. Whenever and by whomsoever besides some persons supposed to have lived in Cranbury the old church in Monroe had been erected, it must have been located there because its supporters in that direction outnumbered all others elsewhere, those at Cranbury included, for in such matters the majority generally ruled then as now.

PROMINENT MEN OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.—It has been seen that the leading spirits in the movement to establish a church at Cranbury were Coert Van Voorhees and Thomas Storey, who purchased the lot from James Rothead; Nicholas Stevens and Peter Perrine, elders, and John Brown and William Magee, deacons, to whom they transferred it; and John Chambers and Stephen Wagner, who represented the Cranbury Presbyterians at New Brunswick; and these, with James Rothead, Peter Wyckoff, and Thomas Grubbs, the mill proprietor, may be fairly regarded as having been at the time among the most prominent residents at and near the Cranbury settlement, if, indeed, they all did live in that vicinity. John Collins, who bought the grist-mill and the four acres of land surrounding it of Grubbs in 1741, is reasonably supposed to have become a resident there, but whether Grubbs removed to some other locality or remained is uncertain. Except that Coert Van Voorhees was a descendant of the Van Voorhees who was the progenitor of the present family of Voorhees in America,¹ and a later supporter of the church, nothing can be stated concerning him, save that he is believed upon reasonable ground to have been descended indirectly from some of the name living in North Brunswick, which included New Brunswick till 1860. Save what is above set forth, little of interest is known in reference to any of the others above mentioned. One John Storey was during the Revolution a resident of South Brunswick, of whose territory Cranbury was then a part, and is thought to have been a descendant of Thomas Storey, who, as was also John Storey, was later a supporter of the church. The names of Wyckoff and Perrine have come down to the present through several generations. Peter Perrine had two brothers named William and Elijah, who were also early settlers in the vicinity of Cranbury. They were without doubt descended from the brothers Henry and Daniel Perrine, Huguenot refugees, who with others of French nativity were stranded on the southeastern shore of Staten Island with the rickety old ship "Caledonian," whose timbers providentially held together long enough to bring

her passengers to the land they sought, some time after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

Peter Perrine married a woman named Holman, and had several children. It is to be regarded as somewhat remarkable that five of his daughters married men named Dey, of some of the Dey families of South Brunswick, and many of their descendants are living in the county now. Two of the sons of Peter Perrine were named Enoch and Andrew, whose descendants have been numerous and many of them well known.

A considerable tract of land, embracing Cranbury Station, was the farm of William Perrine. It was cut in two by the construction of the railroad, the depot now standing about in its centre as formerly bounded.

William Perrine married Hannah Mount; his children were named Matthias, John, Peter, Humphrey, William, Daniel, Lydia, Ann, Margaret, Rebecca, and Hannah. (1) Matthias married Ann Knott and lived between Cranbury and Prospect Plains. He had children named David K., Ann K., Hannah, Lydia, Eliza Jane, Catharine, Rachel, Margaret, Susan, and Mary. David K. married Elizabeth Tilton and lived near Prospect Plains. His children were Charles H., Mary E., and Elwood. (2) John lived and died in Cranbury. His wife was Betsy Riggs. Peter, William, John, Abraham J., and George were the names of his children, none of whom live in the vicinity. (3) Peter married Ann Duncan and removed to New York State before 1800. (4) Humphrey espoused Fanny Dodd, and his son, Dr. William Perrine, is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. (5) William married Sarah Voorhees and removed to Philadelphia, and thence to Somerville, N. J., where he died. He had two daughters. (6) Daniel and (7) Hannah died unmarried. (8) Lydia married Thomas Baldwin; (9) Anna, Israel Baldwin; (10) Margaret, Maj. James Cook; and (11) Rebecca, John McMichael.

(1) Elijah Perrine married Betsy Perrine and lived on the Trenton road. Of what family of Perrines his wife was does not appear, though she is supposed to have descended from the same ancestors as the three brothers mentioned. The children of Elijah and Betsy Perrine were Peter, Henry, William, John, Ellen, Margaret, Lydia, and Sarah. (2) Peter married into the Rue family, and after the death of his first wife married Lydia Ward. His children were Alfred, Ward C., Mary, and Elizabeth. Ward C. has long been a prominent business man at South Amboy. (3) Henry married Jemima Healy, by whom he had children named Charlotte, Ann, Matilda, Lydia, Samuel E., John Henry, Rebecca, and Mary. (4) William espoused Mary Hunt. Their children were Sarah, Ann, Ellen, and Hannah. (5) John was twice married,—first to Miss P. Vinewright, then to Elizabeth Wilbur. His children were Elizabeth, Rebecca, Elijah, and Sarah, and two sons. (6) Ellen

¹ This family is numerous in Middlesex County. See the history of North Brunswick for further information concerning the family and name.

married William Rue, and settled at Matchaponix in Monroe. (7) Margaret married Cornelius Suydam; (8) Lydia, Peter Rue. Both removed to Matchaponix. (9) Sarah married Garret J. Snediker, of Cranbury, and bore him children named Alexander, Jacob, Anna Elizabeth, Edward, John, and Henry.

Peter Wyckoff is supposed to have been the progenitor of Peter Wyckoff, who married Elizabeth Baird, and located at the locality known as Wyckoff's Mills, and had children named Peter, Jr., John, Jacob, David B., Mary Ann, Gertrude, and two others. Peter married a Miss Pullen, and died at Wyckoff's Mills. John died at Hight-town. Jacob married Arnelia Robbins, and located in the vicinity of Cranbury. David B. married Elizabeth Perrine, and settled at Hightstown. Mary Ann married Elias Conover, and resided and died in Monmouth County. Gertrude married Rev. James Maxwell, and lives at Hightstown. The children of David B. were Addison, Anna, John P., Elizabeth, Monroe, Virginia, and Josephine, who died young.

OTHER PIONEER FAMILIES.—An early settler in Cranbury was Thomas Duncan, and we trace his genealogy as far back as scanty records, land titles, and well-founded traditions will permit. The Duncan fathers came from Scotland, and in a sectarian way were what may be termed Presbyterians. It appears that Jabez Duncan was a soldier in Philip's war, of Capt. Turner's company, in April, 1676. Joseph Duncan was killed by the Indians June 27, 1689, with twenty-two others. Nathaniel Duncan, at Dorchester, in 1630 came, doubtless in the "Mary and John," with the other first settlers of that town, bringing with him perhaps his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Nathaniel (who was connected with an artillery company in 1644), and later had a son Peter. About 1641 he removed to Boston, and died about 1668. The last-named son also belonged to the artillery company in 1654. He removed to Gloucester, and had children,—Martha, Elizabeth, Ruth, Peter, Priscilla, Margery, and Daniel.¹ The tradition of one of the ancestors of the Duncan family having been killed by the Indians was handed down to later generations, and Stephen Duncan, who died aged eighty-three in 1867, often spoke of it. Little doubt is entertained that either Peter or Daniel Duncan above mentioned was the father of Thomas, the statements made years ago by several of the old men of the Duncan family supporting this theory. Thomas purchased a large tract of land on Cranbury Neck, lived upon it, and apportioned it out among his children. Two old deeds for lands, including the old farm of Stephen Duncan, dated Feb. 1, 1749, are in existence. They are from Thomas Duncan to his sons, William and John. The name Thomas Duncan is written in a good business hand, though evidently the signature of an old man. John (son of Thomas) had sons,—Daniel, John, Thomas

(for nearly thirty years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury), and Stephen. John Duncan had two sons, Peter Duncan, Esq., and John I., and a daughter, the late wife of William Tindall, of Hightstown. The descendants of Elder Thomas Duncan are numerous and respectable. The Duncan descendants are still very generally Presbyterians in the old neighborhood. John I. Duncan, who died aged seventy-three in 1873, was highly esteemed, and was for many years a land surveyor and business man. He leaves a large, respectable family.

Among the early settlers was Isaac De Bow. Whether any one of the name of an earlier generation was in Cranbury is unknown. (1) Isaac, the progenitor of later generations, was a blacksmith, and plied his avocation in Cranbury as early as 1750. His children were Garret, John, James, Daniel, and Isabel. (2) Garret married Elizabeth Gilliland and located in the village. His children were James and David. James married Matilda Dey, and removed to Allegheny County, Pa. David married Ellen Reed, and located in the village. His children were Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, James, Sarah, and William. (3) John married and removed to New York State. (4) James died unmarried. (5) Isabel married a Griggs, and removed to New Brunswick.

(1) Matthew Rue, who located in Monroe previous to 1750, buying a large tract of land partially in what is now Cranbury, had children named Joseph, Samuel, William, Matthew, Jr., James, Matthias, John, Ellen, and Margaret. But little is known of any of them except (2) Matthew, Jr., who married Catherine Voorhees, settling on a portion of his father's property, which he intersected, lying on the Cranbury side of the present township boundary line, and had children named Matthew, Samuel, Margaret, Catherine, Ellen, and Charlotte. (3) Matthew went to Ohio, and there died. (4) Samuel married Anna Wyckoff, and located on the homestead. His children were John, Matthew A., Edmund S., William C., Alfred, Margaret, and Elizabeth. John died unmarried. Matthew A. married Emeline Anderson, and is a well-known business man of Cranbury village. His children are Alfred A., William H., and L. A. Rue. Edmund married Margaret Gilliland, and located on the homestead. William married Rebecca Shreeve, and died on Staten Island. Alfred espoused Mary Ann Stulls, and lives in the village. Margaret married Henry Vandewater, and removed from the township. Elizabeth is the wife of James Heath, of Kingston. (5) Margaret married William Perrine, and removed to Ohio. (6) Catherine became the wife of John Dey, and (7) Margaret of Runey Dey. Charlotte married John Veighte. The latter three located in South Brunswick.

Among the old families of Cranbury may be accounted that of the Van Kirks. The first of the name

¹ Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England settlers.

who is known to have resided in the township was (1) John Van Kirk, who lived near the grist-mill in the village, and had sons named Oakley and Andrew. (2) Oakley died unmarried, and (3) Andrew married and had eleven children, named Gordon, Nancy, Lavinia, Ida, Jane, Mary, Catherine, John, Lucinda, Sarah, and Keziah. Gordon, Nancy, Lavinia, Ida, Sarah, and Keziah all died unmarried. Jane married and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and died there. Mary married Alexander Alexander, and died in New York, where Catherine removed with her husband, Henry Hathaway. John is living at Allentown, Pa. Lucinda married Abraham Voorhees, and after his death William Schenck, and is a resident of Cranbury.

All that it has been found possible to learn of those who have any claim to memory as pioneers in Cranbury has been carefully set forth with all the detail the data has permitted. The names of many others, about whom the writer has been unable to learn anything in detail, will be presented farther on.

REV. DAVID BRAINERD AT CRANBURY.—In the journal of David Brainerd appears this record: "June 18, 1745. In the afternoon came to a place called Cranbury, and meeting with a serious minister lodged with him." This "serious minister," whose bearing seems to have favorably impressed the missionary, was Rev. Charles McKnight, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury from 1744 to 1778. Whether Brainerd had visited the place previous to the date of the above entry in his journal does not appear, but his mention of the locality as "a place called Cranbury" inclines us to believe that he was not at the time familiar with it. In 1746 he removed to this vicinity with some of his Indian followers. At the north end of the present village of Cranbury stood a majestic elm, under whose wide-spreading branches some of the forefathers of the present residents there heard the devoted missionary preach to his wondering and at times greatly moved aboriginal congregation. A few years ago the tree fell before the progress of improvement, but some few relics remain of the town of Bethel, which Brainerd began, a few miles away, and his brother John completed.¹

Brainerd was full of fire and force, vividly picturing in beautiful yet simple language to his red auditors the blessings of salvation. The following extracts from his journal will show the effects which followed his preaching:

"August 8th. In the afternoon I preached to Indians. Their number was now about sixty-five persons,—men, women, and children. I discoursed from Luke xiv. 16-23, and was favored with uncommon freedom. There was much concern among them while I was discoursing publicly, but afterwards when I spoke to one and another more particularly whom I perceived under concern, the power of God seemed to descend upon the assembly 'like a rushing mighty wind,' and with an astonishing energy bore down all before it.

"I stood amazed at the influence that seized the audience almost universally, and could compare it to nothing more aptly than a mighty torrent that bears down and sweeps before it whatever is in its way.

¹ In the history of Monroe will be found much of interest concerning this place.

Almost all persons of all ages were bowed down together, and scarce one was able to withstand the shock of the surprising operation. Old men and women who had been drunken wretches for many years, and some little children, not more than six or seven years of age, appeared in distress for their souls, as well as persons of middle age. And it was apparent these children were not merely frightened with seeing the general concern, but were made sensible of their danger, the badness of their hearts, and their misery without Christ. The most stubborn hearts were now obliged to bow. A principal man among the Indians who before thought his state good because he knew more than the generality of the Indians, and who with great confidence the day before told me he had been a Christian more than ten years, was now brought under solemn concern for his soul and wept bitterly. Another man, considerable in years, who had been a murderer, a *poor-souls*, and a notorious drunkard, was likewise now brought to cry for mercy with many tears, and to complain much that he could be no more concerned when he saw his danger so great.

"There were almost universally praying and crying for mercy in every part of the house, and many out of doors, and numbers could neither go nor stand; their concern was so great, each for himself, that none seemed to take any notice of those about them, but each prayed for themselves, and were, to their own apprehension, as much retired as if every one had been by himself in a desert, or rather they thought nothing about *any* but themselves, and so were every one praying *apart* although *all together*. It seemed to me there was an exact fulfillment of that prophecy, Zech. xii. 10, 12, for there was now 'A great mourning, like the mourning of Hadrabimmon,' and each seemed to 'mourn apart.' Methought this had a near resemblance to the day of God's power, mentioned Josh. x. 14, for I must say I never saw *any day* like it in all respects; it was a day wherein the Lord did much destroy the kingdom of darkness among the people.

"This concern was most rational and just; those who had been awakened any considerable time complained especially of the badness of their hearts, and those newly awakened of the lousiness of their *lives* and *actions*, and all were afraid of the anger of God, and of everlasting misery as the desert of sin. Some of the white people who came out of curiosity to 'hear what this talker would say' to the poor ignorant Indians were much awakened, and appeared to be wounded with a view of their perishing state.

"Those who had lately obtained relief were filled with comfort; they appeared calm and rejoiced in Christ Jesus, and some of them took their distressed friends by the hand, telling them of the goodness of Christ, and the comfort that is to be enjoyed in him, and invited them to come and give their hearts to him. And I could observe some of them in the most unaffected manner lifting up their eyes to heaven as if crying for mercy, while they saw the distress of the poor souls around them.

"August 9th. In the afternoon I discoursed to them publicly. There were now present about seventy persons. I opened and applied the parable of the sower, and was enabled to discourse with much plainness. There were many tears among them while I was discoursing, but no considerable cry, yet some were much affected with a few words spoken from Matt. xi. 29, with which I concluded. But while I was discoursing near night to two or three of the awakened persons a divine influence seemed to attend what was spoken, which caused the persons to cry out in anguish of soul, although I spoke not a word of terror, but on the contrary set before them the fullness of Christ's merits and his willingness to save all that came to him.

"The cry of these was heard by others, who though scattered before immediately gathered round. I then proceeded in the same strain of gospel invitation till they were all melted into tears and cries except two or three, and seemed in the greatest distress to find and secure an interest in the great Redeemer. Some who had but little more than a *rattle* made in their *passions* the day before seemed now to be deeply affected, and the concern in general appeared near as prevalent as the day before. There was indeed a *very great mourning* among them, and yet every one seemed to mourn apart. For so great was their concern that almost every one was praying and crying for himself, as if none had been near. '*Guttummaukihumme, guttummaukihumme,*' i. e., 'Have mercy upon me, have mercy upon me!' was the common cry.

"It was very affecting to see the poor Indians, who the other day were yelling in their *idolatrous* feasts, now crying to God with much importunity for and interest in his dear Son."

The most friendly relations existed between the missionaries and Rev. Mr. McKnight, and often they are said to have preached for each other.

PIONEER NAMES.—The names of subscribers towards the purchase of the parsonage property of the Cranbury Presbyterian Church in 1758 have been handed down to the present generation on a worn and faded document. A list of them is presented as containing among many others those of residents within the present township limits at the date mentioned. Some of those not residents there were residents of South Brunswick, Monroe, and perhaps other adjacent townships as the county is now divided, and doubtless a few lived in the contiguous portions of what are now Somerset, Mercer, and Monmouth Counties. To residents of the territory represented by them these names will be of especial interest, and as those of helpers in the early progress of Cranbury they are entitled to insertion here: John Hume, James Gaston, Euphemia Wilson, Jonathan Combs, Barney Karney, Nathan Davis, Leaford Haughhawout, Henry Swinler, Matthias Mount, John Stevens, Joseph Clayton, Elizabeth Clun, Peter Perrine, Charles Barclay, Eliza Swain, Samuel Bayles, Isaac Davis, Peter Covenhoven, John Sutphen, Robert Davison, William Dorrance, Duncan Campbell, George Davison, John Thompson, Jr., Lucas Schenck, William Davison, Adam Newell, John Muirhead, Andrew Davison, John Reed, Ram Vanderbeek, Cornelius Voorhees, John Carson, Stephen Voorhees, Coert Voorhees, David Gilliland, Peter Bonham, Zachariah Gapen, Nehemiah Suttan, Adrian Bennett, Samuel Kerr, Eleanor Gilliland, James Mulligan, Daniel Disbrow, Elizabeth Wright, William Chela, Richard Jewell, Joseph Storey, John Storey, John Gordon, James Peters, Joseph Wilson, Catorene Disbrow, Cornelius Carhart, Richard Sparks, Arthur Vankirk, Nicholas Britton, Thomas Storey, Albert Cortelyou, Thomas Mershon, Charles McLean, Barnet Griggs, John Chapman, John Jewell, Benjamin Griggs, Cornelius Wyckoff, John Soden, William Guest, James English, Barent Hagerman, Stephen Ketcham, Hugh McCullom, Robert Magee, Andrew Wilson, John Gaston, Matthias Vankirk, John Johnston, Thomas Mount, Arthur Wyckoff, Menke Peters, John Stephenson, John Thompson, John Kerr, Jr., William Cole, Tobias Neiphews, John Faris, William Magee, Stephen Pangborn, Thomas Dier, Luke Smock, Richard Major, Lines Pangborn, John Wetherell.

The names below are of those who pledged money for the purpose of building the first church. The subscription was begun in 1785, and its object was attained in 1788: Charles Barclay, Matthew Griggs, Samuel Kerr, James Gaston, Henry Wagner, Jacob G. Bergen, William Covenhoven, Cornelius Arvin, Josiah Skelton, William Smith, John Mount, Reuben Davison, David Chambers, Humphrey Mount, John Duncan, Reuben Morris, Peter Covenhoven, John Erwin, John Perrine, Peter Gulick, William Sloan, Elias Lovberry, Richard Handley, Anna Chambers, Andrew Rowan, Nathaniel Hunt, John Wyckoff, William Dey, George McAvoy, Jacob Wyckoff, John

Gulick, Peter Bergen, Thomas Mershon, Benjamin Vanderbeek, Dr. Stites, Robert Mershon, Andrew Applegate, Jr., Samuel Bayles, William Perrine, Elijah Perrine, William J. Davison, Thomas McDowell, Henry Stults, Paul Miller, Jr., Andrew McDowell, Ruliff Cortelyou, Stephen Voorhees, Jemima Griggs, Henry Cortelyou, Else Schenck, Anthony Danton, Abraham Van Hise, John Stults, Jonathan Combs, Sr., Mary Egberts, Matthias Mount, Jr., Daniel Sparling, Joshua Ely, Daniel Lott, John Davison, Jr., William Davison, Isaac Snediker, Charles Roberson, John Slaback, Cornelius Messler, Sr., George Thompson, David Stout, David Williamson, William Jewell, Peter Cammer, Jonathan Combs, Jr., John Jourdan, James Jernee, James Hulick, Cornelius Hulick, Joseph Mount, Matthias Gilliland, John Snediker, John Davison, Sr., David Gilliland, John Reed, Joseph Riggs, Daniel Stover, Hezekiah Mount, Peter Perrine, Peter Hulfish, Vinson Carterline, Samuel Longstreet, Samuel Bayles, Jr., Luke Smock, Samuel Applegate, Cornelius Johnston, Zebulon Morford, Garrett Voorhees, Widow Wyckoff, Garrett J. Snediker, James Dey, John Wetherell, Hendrick Barkalow, Peter Barclay, John Sutphen, John Sutphen, John Davison, Sr., Aaron Van Pelt, Benjamin Ashley, John Storey, John Carman, Peter C. Covenhoven, Lewis Barclay, Nathan Davis, Matthias Johnson, Farrington Barkalow, Joseph Dey, William Johnson, John Van Dyke, John Dey, Koert Voorhees, Henry Applegate, William D. Perrine, Jacob Deremer, William Palmer, Israel Baldwin, Peter Deremer, Elnathan Baldwin, Jane Bordine, William Gordon, Oke Hendrickson, James Barclay, Anna Deremer, Elisha Jewell, James Moore, Garrett Snediker, George Davison, Bernard Moore, Hendrick Lott, Lippincott South, John Davis, Thomas Applegate, Cornelius Hendrickson, Isaac Davis, Abraham Lott, John Sutphen, James Freeman, John Stonaker, John Suttan, John Fisher, Widow Wetherell, Robert Wiley, Daniel Ashley, Rochard Slover, David Brotherton, Jacobus Hagerman, Peter Stults, Isaac Perrine, Francis Vaune, Abraham Slover, Orre Bennett, John Marlen, Joel Jobs, Isaac Van Hise, Nicholas Britton, Isaac Van Pelt, Joseph Applegate, Isaac Britton, Isaac Debouw, Joseph Jernee, Robert McGee, Thomas Nixon, Joseph Perrine, William McGee, John Van Kirk, Timothy Horner, William Britton, James Perrine, Benjamin Luker, Thomas Slack, Benjamin Griggs, David Luker, William Covenhoven, Hendrick Hoagland, Samuel Van Kirk, Anthony Applegate, Joachim Van Arsdale, Benjamin Luker, Jr., Enos Baldwin, Cornelius Van Arsdale, William Jordan, Woolsay Baldwin, David Wortman, Nehemiah Sutton, Richard Jobs, Cornelius Crusier, Henry Disbrow, Daniel Bayles, Samuel Disbrow, Andrew Morehead, Peter Arven, James Myrick, Thomas Allen, Thomas Soden, James Reed, Peter Jobs, John Storey.

Organization.—The township of Cranbury was

erected by an act of the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey, approved March 7, 1872.

The act constituted the inhabitants of the new township a body politic and corporate, to be known as the "inhabitants of the township of Cranbury, in the county of Middlesex;" directed that they hold their first town-meeting at the inn of William Stults, in Cranbury village, on the day set apart by law for holding the annual town-meetings of the other townships of Middlesex County; appointed Ezekiel Silvers, Matthew A. Rue, and D. Chambers Lewis judges of election, to hold and preside over the first town-meeting, and Edwin A. Brown town clerk of Cranbury, all to hold their offices until their successors should be elected and qualified; appointed Messrs. Silvers, Rue, and Chambers, above mentioned, commissioners to divide the township into convenient road districts; and provided that the town committees of the several townships of Cranbury, South Brunswick, and Monroe should meet at 10 A.M. on the second Tuesday of April, 1872, at Stults' inn in Cranbury village, and allot and divide between the said townships all their paupers which were chargeable to that township within the bounds of which they had acquired their settlements respectively, and to arrange an equitable division of the assets and liabilities of the three townships on the basis of the amount of their taxable property and the number of their taxable inhabitants respectively.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Ezekiel Silvers, 1872.	Peter R. Bergen, 1877-78.
Matthew A. Rue, 1872-74, 1876.	D. C. Lewis, 1877.
H. C. Scudder, 1873-75.	George Thompson, 1878.
Abijah Applegate, 1875.	G. M. Tentbroeck, 1879.
J. J. Buckley, 1876.	James H. Goodwin, 1880-81.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William H. Bergen, 1875-80.	Robert P. Mason, 1875-80.
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TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Edward A. Brown, 1872.	James H. Goodwin, 1874-76.
James Walker, 1873.	John Davis, 1877-81.

ASSESSORS.

Abijah Applegate, 1872-74, 1877-81.	Ezekiel Silvers, 1876.
Elias D. Snediker, 1875-76.	

COLLECTORS.

David P. Messeroll, 1872.	Ezekiel Silvers, 1875, 1878-81.
William Duncan, 1873-74.	E. D. Snediker, 1876.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Henry H. Stults, 1872.	Charles H. Herbert, 1874-81.
James H. Conover, 1872.	J. I. Bulkeley, 1875.
William R. Johnson, 1872-74.	Garret I. Stults, 1876-78.
Alfred M. Perrine, 1873, 1879, 1880.	John M. Chamberlain, 1879-81.
John D. Grover, 1873.	I. D. Barclay, 1881.
Elijah Perrine, 1874-78.	

Villages and Hamlets.—CRANBURY.—Much of interest relative to Cranbury village is to be found in other portions of the history of Cranbury township. The builders of the mill and church were the earliest residents of the locality of which any record or tradition is extant, and the mill and the church them-

selves the earliest monuments erected to progress and civilization in the township. As the mill was the nucleus of the substantial growth of the settlement and later village, so the church gathered around it the best elements of enlightenment and advancement, and as surely led the way to the prosperity of the present as its older co-laborer the mill. This village has an added claim to historical interest from the fact that the American army passed through the place just previous to the battle of Monmouth.

The early growth of the village is supposed to have been slow, and in 1810 it contained only fifteen houses, eight north and seven south of Cranbury Brook. At what date it began to be regarded as of sufficient importance to contain a store is not known. There may have been a store-keeper in the settlement prior to David Chambers, who was trading there in 1800 near the mill, but if so no tradition of him has been handed down, nor is it known how long he had been in business there at that date, but he was there years afterward. As early as 1807, and for a few years later, a man named Halsey was keeping a store near the United States Hotel. Near this hotel also Mershon & Hawley had a store in 1812 and later, and Charles Carson from 1815 or 1816 until his death about eight years later. The next merchants are thought to have been Reuben Morris and Benjamin M. Clarke. The latter is said to have begun business (later than Morris, the pioneer at the J. H. Goodwin stand) where J. D. Chamberlin is now trading, about 1825 or 1830. It is possible that up to this time, and perhaps later, there were others who embarked in trade in the village previous to the beginning of those mentioned below, but the most persistent inquiry has failed to elicit their names.

A tavern which stood on the north side of Main Street, about six hundred feet east from the mill-pond, was built in the last century, and in 1805 was kept by Timothy Horner. About 1807, Samuel Disbrow took charge and kept it until he died, after which his widow, Sarah Disbrow, kept it many years, until it was torn down. Probably the oldest hotel now standing in the village is the American House, which was kept by Henry Wagoner at an early date. It has had many occupants, and about fourteen years ago passed into the possession of Mrs. Maria Bowne. The United States Hotel was built in 1790 by Peter Perrine as a dwelling. In 1808, Timothy Horner converted it into a hotel. Its occupants have been many. The present one, John G. Grover, assumed control in 1872.

The earliest resident physician was undoubtedly Dr. Titus, who came prior to 1800. Dr. Ralph Lott and Dr. Van Dyke came about that year. Dr. Horatio Sandsbury came about 1816; Dr. John Lott about 1825; Dr. Garret Voorhees about 1830; Dr. Selah Gulick about 1834.

The Village in 1840.—In 1840 there were in the village the stores of Garret G. Voorhees, Benjamin M.

Clarke, and John Dey. The first was the Goodwin store. The second was kept in the brick house now occupied by Joseph Chamberlain, and the proprietor lived in another part of the same building. The third was the store now occupied by John W. Duncan. The grist-mill and saw-mill were then owned by John I. Duncan. Drs. Gulick, Voorhees, and Lott were the resident physicians. Jacob Hagerman and Matthew A. Rue were wheelwrights. William Newton had a blacksmith's shop. The village Crispiens were Isaac Brokaw, Jacob Snediker, and Harmon Conover. Two tanneries were owned by James Clark and Aaron Lane respectively. Isaac Van Arsdale had a hatter's shop, and Jefferson Halsted a cabinet-shop. A man named Page was the Cranbury tailor.

The National Hotel was kept by John Laning, and the United States Hotel by Abraham Voorhees.

From 1840 to 1882.—The store now managed by Mr. J. H. Goodwin is the oldest in the place, and was started by Mr. Reuben Morris many years ago. After passing through the hands of ex-Sheriff Voorhees, Mr. John S. Davison, Stults & Bro., Van Horn & Bergen, and afterwards Mr. Vincent D. Bergen, who still owns the property, it was rented by Mr. Goodwin about 1862.

Mr. J. D. Chamberlin, general merchant, started business with his brother, Mr. S. J. Chamberlin, about 1861, and rented the stand which he now occupies. In 1877 he purchased the property of Mr. William Warwick. The store, which is one of the oldest in the place, was established by Mr. Benjamin M. Clarke over fifty years ago. After purchasing the property the Messrs. Chamberlin Brothers remodeled and improved the same by putting in a large glass front, and also by building over the store a large public hall, the erection of which has been greatly appreciated by the people of our town. In connection with the store is an office of the American Union Telegraph Company, Frank Davis operator.

The store kept in 1840 by John Dey had formerly been kept by David Clark. From Dey it passed to Dey Conover, who rebuilt the building and in time transferred the business to James Conover, who was succeeded by his brother, who gave way to the present proprietor, John W. Duncan. The drug-store now owned by S. A. French and managed by Addison Stillwell was established several years ago by a man named Walker, from whom Mr. French purchased it in 1880.

In the building for the past few years occupied by the boot and shoe store and shop of D. W. Hoagland, Isaac Van Arsdale opened a store about 1844. Nelson Petty was a successor. Benjamin Sutton had a grocery-store where Cole's furniture and undertaking establishment now is. The latter establishment was purchased in 1833 by Ezekiel Silvers of his employer, who was a prior owner. Up to the year 1857 Mr. Silvers conducted the business alone. Associating with him Mr. Cole, the business continued until 1870

under the firm-name of Silvers & Cole, when Mr. Silvers retired, and Mr. Cole became sole proprietor. The store of John G. Grover was established in 1879.

The following were merchants in Cranbury in January, 1882: J. D. Chamberlin, James H. Goodwin, John W. Duncan, and John G. Grover. S. A. French was a druggist; D. W. Hoagland had a boot and shoe store.

Drs. Gulick, Lott, and Voorhees have been mentioned as physicians in the village in 1840. The first died a few years ago, the second prior to 1845, and the third about that date. Dr. Holmes, a later comer, died a little earlier than Dr. Gulick; and Dr. H. S. Clow, who came in 1849, beginning his professional career in Cranbury, died in January, 1882. Dr. Green, who had been in the place some years, went away about 1859, and Dr. Clark, a later comer, about two years ago. The present resident medical practitioners are Dr. John C. Holmes and Dr. Henry C. Symmes.

In January, 1882, Alexander S. Cole, undertaker, R. L. McDowell, coal dealer, William Steel, tobacconist, Jacob Price and John Davis, tailors, E. V. Wakeley, insurance agent, Charles Ehrlich, harness-maker, Jacob Snediker, shoemaker, Mrs. M. K. Christopher, confectioner, Mrs. L. Wakeley, proprietor of a confectionery, toy, and notion store, and Mrs. R. M. Vanderveer, Mrs. Emily Mouret, and Miss J. Fleming, milliners, were doing business at Cranbury. Mrs. W. A. Wakeley was postmistress.

A Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized May 31, 1879, with Ezekiel Silvers as president, Richard C. Dey as vice-president, D. C. Lewis as treasurer, John G. Groves as secretary, and Alfred Davison, Isaac Covert, William S. Dey, John R. Hunt, Martin Cruser, Arnold F. Stout, Ezekiel Silvers, A. J. Duncan, and John Wyckoff as directors.

The initial number of the *Cranbury News*, R. M. Stults, editor and publisher, appeared Jan. 5, 1882. This is the first journalistic venture in the village.

CRANBURY STATION is a hamlet on the eastern border of the township, on the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, lying partially in Monroe, and containing a store, a blacksmith-shop, a depot, several dwellings, and an establishment for pressing hay. The first merchant there was Abijah Applegate, who has been succeeded by Gibson & Voorhees, Voorhees & Stevens, and E. Stevens, the present merchant. A former blacksmith was W. W. Reed, deceased; the present one is John Wolfe. The hay-press is the property of William Perrine. A hotel was formerly kept by James Applegate, Nelson Petty, and Isaac Petty successively.

PLAINSBORO', partially the northwestern part of the township and partially in South Brunswick, contains the stores of John D. Van Doren and William Schooley, the hotel of Arthur Ruding, built about 1800, a Methodist Church, built in 1812, and an old¹

¹ See the history of South Brunswick.

church, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright's shop, and several dwellings.

Society History.—MIDDLESEX LODGE, No. 90, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 1, 1849, and meets in the second story of the school-house near the First Presbyterian Church.

The first officers were F. H. Holmes, N. G.; Selah Gulick, V. G.; G. M. Burgess, Sec.; J. H. McChesney, Asst. Sec.; John R. Holmes, Treas. The lodge was officered as follows in January, 1882: Peter Rathgeber, N. G.; L. A. Rue, V. G.; John Davis, Sec.; Alfred Chamberlin, Treas.; W. S. McEwen, Chap.

Educational.—The first schools in the township were at Cranbury village. The early schools of Cranbury were supported by the payment of a stated tuition per scholar, and kept in small school-houses built by subscription, or by the combined efforts of the heads of families who clubbed together and erected them. The early teachers boarded around, staying with each family a week, more or less, or as long as he was welcome and liked the fare. The earliest remembered teacher at Cranbury was John Campbell, who was teaching in 1805, but doubtless there were schools there much earlier. John Van Kirk was teaching in 1808, and a man named Lowry in 1809.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The township is divided into five school districts under the operation of the common school law of the State. In the enumeration and nomenclature of the school districts of Middlesex County they are known as Plainsboro' District, No. 61; Cranbury Neck District, No. 52; North Cranbury District, No. 53; South Cranbury District, No. 54; and Wyckoff's Mills District, No. 61.

The number of school children in Cranbury township according to the census of 1880 was 342, residing in the several districts as follows: 61 in District No. 49, 35 in District No. 52, 123 in District No. 53, 73 in District No. 54, and 50 in District No. 61. The number in the township who attended private schools was estimated at 24, the number not attending school at 87. The total number of teachers employed was seven, all of whom were females, at an average salary of \$36.50 per month. There were five school-houses in the township, all in good condition. Schools were kept open an average of nearly ten months during the year. The total amount received from all sources for public school purposes was \$1959.43. Of this sum, \$759.43 was devoted to District No. 53, and \$300 each to Districts Nos. 49, 52, 54, and 61. Of this amount \$1774.43 was the apportionment to the districts of the township from State appropriations, and \$185 was raised by taxation in the township. The value of school property in the township was \$6250, of which \$1200 belonged to District No. 52, \$550 to District No. 61, and \$1500 to each of Districts Nos. 49, 53, and 54.

THE BRAINERD INSTITUTE.—The frequency of applications for admission to the college at Princeton by persons not fitted to enter that institution as students

led the faculty and managers to the discussion of some means of affording such persons opportunities for preparation in the vicinity. This agitation resulted in a determination to encourage the establishment of a suitable preparatory institution either at Hightstown or Cranbury. The latter place was selected after some deliberation, and, with the above-mentioned object in view, a stock company was formed in 1865, with Elias Dey as president; William Snediker, as treasurer; Ezekiel Silvers, as secretary; and Elias Dey, George Farr, Derrick Perrine, William L. Schenck, Isaac Brokaw, Garret A. Snediker, and Ezekiel Silvers as trustees.

A building committee was appointed consisting of Derrick Perrine, Garret A. Snediker, and George Farr, and a four-story brick building was erected on spacious grounds which had been purchased north of Main Street, at its intersection with the Cranbury and Princeton turnpike. The school opened with Rev. S. E. Schenck as principal, Rev. T. D. Hoover having been first appointed to the position and refusing to serve. In September, 1870, Rev. Mr. Schenck was succeeded by William S. McNair, and the latter, in 1873, by Rev. Frederick Knighton, D.D. Since Dr. Knighton there have been several in charge. Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyke was appointed in 1879, and is yet in charge, with William E. Marshall as assistant and teacher.

Backward scholars and young pupils receive especial attention. The course of instruction is comprehensive and practical, and the drill most thorough. Pupils are prepared for business, for college, or for any scientific school. The latest, most approved methods of teaching are employed, and scholars are received at any time. Lessons are given on piano and organ, and opportunity is allowed for practice. The institute is well adapted for its purpose, and boarding pupils from abroad enjoy all the care and comfort of a home.

The association is at this time under the following management: Ezekiel Silvers, president; D. C. Lewis, treasurer and secretary; Ezekiel Silvers, D. C. Lewis, Dr. J. C. Holmes, P. R. Bergen, Derrick G. Perrine, William Hughes, and Isaiah D. Barclay.

Industrial Pursuits.—Although Cranbury has never been noted for the number of its manufactures, it was to its manufacturing facilities that it owed its early settlement, the water-power afforded by Cranbury Brook having been first utilized for manufacturing purposes one hundred and forty-four or one hundred and forty-five years ago.

The ancient grist-mill erected by Thomas Grubbs, as is reasonably supposed about 1737 or 1738, stood with frequent change of ownership and occasional repairs until destroyed by fire in 1860. It was soon rebuilt, and is grinding away as busily to-day as when patronized by the pioneers in Cranbury and adjoining townships. Prominent among its numerous owners since Grubbs and his successor (in 1741), John Collins,

have been Nathaniel Hunt (as early as 1776), Randall Hunt, son of Nathaniel Hunt, William Schenck, Hamilton Jones, James Prall, Samuel Nutt, Alexander Snediker, Gabriel Ten Broeck, and M. K. Wilson. In April, 1881, it was leased by the present operator, John P. Wyckoff. For many years, until its destruction, there was a saw-mill in connection with it, which played its part in aiding the settlers and later residents to render their homes comfortable and erect buildings upon their farms and for various business purposes.

The Wyckoff mills at the extreme southeastern corner of the township, on the Millstone, were built at an early date by Peter Wyckoff,¹ who was succeeded in their ownership by David B. Wyckoff, who in 1871 was succeeded by John P. Wyckoff, his son, who in 1881 gave place to Frank Wescott.

Two other grist-mills in the township are Grover's mills, located on Cranbury Brook, about midway between Cranbury village and Plainsboro', and owned by Joseph H. Grover, and the Plainsboro' Mills, near Plainsboro', owned by George W. Thompson. To both of these Cranbury Brook supplies the motive-power.

Isaac Debow was a blacksmith at Cranbury as early as 1750, and for many years afterward. If he had any predecessors their names are unknown. There have been many disciples of Vulcan since his time. William Newton was the village blacksmith at Cranbury in 1840. The present representatives of the craft there are M. G. Rue and F. T. Labow. Prominent among former wheelwrights were Matthew A. Rue and John Hagerman. W. W. Rud was a blacksmith at Cranbury Station. At Cranbury two tanneries were formerly in existence; one of them was probably established by William Conover, and by him was sold, about 1820, to Aaron Lane, and was later owned by Henry Van Deventer. David Chambers had a tannery as early as 1806, which after some years passed to John Clark. The latter was succeeded by James Clark, and later again owned the tannery. Both tanneries were located on the brook near the old Cranbury mill, and both went out of use about twenty or twenty-five years ago. Isaac Van Arsdale manufactured hats for a few years in Cranbury about forty years ago.

In the early days there were many small distilleries in the township at different times and places. Matthew A. Rue erected a cider-mill at Cranbury in 1852, and has been more or less extensively engaged in cider manufacture since. When his factory is run to its full capacity three hundred bushels of apples are consumed daily. Nathaniel Britton has a distillery near Plainsboro'.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. P. R. Bergen leased the lower room of a wheelwright-shop then occupied by

Joseph McChesney at Cranbury, on the corner of Monroe and Dey Streets. In 1865, business having increased largely, Mr. Bergen purchased the entire establishment. Since that time additional ground has been purchased and more buildings erected. At the present time he has over eight times the shop-room that he had in 1861, and has increased the working force from one man and a boy to nine men during the busy season, and six men during the balance of the year, in the manufacture of carriages and light wagons of every description.

The well-known American Steam Coffee and Spice Mills of Davison & Silvers was established by Mr. John S. Davison, the senior member of the firm, in October, 1865, who while engaged in the mercantile business in the village felt the necessity of supplying his customers with pure spices. Selling out his store goods to his brother, S. W. Davison (now of the firm of Lee, Davison & Dye, of Trenton), he commenced the manufacture of ground coffee and pure spice in a frame building formerly used as a bakery. Instead of steam he used a one-horse tread-power, which failed before the first roast was half done, and it had to be finished by hand. Coffee then was worth sixty cents per pound. Upon the failure of the horse-power a second-hand boiler and engine were procured. After getting the steam-power in operation, Mr. Davison found that he needed a partner, and selected Mr. John S. Silvers, then about twenty-four years of age, and the firm of Davison & Silvers was formed. Shortly after the new firm was established the building and contents were completely destroyed by fire. Immediately afterwards Davison & Silvers purchased the lot on which the factory now stands. Many friends volunteered to contribute all the carting necessary if the firm would erect a fire-proof stone building, which they were enabled to do at a small cost. Business having largely increased, in 1875 they enlarged their establishment by a two-story frame addition, about doubling their storage-room. At the present time the establishment is in a most thrifty condition. By manufacturing none but strictly reliable goods Messrs. Davison & Silvers have gained a wide reputation, and their goods are to be found in every State. Their trade has so largely increased within the past few years that they have deemed it wise to enlarge their factory some time during the present year.

The shirt-factory of Matthew A. Rue at Cranbury occupies two buildings, thirty-six feet by sixty and twenty feet by forty respectively, and was established in 1879. The shirts manufactured by Mr. Rue are cut out in New York, and returned to New York by him when finished.

The Cranbury Manufacturers were also extensively engaged in manufacturing shirts for New York parties in 1880-81. During the latter year they were succeeded by E. T. Daneer, who leased their factory, and has since continued the business, using sixty sew-

¹ Probably the second Peter Wyckoff in Cranbury, and not the pioneer.

ing-machines and employing sixty hands, in a building eighty feet by twenty and two stories high. The Cranbury Manufacturers were an association of the following-named persons: J. S. Davison, president; James H. Goodwin, treasurer; John G. Grover, secretary; J. S. Silvers, J. C. Holmes, R. L. McDowell, Alexander S. Cole, J. B. Chamberlin, John Chamberlin, Jones Chamberlin, S. A. French, and George Lane.

At no time in its history has the township had as many manufactories of various kinds as are now within its borders, a majority of them at Cranbury village, where the first enterprise was planted.

The First Presbyterian Church.—There was a Presbyterian Church more or less completely organized at Cranbury in July, 1739, when the church-lot previously mentioned as having been, in consideration of two pounds, transferred by James Rothead to Coert Van Voorhees and Thomas Storey was by the latter conveyed to "Nicholas Stevens and Peter Perrine, elders, and John Brown and William Magee, deacons, of the Presbyterian Church of Cranbury." No record can be found of the organization of this ancient church, though it is deemed probable it took place in 1738, immediately after the separation of the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, who had, as has been stated, been joint owners of and worshippers in the "old church," in what is now Monroe.¹ The new building was erected in 1740, and stood for forty-eight years in the old cemetery on its highest point. Rev. Joseph G. Symmes gives the subsequent history of this region in a historical sermon delivered in 1867, as follows:

"The church had no settled pastor for four years. But the people were not negligent of the means of grace, as at every meeting of Presbytery it is recorded, 'Cranbury supplicated for supplies.' In June, 1741, Charles McKnight was taken under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and licensed probably in the fall of that year. He was called to Staten Island and Basking Ridge, and to several other places. But he was not settled until called to Cranbury, in 1744. He was at the same time called to Allentown. It is a matter of interest, to the speaker at least, that the Rev. Timothy Symmes, great-great-grandfather of your present pastor, was present as a member of Presbytery when the call was placed in Mr. McKnight's hands, and arrangements made for his installation; and Mr. McKnight recommended Mr. Symmes to Woodbury. The installation took place at Allentown, July 18, 1744, the Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, preaching the sermon, and the exercise was accompanied with fasting and prayer. There was a contest between the two places as to where the pastor should reside. But Cranbury had the preference, and it is conjectured for this reason: Mr. James Rothead was disposed to favor religion, and then owning the southwest section of the town, he probably offered terms for the pastor's residence in the present parsonage, which decided his remaining in Cranbury. . . ." Referring to the fact that the missionary, David Brainerd, lodged with Rev. Mr. McKnight in 1745, Mr. Symmes inferred that McKnight, though unmarried, kept house, especially as Brainerd was his guest several times, continuing thus:

"That a parsonage was needed is evident from a record actually entered upon the minutes of Presbytery for Oct. 15, 1746, viz.: 'Mr. McKnight could not attend with the committee to install Mr. Hunter, because he was absent marrying a wife. . . .' But the dispute between Allentown and Cranbury concerning the residence of the minister became so strong that the Presbytery was called in to compose it, and did so by appointing a large committee, of whom John Brainerd was one. This committee met Oct. 12, 1748, and was opened with a sermon by

William Tennent. They advised that the pastor should continue at Cranbury, and that Allentown should be allowed to employ a minister as soon as possible. But the double relation continued until 1756. The Rev. Mr. Snowden states, in a record written in 1791, that during all this time the elders and deacons in the two churches constituted but one session. But he states it as an uncertain thing, and it may well be doubted.

"But now for forty years it is impossible to learn any particulars as to the state of the church, for either no records were kept or they were lost. We can only learn a few facts from some legal documents and from records of Presbytery. From the last source we gather that Mr. McKnight was subjected to many trials at Cranbury, and hence he moved to Allentown in 1756. He was dismissed from Allentown in 1766, and settled at Shrewsbury and Middletown Point in 1767. It is indicative of the sentiments and influence of the man that he was seized by the British during the Revolutionary war and his church burned. He was released, and died soon after in New York, Jan. 1, 1778, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, where his grave may be seen to this day. Soon after Mr. McKnight left Cranbury the people of that church called the celebrated Alexander McWhorter. Presbytery met at Cranbury in July, 1759, to ordain Mr. McWhorter, because he was under appointment of the Synod to go to Virginia, but instead of going to Virginia he was settled in Newark. This church was without a stated pastor until 1762, a space of six years. But there is constant notice of applications to Presbytery for temporary supplies. And it is proof of the interest of the people in their church affairs that it was during this vacancy that the parsonage property was purchased."²

Early in 1758 a subscription was circulated and was liberally responded to.²

"The deed was given May 26, 1759, by George Jobs to John Stevens, John Thompson, and Leasford Haughawout, calling for 150 acres, for the sum of £425 current money of New Jersey. George Jobs had bought the property of James Rothead in 1751. In 1770 this property was conveyed in trust to Charles Barclay, Joseph Clayton, and Arthur Wyckoff, and finally conveyed to the trustees of this church in 1790, which trustees had only then become incorporated under the new law, consisting of Nathaniel Hunt, Jonathan Combs, Thomas McDowell, Jacob Fisher, William Covenhoven, Samuel Longstreet, and Humphrey Mount, and the instrument was signed in the presence of Timothy Horner and Corlis Lloyd. To complete the history of this matter, it is only necessary to be mentioned that the trustees of this church sold 60 acres of this tract in 1841. The remainder yet continues the property of the church. In 1761, Thomas Smith was received into the Presbytery from that of Suffolk, and ordered to supply Cranbury. He was called here in 1762, and installed in October of that year. From all that can be gathered, Mr. Smith was a man of piety and excellent spirit. But his health was very precarious, and his duties were many of them neglected, his name seldom appearing as present at meetings of Presbytery. How he performed his duties in the church can only be gathered from the fact that he left no records whatever. If Mr. McKnight left any records they were lost, and Mr. Smith's successor found nothing but a few loose scraps of paper, containing nothing of value. But that Mr. Smith was interested in the affairs of the church may be inferred from the fact that Presbytery met in Cranbury six or seven times during his pastorate. We may lament this loss of records, because we can know nothing of the state of the church during our war of independence. It is to be regretted because we can never recover a list of members and officers. It is more to be regretted because the loss of marriage records has been in some instances a serious matter. We have still, on a time-stained sheet, the names of subscribers to Mr. Smith's support. A proposition to raise salary by assessing the pews had been voted down in 1750. And so a contract was drawn up, binding the subscribers, their heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay the sums affixed, the largest being two pounds and the smallest six shillings. It was stipulated that Mr. Smith should preach every sixth Sabbath in the neighborhood of Cornelius Voorhees, which became the nucleus of the Dutch Neck Church. Whether this arrangement continued during Mr. Smith's pastorate does not appear. The proposition of assessing the pews continued to be discussed until 1773, when it was adopted. And we have a plan of the original church, drawn April 1st of that year, with the price attached, the highest being three pounds; and a tax for salary was levied on the pews, the highest being eighteen shillings. And the plan is a curiosity. The pulpit was on the north side of the church, in a square that rested on a long

¹ See previous pages.

² For names of subscribers, see page 867.

aisle running east and west; there was a door at each end of this aisle. The main door was at the end of a short aisle directly in front of the pulpit. The pews on each side of this short aisle, filling down the pulpit square, were placed lengthwise of the church, all the other pews across, and the gallery stairs opened out of doors.

"It is a pleasing fact, as showing that amid the confusion of war this church enjoyed the means of grace, that the Presbytery met in Cranbury in April, 1778, in the midst of the exciting scenes of which New Jersey was then the theatre. And it is indicative of growth that it was under Mr. Smith's ministry a new house of worship was erected. The project was agitated several years before it was begun; indeed, preparations were made three years before the house was built. The old subscription list is still in existence, and shows that the first name, that of Charles Barclay, was signed Dec. 13, 1785.¹ The terms prove that it was intended the subscription should be good: 'We, the under subscribers, do, each one for himself, and not one as security for another, promise and oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay, or cause to be paid, to Nathaniel Hunt, Esq., Treasurer of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cranbury, or to his successor in office,' etc. The house was not built until 1788, only the year before Mr. Smith's death. It was built where the present house now stands, and partly upon the very same foundations. Mr. Jacob Fisher, one of the elders, was the builder. There is no hint as to the time of its dedication. The whole cost, at least the whole amount of subscriptions, was twelve hundred and forty-seven pounds. The salary of the pastor had been £60 until the movement for the new church, then it was raised to £100, or \$500. It is certainly proof of stability at least on the part of our fathers that this salary of \$500 was continued until 1857. Mr. Smith had long been infirm, his infirmities being of such a nature that he was often apprehensive that his end would come in a long and painful illness. He had often prayed that he might be spared such a trial, and that his end might be by some speedy method. And his prayer was mercifully answered, for on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, 1789, he was attending a prayer-meeting at a private house,—one that stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Mr. William M. Perrine,—and while in the act of prayer he fell back into a chair and was carried home. There, apparently conscious, but unable to utter intelligible words, in two hours he gently fell asleep. His remains rest among the people for whom he labored and among whom he died.

"After Mr. Smith's death the church depended upon temporary supplies, but only for a few months. During the following summer Mr. Gilbert T. Snowden, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, frequently preached here, and on the 21st of September, 1790, he was called to the pastorate. On the 24th of November following, Presbytery met at Cranbury to ordain and install Mr. Snowden. Among those present on this occasion were Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. John Woodhull, Dr. Stanhope S. Smith, and Dr. J. F. Armstrong, men long to be remembered. Dr. Witherspoon being then, and Dr. Smith afterwards, president of Princeton College. Dr. Smith preached the sermon from 2 Tim. ii. 2, and Dr. Woodhull delivered the charges. Mr. Snowden was a man of more than ordinary abilities and piety. He devoted himself with great zeal and diligence to promote the interests of the church. He found all of its affairs in great disorder, and his first work was to arrange and settle them. Six new elders and five deacons were ordained in less than two years after his settlement. His testimony is that he found that sound doctrine had been preached, and that the people relished such preaching. But pastoral visiting, catechizing the children, and discipline had been almost entirely neglected, owing to infirmities which Mr. Smith greatly lamented. From this time we have very full records. And from them one may be led to judge that Mr. Snowden entered upon the work of discipline with too much zeal. It is very certain this would be the judgment of some in our day when they read such a record as this: 'The session prohibited one member coming to the communion table, and gave her and another member an exhortation to use more gentle and decent language, and to keep from intermeddling with and speaking of her neighbor's affairs improperly.' Mr. Snowden instituted meetings of session, to be held on the first Monday of every month, to meet at one o'clock and adjourn at five o'clock, neither sooner nor later, and excuses for absence from these meetings were required, the fact of excuse being entered upon the records. The session was composed of the elders and deacons. Accompanied with an elder, Mr. Snowden made visits to his families, reporting to the monthly meeting the number visited, their circumstances and spiritual condition, and especially the numbers where the family altar was erected. Frequent days of fasting were appointed on account of the low state of religion,

and once at least with reference to the yellow fever then raging in the near neighborhood. Tokens were ordered to be distributed among those desiring to come to the Lord's table. After lengthy discussions it was resolved by the session that 'singing in the church should be performed without giving out the line.' But it was found that the people were opposed to the innovation, and so Mr. Ezekiel Price and Mr. William McChesney were sent for and engaged, 'the former carefully and constantly to set the tune, and the latter to give out the line, for which the session engaged to get them exempted from the salary they now pay.' Six years afterwards, in 1799, the session again called upon the people for a vote on this subject, when reading the line was dispensed with. Mr. Snowden was greatly exercised during the whole of his short ministry with cases of discipline, some long and painful, some settled only after an appeal to Presbytery, and some bequeathed to his successor. It is one of the saddest lessons of history to read the story of the quarrels of those who now sleep together in the dust, and quarrels often about causes trivial as the small dust of the balance. . . .

"Mr. Snowden was not satisfied with the parsonage-house, and so built himself a house, the one now occupied by Mr. Nelson Petty, and received the rent of the parsonage. But in December, 1793, he procured the adoption of a resolution 'highly approving of the measure proposed to erect a dwelling-house on the parsonage,' particularly as Mr. Snowden offered £40 towards it, and a meeting of the congregation was called 'to attend to the business.' Whether the meeting was held or what further action was had is not known. But this is certain, a new house was not erected. During the first years of Mr. Snowden's succession the house was repaired, and the southern half added to it, and the house then became very much what it is now. A portion of it, then, must be considerably more than a hundred years old. But, redolent of prayers and sacred with associations, it would be almost sacrilege to pull it down. Indefatigable worker as he was, Mr. Snowden's race was soon run. In November, 1796, he last met his session, when he was zealously engaged in promoting the comfort of Rev. Mr. Smith's family. Soon after, having occasion to visit New York, he returned ill with yellow fever, which spread great consternation. He was faithfully cared for, as well as the case would admit, by his servants, and by them carried to his last resting-place, Feb. 20, 1797. He, too, rests among the people among whom he spent the whole of his short ministerial life. A sermon was preached on the occasion of his death by Dr. S. S. Smith from Rev. xiv. 13, and his congregation paid every tribute of respect to his memory which a grateful people could pay to the memory of a faithful pastor.

"Being thus suddenly deprived of their under-shepherd, the session sent one of their number to solicit supplies from the Presbytery. Among those appointed by Presbytery to supply the vacancy was George Spafford Woodhull, a son of Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold. He had been licensed at a meeting of Presbytery held in Cranbury, Nov. 14, 1797, and was appointed to supply at discretion. He performed the duty so much to the satisfaction of the people that on the 6th day of March, 1798, a meeting of the congregation was held, which was opened by a sermon by Rev. Samuel F. Snowden, after which a unanimous call was voted to Mr. Woodhull to become the pastor of the church. He found it in a more vigorous state than with his predecessor. And he seems to have continued in exercise the system of order and catechetical instruction and visitation introduced by Mr. Snowden. Cases of discipline were not so numerous, and the church increased more rapidly in numbers. The Lord's Supper continued to be administered four times in the year, according to the custom established by Mr. Snowden. Previous to his time there had been no regular seasons. It is recorded that on the 8th of May, 1803, there was a snow-storm of such severity that the administration of the Lord's Supper was deferred to the third Sabbath of June. Early in the next pastorate the custom of holding three communion seasons in the year was established and still continues. . . . Dr. Woodhull, having been pastor of this church for twenty-two years, in April, 1820, determined to accept a call from the church in Princeton. He remained there for twelve years, when he removed to Middletown Point. Here he had labored but two years when an attack of scarlet fever ended his life on the 25th of December, 1834, and here his remains were laid to rest. His memory is still spoken of with affectionate respect by many in this community. His sojourn among this people was pleasant to himself, and his labors were fruitful of much good.

"During this time there was residing at Lamington James Henry, a colonel in the New Jersey militia. On the 7th of June, 1797, the year Mr. Snowden died, a son, and his only one, was born to Col. Henry, whom he named Symmes Cleves for his brother-in-law, Judge John Cleves Symmes. This son early entered Princeton College, graduating there in 1815 at the age of eighteen. He was brought to a knowledge of

¹ See page 867.

Christ during the remarkable revival in college of 1815, to which many eminent men of God date their spiritual birth. He entered at once the seminary at Princeton, where he graduated in 1818. He was licensed the previous year, October, 1817, by the Presbytery of Newton, being but little more than twenty years of age. After filling various temporary engagements in Massachusetts, New York, Philadelphia, and Virginia, he returned to Princeton in 1820. Here he received simultaneous calls from Cranbury and New Brunswick. His final decision was to accept the former. . . . Within ten years after his settlement the church had more than doubled her membership, the number admitted during that period being two hundred and twenty-eight. This growth continued until the church was filled to overflowing, and a diversity of sentiment arose with reference to the building of a new house of worship. This diversity resulted in the formation of the Second Church of Cranbury, which was organized by a committee of Presbytery, June 8, 1838. . . . In the next year, 1839, those who remained in the old church resolved on rebuilding their house of worship. They retained the old frame, and added to it considerably. The work was finished so that the dedication services were held on the first day of January, 1840, Dr. Archibald Alexander preaching the sermon. Thence the affairs of the church moved quietly and prosperously along until 1857, when the church was again bereft of her under-shepherd. In the midst of preparing a sermon on the text, 'In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth into an holy temple in the Lord,' Dr. Henry was called to attend a funeral. In this service he took a violent cold, which at once fastened upon the infirmity in his throat that was contracted thirty years before, developing into an inflammation of the bronchial membrane. He at once recognized his approaching end, though none around him were alarmed. On the following Sabbath afternoon, March 22, 1857, whilst his people were assembled in his church, having taken a farewell walk at this lower world, he walked calmly to his bed, and taking there his accustomed place he looked up and beheld the gates of heaven open to receive him, and passed away as gently as a child falls to sleep in its mother's arms. On the succeeding Thursday his well-beloved and loving people followed his remains to the grave, and instantly turned their eyes upon his son-in-law, the Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, then of Madison, Ind., to fill the vacant place. . . . Let me conclude this sketch with a reference to two facts in the history of this church that are remarkable, or at least are matters of thanksgiving. One is that this church, though one hundred and thirty years old, has had but six pastors and no stated supply. Mr. Smith and Mr. Woodhull each served a few months as supply, but it was only as a trial for a pastorate. There was indeed a space of six years after Mr. McKnight left when there was no pastor, but the people more than once called for one, and the session was constantly appearing in Presbytery supplicating temporary supplies. There seemed to be no disposition to have a minister among them except as regularly settled. And then for more than a hundred years this is the record: Mr. Smith was settled in 1762, and died Dec. 23, 1789; Mr. Snowden was installed Nov. 24, 1790, and died Feb. 20, 1797; Dr. Woodhull was installed June 6, 1798, and left April, 1826; Dr. Henry was installed Aug. 8, 1820, and died March 22, 1857; and the present pastor was installed May 28, 1857. It is seldom such a close succession in the pastoral office can be found for so long a period.

"Colonies have gone out to form the following churches in whole or in part: Spotswood Reformed (Dutch) Church; Dutch Neck, organized in 1816; Millstone, organized in 1836; Second Cranbury, 1838; Jamesburg, 1854; Manalapan, 1856; and Hightstown, 1857."

In 1869 a church was organized at Dayton, fifty-six of whose fifty-eight members were from the two Cranbury churches. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Symmes has been a signally successful one, and bids fair to terminate only with his life. The following is a list of the ruling elders so far as the records permit us to present their names. For the first fifty years there is an imperfection in the record of elders that cannot now be corrected; where only one date is given, that of dismissal or death does not appear or has not arrived:¹

Nicholas Stevens, 1744; Peter Perrine, 1744; Rob-

ert English, 1744; John Thompson, 1744; Matthias Mount,* 1744, 1744-91; Jonathan Combs,* 1748-1800; Samuel Bailey,* 1748-1802; Cornelius Arvin,* 1748-91; Jonathan Combs, Jr.,* 1791-1803; William Perrine,* 1791-1820; Jacob Fisher,* 1791-1837; Humphrey Mount,* 1792-1801; Garret Snediker,* 1792-1825; Matthias Mount, Jr.,* 1792-1807; John Slayback,† 1792-1816; Isaac Snowden,† 1798-1806; John Mount,* 1802-4; Enos Baldwin,* 1802-21; Thomas Allen,† 1804-5; Israel Baldwin,† 1804-25; Henry Stults,* 1813-32; Richard Reid,† 1813-27; George Morris,* 1813-56; Abraham Bergen,* 1813-26; John Davison,* 1821-31; Derrick Griggs,* 1821-41; John Dey,* 1821-47; Thomas Duncan,* 1826-55; John Stinaker,* 1826-37; Lewis W. Dey,* 1826-55; Christopher Bergen,* 1826-44; Elias Dey,† 1829-38; Aaron Lane,† 1829-38; Jacob Snediker,† 1829-38; Peter C. Bergen,† 1829-57; Jacob Stults,* 1841-54; Richard McDowell,† 1841-69; Peter J. Dey,* 1841-64; Andrew M. Duncan,* 1855-60; John J. Applegate, 1855; Derrick G. Perrine, 1855; Matthias M. Perrine,* 1860-78; Henry H. Stults,* 1860-72; Neilson L. Forman,* 1860-65; Stephen T. Duncan,* 1860-78; William Everitt, 1870; J. Williamson Bergen, 1870; Alexander J. Stults, 1870; John Gibson, 1870; Peter R. Bergen, 1870; William Duncan, 1870; Edmund O. Howell, 1873; William E. Cole, 1877.

The present deacons with the dates of their installation are as follows:

William M. Perrine, John M. Chamberlin, Garret S. Stults, William H. Thomas, David J. Clayton, Joseph P. Dey, Alexander S. Stults, Samuel J. Bergen, 1871; Jacob Bergen, 1877.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—In the above quotations from the historical sermon of Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, reference is made to the cause which led to the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church. Alluding to the organization of the Second Church he says, "And this result, it is now plainly to be seen, was ordered in the wisdom of God for the furtherance of the kingdom of his Son. None now can fail to see that this was just what was needed. A full church must either extend its growth beyond its own borders or decline. . . . The Second Church went rapidly forward, side by side with the mother-church, and we feel that we are almost as one congregation with two houses of worship."

The causes that led to the separation are thus referred to in the records of the Second Church:

"A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church in Cranbury finding themselves unable to obtain adequate room for their families to worship in their old church, and having endeavored in vain to obtain either an enlargement of that edifice or the erection of a new and more spacious one, thought it their duty to withdraw and erect a new house of worship for themselves and such others as might unite with them."

¹ Those marked with a * are deceased; those marked thus † have been dismissed.

Accordingly in the autumn of 1837 they commenced the erection of a new building, which was completed in June, 1838, and was dedicated June 26, 1838. The said members also, by delegate duly appointed for that purpose, applied to the Presbytery of New Brunswick to take measures for organizing themselves into a new church. The Presbytery having had the subject before them repeatedly at previous meetings, June 19, 1838, in conformity with their request, appointed Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., professor in the theological seminary at Princeton, and Rev. David Comfort, pastor of the church in Kingston, a committee to attend as soon as convenient and organize a second church in Cranbury.

The committee attended at Cranbury agreeable to due notice given June 28, 1838, and performed the service for which they were appointed. A sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Miller from Acts xiv. 23. After the sermon testimonials of membership and dismission from the First Church in Cranbury were produced in favor of the following-named persons:

Dominicus Mershon, Gertrude Mershon, Isaac G. Snediker, Jacob Snediker, Mrs. Catharine Snediker, Aaron Lane, Elias Dey, Mrs. Eliza Dey, Miss Leah Stults, Dr. Garret P. Voorhees, Mrs. Cornelia Voorhees, George Barclay, Mrs. Margaret Barclay, Henry Lane, James Clark, Mrs. Sarah Clark, William Hutchinson, Benjamin M. Clark, Mrs. Violetta Clark, Mrs. Ellen Dey, Garret S. Davison, Mrs. Ann Davison, Sarah Schenck, Reuben Morris, Mrs. Catharine Morris, George Davison, Mrs. Mary Davison, Mrs. Margaret Snediker, Miss Mahala Everett, Miss Keturah E. Everett, John Covert, and Mrs. Elizabeth Covert.

The first ruling elders were Jacob Snediker, Elias Dey, Aaron Lane, Isaac G. Snediker, Dominicus Mershon, and John Covert. The elders now serving are J. D. Barclay, D. C. Lewis, J. H. Stults, and J. S. Silvers. The deacons are J. S. Dey, J. T. Mershon, Peter Barclay, John H. Dey, J. G. Grover, Frank Brown, James Faw, and William Stults.

Rev. J. W. Blythe was installed first pastor in 1838. His successors, with the years in which they have been installed, have been as follows: Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, 1856; Rev. J. B. H. Janeway, 1868; and Rev. J. L. Van Dyke, 1869.

A chapel, built in 1839-40 on the site of the present one, was sold in 1869, removed,¹ and replaced by the latter at a cost of \$3000. The house of worship and the lot on which it is built are valued at \$12,000. The value of the parsonage is \$4000.

The present membership of the Second Church is 325. Many members of this church united with the Jamesburg Church in 1854, the Manalapan Church in 1856, the Hightstown Church in 1857, and the Dayton Church in 1869.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1838, with Benjamin M. Clark as first superintendent. Mr.

Clark was succeeded in 1860 by the present superintendent, J. S. Davison. The school numbers about one hundred and thirty scholars, and has a library of one hundred and twenty-five volumes.

The Old Baptist Church.—Some Baptists seem to have located in Cranbury at an early date, and there was a Baptist Church planted in the village in 1749. In 1788 it was removed to Hightstown, where it has grown into a large and flourishing congregation. The old Baptist burying-ground is elsewhere referred to.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cranbury.

—Previous to 1847 Methodist services were held in Cranbury at the houses of members of an organization of that denomination which had then been formed, and at times in the village school-house. December 10th that year the organization was perfected, and a church was soon incorporated, of which the following-named persons were the first trustees: Matthew A. Rue, Isaac Silvers, Elijah Brown, Gilbert S. Day, James Prall, and Reuben Sutphin.

A lot was purchased of George W. Shenck, and the erection of a house of worship begun. Dec. 10, 1848, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The basement of the building was ready for occupation, and first used by the congregation in the spring of 1849, and the church was completed and dedicated by Rev. Wesley Burtine and others March 13, 1851. In 1868 the membership had so increased that the church was inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation, and it was enlarged, thoroughly renovated, and provided with a spire and bell, which until then had been wanting. The present value of the church property, including a parsonage worth \$1200, is \$5200.

The successive pastors of this church, with the dates at which they have respectively begun their labors, are as follows:

Revs. Isaac Hugg, 1847; Samuel Van Zandt, 1849; F. Loomis, 1850; John B. Hill, 1851; — Smith, 1852; Isaac W. Hough, 1854; Francis F. Wolfe, 1855; George H. Jones, 1856; Daniel L. Adams, 1858; Joseph Jones, 1859; J. T. Tucker, 1861; B. T. Woolston, 1863; J. W. McDougall, 1865; Alexander Gilmore, 1866; C. D. Mead, 1867; J. H. Stockton, 1868; T. C. Barman, 1870; J. F. Heileman, 1873; W. S. McGowan, 1875; T. D. Sleeper, 1877; S. Goldsmith, 1878; E. A. Bray, 1878; Enoch Green, 1879; W. N. Ogborne, 1881.

The membership is one hundred and two. The Sunday-school was organized in 1848. It has a membership of fifty. The library contains one hundred and twenty-five volumes. The superintendent is A. H. Snow.

In January, 1882, the stewards of this church were E. V. Wakely, recorder; Alexander S. Cole, E. R. Van Dusen, A. H. Snow, E. Brown, W. H. Reynolds, T. L. Reed, and B. C. Reynolds. The trustees were Samuel Nutt, president; E. R. Van Dusen, secretary

¹ Now the residence of John Petty.

and treasurer; Alexander S. Cole, Robert P. Mason, Matthew Reynolds, and Joseph Reynolds.

The African Methodist Church.—Formerly there was an African Methodist Church in a portion of Cranbury village locally known as "Africa" and "the colored neighborhood." The organization was always weak, and finally and some years ago its little house of worship was converted into a dwelling.

Burial-Places.—**THE BRAINERD CEMETERY.**—Brainerd Cemetery is located on Main Street, Cranbury, south of the brook. Its affairs are under the management of the following officers and trustees: John G. Stults, president; E. O. Howell, treasurer; A. S. Applegate, secretary; Vincent Perrine, W. I. Stults, and Ellison Dey. This burying-ground was donated to the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury by James Rothead in 1740, and embraces five acres. It was laid out in lots in 1858. Burials were made there soon after the donation of the land. It is not known that there were earlier ones elsewhere in the township.

The following inscriptions are copied from headstones in this cemetery, in which about four thousand bodies are supposed to be buried:

"Here lies the body of John, son of Henry and Catherine Disbrow, who departed this life January the 3rd, ANNO DOMINI, one thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight."

"Here lies the body of James Cofton, son of Hugh and Jane Cofton, who departed this life October 20th, 1758."

"In memory of Catharine, wife of Isaiah Shaw, who departed this life March the 3rd, 1767."

"In memory of Susannah Reid, who departed this life August 12th, 1792."

"In memory of Margaret, wife of William Reid, who departed this life November 22nd, 1793."

"In memory of Phoebe, wife of Daniel Duncan, who departed this life July 23rd, 1795."

"In memory of John Duncan, who departed this life May 21st, 1795."

Many headstones in this cemetery bear no inscriptions. The inscriptions on some are illegible. Here was erected by "his many friends" a fine monument to the memory of the engineer for the various railroad companies that constructed lines of railway through this portion of the State, "Maj.-Gen. William Cook, born at Hightstown, N. J., May 29, 1801; died at Hoboken, N. J., April 21, 1865."

Here is also a monument erected to the memory of soldiers from the townships of Cranbury, Monroe, and South Brunswick who lost their lives in service during the late civil war. It bears the following names and dates of death:

"Charles R. Stout, Co. G, N. J. V., June 27, 1862; Winchester S. Bennett, Co. D, 1st N. J. V., June 29, 1862; Austin W. Roberts, Co. G, 1st N. J. V., Dec. 12, 1862; Perley F. Winchester, Co. C, 1st N. J. V., May 4, 1863; George W. Conover, Co. C, 1st N. J. V., May 4, 1863; Thomas J. Conover, Co. C, 1st N. J. V., May 12, 1864; Sergt. William Vreeland, Co. G, 10th N. J. V., May 24, 1864; William Moore, Co. K, 5th N. J. V., June, 1862; James Rhodes, Co. M, 5th N. J. V., May, 1863; John T. McDowell, Co. H, 21st N. J. V., May 11, 1863; John H. Rue, Co. B, 11th N. J. V., July 3, 1863; Isaac S. Dey, Co. H, 4th N. J. V., Sept. 10, 1864; Isaac V. D. Blackwell, Co. F, 9th N. J. V., Feb. 8, 1862; Price P. Blake, Co. F, N. J. V., May 12, 1864; William V. P. Davison, Co. B, 28th N. J. V., Feb. 17, 1863; John Read, Co. D, 28th N. J. V., May 3, 1863; Col. Joseph McChesney, 1st N. C. V., formerly captain Co. M, 9th N. J. V.,

Aug. 14, 1865; Alfred S. Perrine, Co. A, 9th N. J. V., April 10, 1862; Safford Perrine, Co. A, 9th, May 23, 1862; William H. Silvers, Co. A, 9th, Aug. 1, 1864; Salter S. Stults, Co. A, 9th, Oct. 11, 1864; William Clayton, Co. A, 9th, Nov. 1, 1864; Thomas Dugan, Co. A, 9th, April 30, 1865; Robert F. Perrine, Co. H, 9th N. J. V., June 3, 1864; Sergt. Lewis D. Hughes, Co. D, 1st N. J. Cav., May 6, 1864; Garret Anderson, Co. H, 1st N. J. Cav., March 28, 1862; Edward S. Anderson, Co. H, 1st N. J. Cav., May 28, 1864; Jonathan Hunt, Co. I, 1st N. J. Cav., Aug. 2, 1864; James M. Applegate, Co. A, 38th N. J. V., Nov. 17, 1864; Leonard W. Dunham, Co. A, 35th N. J. V., Aug. 26, 1864; Curtis W. Dunham, Co. A, 35th N. J. V., June 15, 1864; John Conover, Co. B, 5th N. J. V., Aug. 10, 1864; Alfred Blake, Co. K, N. J. V., May 30, 1862; Capt. Symmes H. Stults, Co. H, 14th N. J. V., fell at Monocacy July 9, 1864; Lieut. Marcus A. Stults, Co. H, N. J. V., missing at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864. The 14th N. J. V.: Capt. John H. Van Dorn, Co. H, June 2, 1864; Alfred Carman, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; Peter G. Rue, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; Cornelius Booraem, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; Elwood Silvers, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; Joseph Jolly, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; Jefferson H. Rogers, Co. I, May 4, 1864; James B. Snediker, Co. H, June 2, 1864; James Little, Co. H, June 2, 1864; John Compton, Co. I, July 9, 1864; War Wickle Griggs, Co. H, July 9, 1864; Thomas F. Applegate, Co. H, Oct. 19, 1864; R. M. Brown, Co. F, Oct. 19, 1864; Sergt. David Provost, Co. H, July 9, 1864; Henry A. Anderson, Co. H, July 4, 1863; Thomas Van Hise, Co. H, Nov. 27, 1863; George W. Cathcart, Co. H, June 3, 1864; Thomas Smith, Co. H, Feb. 5, 1864; Lieut. Uesma Duncan, Co. G, 71st New York, Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Lieut. James C. Burt, Co. A, 141st N. Y. V., Atlanta, July 20, 1864; Robert Coates Voorhees, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 12, 1864; Alfred H. Voorhees, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 12, 1864; Richard Cox, Co. A, 58th Mass. V., June 3, 1864; William H. Craig, Co. H, 84th Ohio Vols., Sept. 20, 1863; Joseph Roth, Co. H, 35th N. J. V., March 28, 1864; Richard Baker, Co. C, 2d N. J. Cav., Sept. 14, 1865; George F. Labaw, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav., March 12, 1865; Thomas Jolly, Co. B, 28th N. J. V., Dec. 14, 1862; John Thompson, Co. B, 28th N. J. V., Dec. 25, 1862; William Reed Herron, Co. B, 28th N. J. V., Jan. 4, 1863; William H. Pullen, Co. A, 6th N. J. V., March 5, 1862; Peter M. Abrahams, Co. K, 2d Ill. Cav., March 4, 1861; Frank Berkley, Co. H, 14th N. J. V., June 3, 1864; Patrick Kelly, Co. H, 14th N. J. V., April 10, 1863; William H. Sodon, Co. H, N. J. V., July 9, 1864."

THE OLD BAPTIST BURYING-GROUND.—During the period of the Cranbury Baptist Church (1749–88) a burying-ground was in use by that denomination, which has been long neglected and contains many early graves, whose location and the names of whose occupants will never be known. Only four headstones remain standing, and only two or three are to be found lying on the ground. The inscriptions on the latter are undecipherable. The following inscriptions are copied from the four headstones which are yet supposed to mark the resting-place of the persons whose names they bear:

"Here lies buried the body of John, son of Joseph and Margaret Taylor, who departed this life January 20th, 1761."

"In memory of John Chamberlain, who departed this life March 15th, 1783, aged 71."

"In memory of Hannah Chamberlain, who departed this life June 30th, 1807."

"In memory of James Perrine, who departed this life March 26th, 1811, aged 79 years and 10 months."

THE BURYING-GROUND OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the yard of the Second Presbyterian Church at Cranbury is a burying-ground, which has been laid out in lots and is in charge of James Dafer. Its area is about three acres, and it was opened soon after the erection of the church (1837–38), and contains many graves. The proceeds from the sale of lots are devoted to improvements.

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